Fourth Series Vol. V - No. 24

Friday, June 23, 1967
Asadha 2, 1889 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Second Session)

(Vol. V contains Nos. 21-30)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price : Rs. 1.00

CONTENTS

No. 24—Friday, June 23, 1967 Asadha 2, 1889 (Saka)

	COLUMNS
Oral Answers to Questions—	
*Starred Questions Nos. 691 to 695	7019—54
Short Notice Question No. 17	7054—72
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 696 to 720	7072—94
Unstarred Questions Nos. 3369 to 3387, 3389 to 3500 and 3502 to 3573	7094—7247
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—	
Acute scarcity of foodgrains in Assam and West Bengal	7248—62
Paper Laid on the Table	7262—65
Message from Rajya Sabha	7266
Committee on Public Undertakings—	
First Report	7267
Committee on Absence of Members from Sittings of the House—	
First Report	7267
Business of the House	7267—79
Statement *Re* Dislocation of train services on certain sections of Eastern and South-Eastern Railways	7280—88
Shri C. M. Poonacha	7280-81
Correction of Answers to S. Q. No. 541 *re.* Price of Steel after Decontrol	7288-89
Elections to Committees—	
(i) Coffee Board	7289-90
(ii) Rubber Board	7290-91
(iii) Cardamom Board	7291
Rules Committee—	
Second Report	7291—96
Companies Tribunal (Abolition) Bill	7297—7327
Motion to consider as passed by Rajya Sabha	7297—7327
Shri F. A. Ahmed	7297—7300
Shri N. C. Chatterjee	7301—04
Shri C. Muthusami	7304—06

*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

(AI) LSD—1.

COLUMNS

Shri S. S. Kothari . . . . . 7306—08
Shri S. M. Banerjee. . . . . 7308—10
Shri Randhir Singh . . . . . 7310—12
Shri Viswanatha Menon . . . . . 7318—19
Shri S. Kundu . . . . . 7319—22
Shri Madhu Limaye . . . . . 7323—25

Committee on Private Members Bills and Resolutions—
Fifth Report 7327

Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Bill—*Introduced* 7327-28

(*Amendment of section* 2) by Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary . 7327-28

Constitution (Amendment) Bill. . . . . 7328—67
(*Amendment of Article* 368) by Shri Nath Pai . . . . 7328—67

Motion to refer to Select Committee 7344-45
Shri N. C. Chatterjee . . . . . 7345—53
Shri R. D. Bhandare . . . . . 7353—59
Shri Piloo Mody . . . . . 7359—66

Re. Question of Privilege *re.* allegations against certain Ministers. . 7367—83
Shri A. B. Vajpayee . . . . 7367—69
Shri Madhu Limaye . . . . . 7370—73
Shri S. M. Banerjee. . . . . 7374—77
Shri Govinda Menon . . . . . 7377—79
Shri Ranga 7381-82
Shri S. A. Dange 7382-83

Half-an-hour Discussion *Re.* Repatriation of Dr. Dharma Teja 7383—7410
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia.. . . . . 7383—94

LOK SABHA

Friday, June 23, 1967/Asadha 2, 1889 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Mr. Speaker: Shri Yashpal Singh.

Shri Umanath: Question 700 may also be taken up together. It is about supply of cotton to mills.

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): That is a different issue.

Forward Trading in Cotton

*691. **Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether forward trading in cotton, groundnut, vegetable oils and jute is proposed to be banned; and

(b) if so, when?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) and (b). A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-770/67].

श्री यशपाल सिंह : सरकार ने यह नहीं बतलाया कि इस में स्पेसिफिक डिलिवरी कंट्रेक्ट शामिल हैं या नहीं। अगर यह इस में शामिल हैं तो ठीक है नहीं तो फार्वर्ड ट्रेडिंग रहेगा, अगर आप उसको बैन न करेंगे।

श्री दिनेश सिंह : जैसा माननीय सदस्य जानते हैं आज कल स्पेसिफिक डिलिवरी कंट्रेक्ट दो प्रकार के हैं। एक तो वह हैं जो कि ट्रांस्फरेबल हैं जिन को हेज कहते हैं और जो सट्टे में आ जाते हैं, दूसरे नान-ट्रांस्फरेबल हैं जो कि फिक्स डिलिवरी कंट्रेक्ट हैं यानी एक मुकर्रर तारीख तक उन्हें जो सामान चाहिये वह मिल सके। अधिकतर चीजों को जिन का स्टेटमेंट में मैं ने जिक्र किया है सट्टा बन्द है। लेकिन स्पेसिफिक डिलिवरी कंट्रेक्ट जो नान-ट्रांस्फरेबल हैं उन की इजाजत है।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या मैं यह भी जान सकता हूं कि जो फार्वर्ड मार्केटिंग कमिशन बनाया गया है उस के मेम्बर्स कौन कौन से हैं और उस में किन किन क्लास का रिप्रेजेन्टेशन हुआ है ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : माननीय सदस्य शायद रिव्यू कमेटी की बात कर रहे हैं, जो बनी थी। उस कमेटी के आठ सदस्य हैं जिन के नाम यह हैं :

1. प्रो० एम० एल० दांतवाला
2. श्री ए० एस० नायक
3. श्री आर० टी० मीरचन्दानी
4. श्री जी० एम० लाड
5. श्री सी० एल० चीवाला
6. प्रो० एस० बी० कोगेकर
7. श्री आ० भाखवन
8. श्री डी० आर० पेन्डसे

Shri M. Ansarey: Does the Government realise the importance of forward trading especially in cotton, and may I know the reasons why forward trading in cotton has not been allowed in the last two years?

Shri Dinesh Singh: Forward trading in the sense of transferable, which is

hedge, has not been allowed because the prices have ruled above the ceiling and as such, there has been shortage of cotton also, and it was felt that it was not necessary. Apart from that element, I think that at this stage when we have cotton shortage it would not be desirable to introduce a speculative tendency such as hedge in this

Shri Indrajit Gupta: The hon. Minister must be aware of the fact that one of the most highly speculative markets is that dealing with raw jute. May I know from him whether, in view of the fact that there is a continued shortage of raw jute in this country, any more stringent measures are proposed to be undertaken than those which have been adopted so far to regulate forward trading, and which have really failed to check speculation, as a result of which the industry on the one hand goes on complaining of high prices of raw jute, and on the other hand, the cultivators, the peasants who grow the raw jute, do not also get a fair price for it?

Shri Dinesh Singh: We anticipate this year a much better crop than before but we shall certainly look into any further stringent measures that may be necessary.

Shri R. Barua: The statement says that in Assam, Bihar, Orissa, Bengal etc. the futures or hedge contracts are not being permitted at present though there is no formal ban. What is the position. There is no ban and at the same time you do not permit it?

Shri Dinesh Singh: For a number of items there is no formal ban but by executive orders we have banned it for the time being.

Shri Yajnik: I want to raise the question about forward trading in groundnut and groundnut oil. Under the Essential Commodities Act, there shall be no forward trading in any items of edible oil and yet there is another law by which forward trading in groundnuts and groundnut oil had been permitted. I want to ask the Minister if, in view of the fact that there is serious scarcity of groundnut and groundnut oil in the whole country and also in view of the fact that very high prices are ruling in the market all over the country, the Government would not issue any order or take necessary action to see that all forward trading in groundnut oil and groundnut is immediately suspended or stopped?

Shri Dinesh Singh: Hedging in groundnuts is not permitted. Non-transferable specific delivery is permitted.

Shri Yajnik: That is no answer to the question. In view of the high ruling prices, would the Government consider the matter afresh and see that very severe restrictions on forward trading on these edible articles are stopped. There should be an answer to this question.

Shri Dinesh Singh: I thought I had mentioned earlier that there is no hedging in ground nut. That means there is no speculative forward trading. Only fixed delivery, specific date delivery trading which is non-transferable and which is not speculative is there.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा कि इस तरह के कंट्रैक्ट के लिये इजाजत इस लिये नहीं दी जा रही है क्योंकि जो अधिकतम दाम निश्चित किया गया था रूई का, उस से भी ज्यादा ऊंचे दाम चढ़ गये हैं। पिछली बार जब मैं ने यह सवाल उठाया था तब मुझ को बतलाया गया था कि व्यापार मंत्री के पास यह विषय है। आज व्यापार मंत्री मौजूद हैं, क्या मैं उन से पूछ सकता हूं कि रूई के अभाव को दूर करने के लिये क्या वह अभी से इस बात की घोषणा करेंगे कि रूई पर जो अधिकतम दाम लगाये गये हैं, सीलिंग प्राइस, उन को वह उठा लेंगे जिस से किसानों को प्रोत्साहन मिले और रूई की पैदावार बढ़ सके?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : माननीय सदस्य जानते हैं कि रूई के ऊपर जो अधिकतम दाम रक्खे हुए हैं उन को हटा लेने से हमारे देश में जो कपड़े के दाम हैं उन के बढ़ जाने का अन्देशा है।

श्री मधु लिमये : नियन्त्रित कपड़ा सिर्फ अंशमात्र है।

श्री दिनेश सिंह : मैंने जो मिल मालिक हैं, जो रूई के व्यापारी और जो उस के पैदा करने वाले हैं उन से अभी बातें की हैं। मैं ने उन से कहा कि अगर हम मिल कर कोई ऐसा तरीका निकाल सकें जिस से कपड़े के दाम, जिन को हम ने कंट्रोल कर रक्खा है, न बढ़ें, तो हम इस पर विचार करने के लिये तैयार हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये : जो कपड़ा नियन्त्रित है उस के बारे में दो अलग अलग जवाब आ गये हैं। इस का भी खुलासा हो जाये। रूई तो 100 प्रतिशत नियन्त्रित है।

श्री दिनेश सिंह : जी नहीं।

श्री मधु लिमये : कौन सी ऐसी रूई है जो कि नियन्त्रित नहीं है और कपड़ा कितना प्रतिशत नियन्त्रित है, वह बतलाइये।

श्री दिनेश सिंह : जो कपड़ा मिल्स में बनता है उस का लगभग 40 प्रतिशत नियन्त्रित है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि पिछले सीजन में जब रूई का दाम मार्किट में खुला तो वह 175 रुपये क्विंटल खुला लेकिन जब मास मार्किट में आने लगा तब दाम गिर कर 140—145 रुपये क्विंटल हो गया। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार कोई ऐसा तरीका निकालेगी या सरकार हो कर के रूई खरीदेगी ताकि जो भाव आंका गया है उस भाव से रूई नीचे न जाये पाए और अगर दाम नीचे जाता है तो उसको उस बंधे भाव पर लाने के लिए सरकार स्वयं रूई खरीदे ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : रूई की फ्लोर प्राइसेस निर्धारित हैं। उससे नीचे दाम से वह नहीं बिकेगी।

Shri D. N. Patodia: Futures trading is linked up with speculative transactions. It is an essential element of free market operations which in my opinion, only help in promoting and creating a long-range production programme for the industries, and therefore, may I know whether the Government feels that futures trading has only helped in balancing the fluctuation of prices and not in accelerating the fluctuation and to that extent it there is any case at all, it is the case of relaxing the futures control and not for further accelerating it?

Shri Dinesh Singh: It is difficult for me to enter into a discussion of the merits of this case.

Mr. Speaker: The Question Hour is turned into a discussion.

Shri D. N. Patodia: The question is whether there is any case for withdrawal or relaxing it.

Mr. Speaker: No. It should not turn into a discussion.

Shri R. K. Amin: Will the Minister explain whether in putting the restriction on forward trading, he makes any distinction between legitimate and illegitimate speculation and supposing there is a legitimate speculation, does he allow forward trading?

Shri Dinesh Singh: We are making a difference between legitimate purchases phased over a period and speculation as such. We are not permitting speculation.

श्री जार्ज फरनांडीज : मन्त्री महोदय ने उत्तर में कहा है मेरा जूट के बारे में पश्चिमी बंगाल, असम, बिहार, उड़ीसा और त्रिपुरा को छोड़ कर देश के दूसरे भागों में हेज कांट्रैक्ट्स बैन हैं। उन्होंने कहा है :

"Futures or hedge contracts are banned except in certain States.

In those areas also, futures or hedge contracts are not being permitted at present, though there is no formal ban. There is no proposal to impose a ban formally."

मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि क्या पिछले हफ्ते में पश्चिमी बंगाल के जूट व्यापारियों ने फार्वर्ड मार्किट कमीशन के सामने ऐसा कोई सुझाव भेजा है कि उनको फ्यूचर्ज और हैज कांट्रेक्ट्स अमल में लाने की इजाजत दी जाए और अगर भेजा है तो सरकार ने उस पर या फार्वर्ड मार्किट कमीशन ने उस पर क्या निर्णय लिया है ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : मैंने अभी यह नहीं देखा है। पिछले सप्ताह भेजा है तो शायद अभी यहां न पहुंचा हो । जब आएगा तब मैं उसको देखूंगा ।

श्री अब्दुल गनी : जो वादा बाजारी करते हैं या जो सट्टा करते हैं क्या उनको लाइसेंस लेना पड़ता है ताकि यह पता चल सके कि कितना सट्टा हुआ है ? क्या उनको सरकार को कोई इत्तिला देनी पड़ती है, अगर देनी पड़ती है तो क्या देनी पड़ती है ? अगर उनको लाइसेंस नहीं लेना पड़ता है तो क्या सरकार सोचेंगी कि उनको कोई न कोई लाइसेंस लेना पड़े सरकार से बाकायदा ताकि सरकार को पता चले कि इस वक्त रुई का या बाकी खाने पीने की चीजों का क्या हाल है ।

[جو وعدہ بازاری کرتے ہیں یا سٹہ کرتے ہیں کیا ان کو لائسنس لینا پڑتا ہے تاکہ یہ پتہ چل سکے کہ کتنا سٹہ ہوا ہے - کیا ان کو سرکار کو کوئی اطلاع دینی پڑتی ہے - اگر دینی پڑتی ہے تو کیا دینی پڑتی ہے - اگر ان کو لائسنس نہیں لینا پڑتا ہے تو کیا سرکار سوچے گی کہ ان کو کوئی نہ کوئی لائسنس لینا پڑے سرکار سے باقاعدہ تاکہ سرکار کو پتہ چل سکے کہ اس وقت روئی کا یا باقی کھانے کی چیزوں کا کیا حال ہے -]

श्री दिनेश सिंह : कुछ चीजों में तो कमिशन ने निर्धारित कर रखा है कि कौन कौन सी एसोसिएशंज हैं जिन के जरिये फार्वर्ड मार्किटिंग हो सकता है । सब का रजिस्ट्रेशन करना पड़ता है या नहीं, मैं एक दम नहीं कह सकता।

Shri Ranga: Contrary to what was suggested by one of our friends here one of the Members put a supplementary—is it not a fact that the forward prices of groundnut and groundnut and groundnut oil are lower than the ready market rates and they are not higher than the ceiling or the fair price fixed by the Government?

Shri Dinesh Singh: I could not say off-hand the prices that hon. Member may have in mind on a particular day but I will certainly find out.

Shri Ranga: Thank you.

Imported Raw Materials

+

*692. Shri R. S. Sharma:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai:
Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal:

Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there are some industrial units which are totally dependent on the imported raw materials;

(b) if so, whether as a result of the restriction imposed by Government to import the required raw material, certain units had to close down;

(c) whether Government propose to take any steps to provide indigenous

raw material on priority basis so as to make these units run; and

(d) if so, the main features thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri Raghunath Reddi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir, except in the case of one cork products unit which closed down only recently.

(c) and (d). It is not possible to replace imported corkwood from within the country which is the raw material for cork products.

श्री शेखशंकर शर्मा : क्या मंत्री महोदय ऐसी औद्योगिक इकाइयों के नाम बताने की कृपा करेंगे जो इस तरह के इम्पोर्टिड रा मैटीरियल पर निर्भर करती हैं और क्या वे ऐसी औद्योगिक इकाइयों के नाम बताने की भी कृपा करेंगे कि जो गत वर्ष इम्पोर्टिड रा मैटीरियल के न मिलने के कारण बन्द हो गई थीं ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मन्त्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : जैसा कि जवाब में कहा गया है जहां तक हमारी इनफार्मेशन है सिर्फ एक इंडस्ट्री इम्पोर्टिड रा मैटीरियल के न मिलने की वजह से बन्द हुई है। लेकिन जो लिस्ट आप मांगते हैं कि कौन कौन सी इंडस्ट्रीज इम्पोर्टिड रा मैटीरियल के ऊपर डिपेंड करती हैं, वह लिस्ट बहुत लम्बी है और अगर आप चाहें तो मैं बता सकता हूं और चाहें तो मेज पर रख सकता हूं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेज पर रख दें।

श्री शेखशंकर शर्मा : जहां तक सेफ्टी रेजर ब्लेड्स को बनाने का सवाल है जो कम्पनियां इसको बनाती हैं वे इम्पोर्टिड रा मैटीरियल पर ही डिपेंड करती हैं। यह एक ऐसी चीज है जो रोजमर्रा के काम में आती है और इसके बिना हम सब सूखी और साबू बन जाएंगे। यह एक आवश्यक और जरूरी इकाई है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इसके लिए देश में ही कच्चा माल बनाने का मंत्री महोदय ने क्या कोई प्रयत्न किया है ?

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : जैसा कि आनरेबल मैम्बर को मालूम होगा हमारी पालिसी इसकी बाबत बिल्कुल साफ है : जो प्रायोरिटी इंडस्ट्रीज हैं उनके लिए जो भी रा मैटीरियल की जरूरत है और कम्पोनेंट पार्ट्स की जरूरत हैं उसके लिए फारेन एक्सचेंज मिल सकता है। जितना फारेन एक्सचेंज अवेलेबल है उसका तीन चौथाई से ज्यादा रुपया इन इंडस्ट्रीज के लिए दिया जा रहा है और बाकी जो एक चौथाई है वह उन इंडस्ट्रीज के लिए दिया जाता है जो प्रायोरिटी लिस्ट में नहीं आती हैं लेकिन जो आवश्यक हैं। इन तमाम बातों पर डी० जी० टी० डी० गौर करता है और गौर करके फारेन एक्सचेंज देने की सिफारिश करता है।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : ये जो फैक्ट्रीज बन्द हुई वे कितने दिनों तक बन्द रहीं और इसमें कितना नुक्सान हुआ होगा ? स्वदेशी माल देने की वजह से क्या इनके द्वारा जो चीजें उत्पादित होती हैं उनके भावों पर भी कोई असर पड़ेगा अगर पड़ेगा तो कितना ?

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : जैसा मैंने कहा है बन्द तो सिवाय एक के कोई नहीं रही लेकिन रा मैटीरियल न मिलने की वजह से प्रोडक्शन कई इंडस्ट्रीज में कम हुआ। इसकी लिस्ट भी मेरे पास है और वह भी मैं मेज पर रख दूंगा।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : स्वदेशी रा मैटीरियल जो आप दे रहे हैं इसकी वजह से क्या भावों पर भी कोई असर पड़ेगा, क्या भाव भी बढ़ेंगे और बढ़ेंगे तो कितने ?

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : कुछ न कुछ असर तो अरूर पड़ेगा। जब प्रोडक्शन कम होता है, लागत अधिक होता है तो कीमतों पर अकर असर पड़ता है।

लेकिन अगर आनरेबल मैम्बर के खयाल में कोई खास इंडस्ट्री है तो उसका नाम वह मुझ बतायें और मैं मालूम करके बता सकता हूं ।

श्री [illegible] : छोटे उद्योगों को तथा जो आवश्यक उद्योग हैं उनको हमने काफी सहायता दी है । क्या यह सही नहीं है कि इन में बहुत सी फर्जी फैक्ट्रीज भी हैं जिन को लोन तथा सहायता प्रदान कर दी गई है ? कागजों पर ही ये फैक्ट्रियां थीं लेकिन एक्चुअली नहीं थीं और इनको लोन व सहायता दी गई, क्या यह सच नहीं है ? क्या यह भी सच नहीं है कि इस तरह जो सरकारी पैसा था वह डूबा ? यदि हां तो इस तरह के कितने कारखाने हैं ?

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि जब आप स्वदेशी कच्चा माल देंगे तो देश में तैयार माल के भाव में वृद्धि होगी, तो इस वृद्धि रोकने के लिए सरकार कौन से विशेष कदम उठाने जा रही है ताकि भावों में वृद्धि न हो ?

श्री [illegible] अहमद : जिन इंडस्ट्रीज को जितने रा मैटीरियल की जरूरत [illegible] है उनको वह पूरा मिल चुकता और उनका प्रोडकशन भी पूरा होता तो भाव नहीं बढ़ सकते हैं । भाव उसी हालत में बढ़ा जबकि थोड़े दिन रा मटीरियल नहीं मिला था और उसकी वजह से ये इंडस्ट्रीज बन्द थीं । अभी जो हमारे पास फिगर्ज हैं उन से मालूम होता है कि जून 1966 से जो पालिसी हमने अख्तयार की उसके बाद से काफी इंडस्ट्रीज को रा मैटीरियल और कम्पोनेंट पार्टस मिल रहे हैं और उनकी जो आइडल कैपेसेटी थी, वह यूज हो रही है और भावों पर ज्यादा असर नहीं पड़ रहा है ।

श्री [illegible] : मैंने पूछा था कि ऐसी भी बहुत सी फर्जी फैक्ट्रीज थी जिन को लोन वगैरह दिये गये थे, एसी भी फैक्ट्रीज थीं जो कागजों पर थीं और जिन को लोन आदि मिले ? क्या इसके बारे में कोई शिकायतें सरकार को मिली थीं कि कारखाने कागजों में हैं, असल में ये कायम नहीं हुए हैं ? एसे कितने कारखाने हैं जो आपके ध्यान में आए हैं ? यह मैंने पूछा था ।

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : यह सावल तो दूसरा है । इस का इस से कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है ।

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: May I know what progress has been made in raising the production of indigenous raw materials such as copper? May I know whether the Ministry does any co-ordination and, from time to time, evaluation of the progress made in the copper mines and other sources of scarce raw materials so that we are able to produce indigenous raw materials to a great extent ?

Shri F. A. Ahmed: Sufficient work is being done in order to bring about substitution of raw materials which we are now importing from outside, and for that purpose incentive has been provided to all those who are in a position to give us the know-how and to those who are in a position to produce those raw materials in our country. A Board has also been set up in order to determine those cases on merit so that those actually making effort in those directions are given the prizes for the effort that they are making in this direction. So far as copper is concerned, it is a raw material which we cannot easily get in our country. Therefore, we are depending in a big way on the import of this raw material from outside. If there is any possibility we shall certainly try to utilise that opportunity of increasing availability within the country of the raw materials of copper also.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if Government have assessed the likely impact of the closure of Suez Canal on our imports, and since there is a

lot of idle capacity in our engineering industry today, whether in the public sector or private sector, and industries that have to depend mainly on imported raw material, may I know the extent to which this industry is going to suffer because of the closure of Suez Canal?

Shri F. A. Ahmed: So far as the present position is concerned, I think the hon. Member is aware that these licences are given in some cases on a six-monthly basis and in other cases on an yearly basis. And, so far as my present information goes no industry has been affected in respect of the arrival of the orders already placed for the raw materials and component parts. But, certainly, if the Suez Canal continues to remain closed it will have the effect of stopping inflow and when the industries will not get the raw material or component parts the production will undoubtedly suffer.

Shri Umanath: Sir, in today's papers, one Shri Wanchoo, I think a Commerce Ministry official, is reported to have stated that the industrialists are adopting a double-faced policy with regard to import substitution. On the one hand they welcome import substitution, and, on the other, in actual practice, they go and press the Government to give them import permits for machinery and raw materials which are available and which could be purchased internally. Textile machinery is produced here, but the Government is giving permits to import textile machinery from abroad. When the industrialists are adopting a double-faced policy, I would like to know why the Government is also adopting a double-faced policy in so far as they give permits to import raw materials or machinery which are available internally? Why should the Government adopt such a policy? Why should they give permits to import when the material is available here? I would like to know the reasons.

Shri F. A. Ahmed: This matter is receiving my closest attention. I can assure the hon. Member that all those components which are manufactured within our country and all the raw materials that are available within our country, will not be allowed to be imported.

Shri Umanath: Textile machinery is available here. Why should they give permits to import textile machinery?

Shri F. A. Ahmed: I have already said that I am examining this, and wherever I find that such machinery is indigenously manufactured in our country, it will not be allowed to be imported.

Shri Umanath: He has allowed the import of textile machinery which is produced here. Why did he allow it? Let him give the reason for allowing it.

Shri F. A. Ahmed: I did not allow any but as I have already said that some cases have been brought to my notice when this was permitted in the past and I am trying to see that in future this is not done.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय: उत्तर प्रदेश के मिर्जापुर जिले में कांसे और तांबे के बर्तन बनते हैं, लेकिन वह सारा उद्योग कांसा और तांबा न मिलने की वजह से बन्द है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या मंत्री महोदय के ध्यान में यह बात आई है? यदि हां, तो क्या उस उद्योग को चलाने के लिए सरकार की तरफ से कोई विशेष व्यवस्था हो रही है या नहीं।

श्री फ़ख़रुद्दीन अली अहमद: जैसा कि मैं ने पहले जवाब में कहा है, जहां तक काप्पर का ताल्लुक है, वह चीज काफी स्केयर्स है और जहां तक मुमकिन हो सकता है, हम उस को बाहर से लाने की कोशिश करते हैं। अगर काप्पर न मिलने की वजह से कोई इंडस्ट्री बन्द है, तो हम इस बात की कोशिश करेंगे कि उस को किस तरह से यह रा मैटीरियल दिया जाये।

श्री राम सेवक : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जितना रा मैटीरियल इम्पोर्ट किया जाता है और मनुफैक्चरर्ज को सप्लाई किया जाता है, वे लोग उस को एक्चुअली यूज करते हैं या उस को ब्लैक मार्केट में बेचते हैं, क्या सरकार की ओर से इस बात को चैक करने की कोई व्यवस्था है।

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : मेरे पास ऐसी कोई इत्तिला नहीं है कि कोई माल ब्लैकमार्केट में बेचा जाता है। मैं आनरेबल मेम्बर की इत्तिला के लिए यह भी कह सकता हूं कि जहां तक छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज का ताल्लुक है, पहले जब उन को रा मैटीरियल की जरूरत होती थी, तो वे इधर-उधर से ले लिया करते थे, लेकिन जब से हम ने अपनी पालिसी बदली है और हम स्माल स्केल-इंडस्ट्रीज को रा मैटीरियल और कम्पोनेंटस देने लगे हैं, जिस से उन की जरूरत पूरी हो जाती है, तब से ब्लैक मार्केटिंग का रास्ता भी बन्द हो गया है।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : क्या मंत्री महोदय जानते हैं कि हमारे देश में राइस मिल मशीनरी आज से नहीं, बल्कि प्री-वार टाइम से तैयार हो रही है, परन्तु फिर भी राइस मिल मशीनरी जापान या अन्य देशों से लाई जाती है ; यदि हां, तो इस का क्या कारण है? ।

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : मैं इस का कारण नहीं बता सकता हूं, लेकिन अगर राइस मिल की मशीनरी हमारे मुल्क में बन रही है....

श्री मधु लिमये : इस में अगर की क्या बात है? मंत्री महोदय तथ्य बतायें। अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय को जानकारी नहीं है। वह अगर मगर कर रहे हैं।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा है कि वह नहीं बता सकते हैं। अगर वह नहीं बता सकते हैं, तो क्या बाहर से कोई आ कर बतायेगा? वह मिनिस्टर हैं, वह तन्खाह ले रहे हैं। उन को पूरी जानकारी रखनी चाहिए।

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : आनरेबल मेम्बरों ने जवाब पूरा होने से पहले ही टोक दिया है।

इस का इन्हसार सप्लाई और डिमांड पर है। जो चीज हम यहां पैदा कर सकते हैं, वह जरूर यहां से दी जायेगी। उस के अलावा जिस चीज की जरूरत है, अगर वह हमारे यहां मुहैया नहीं हो सकती है, तो हो सकता है कि उस को बाहर से मंगाया जाये।

Shri Virendrakumar Shah: Import licences are issued by the Commerce Ministry for the needs of the industries under the Industries Ministries here. Is the hon. Minister aware of the fact that under the AID and other licensing arrangements there are certain procedural formalities which require a long time, sometimes 8 to 10 months, before the import licence is granted to the applicant industry and even after that such conditions are put that the industries do not have sufficient imported raw materials for them to carry on? What does the Government propose to do to see that all these difficulties are obviated now?

Shri F. A. Ahmed: As I have already said, all these matters are gone into by the licensing committee. After the licensing committee has cleared the case as regards the actual requirements and whether they are indigenously available or not, then the case goes to the Commerce Ministry for allocation of funds for the purpose of import out of the foreign exchange available. For that purpose they have a list of 59 industries which have to be given first priority. There is also a list of non-priority industries.

Shri Virendrakumar Shah: Sir, he has answered it in the other direction. The question is that delays take place and because of that the companies come to almost closure. Has the Minister's attention been drawn to that and, if so, what is the Government planning to do to solve it? I did not ask about this rigmarole of going to this committee or that committee.

Shri F. A. Ahmed: Except in one case, no question of closure has been brought to my notice.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Is the hon. Minister aware that last year large quantities of natural rubber were allowed to be accumulated in India and when there was an accumulated stock of indigenous rubber, import was allowed....

Mr. Speaker: We had a half-an-hour discussion on this question.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Still, the issue remains unsolved and we will have to raise it again and again.

Was it a fact that large quantities of natural rubber were imported when there awas accumulated stock of rubber indigenously produced in the country; if so, what was the reason for the same?

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Somebody must have got commission.

Shri F. A. Ahmed: The hon. Member may give notice of a separate question and then I will be able to answer this.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: He is not aware of anything. Why should he answer questions like this? He should come prepared because we will ask many questions on import.

Shri F. A. Ahmed: How does rubber arise out of this question?

Mr. Speaker: Import. Shri Kothari.

Shri S. S. Kothari: What are the criteria on the basis of which you licence such industries which require entirely imported raw material?

Shri F. A. Ahmed: There are certain industries which are entirely dependent on imported raw materials and if they are of the category such as forged crank shaft, gear and radiator industries, power cables, enamelled copper winding wires and transformers, electric motors, switchgears, capacitors, rectifiers.....

Shri S. S. Kothari: I have asked for the principles not the list.

Shri F. A. Ahmed: I am just coming to that. Whatever foreign exchange is asked for the purpose of importing raw material and component parts for the requirements is given entirely for these things.

Shri Bedabrata Barua: While the private sector is allowed a lump sum of foreign exchange for importing their necessities the public sector enterprises are at a disadvantage as they have to make an indent of their requirements in advance and because they have to give all their requirements for the year in advance it leads to their inventories being overstocked which is considered to be the main cause for the losses of public enterprises.

Shri F. A. Ahmed: As I have said, it depends on the kind of industry. In some cases we are supplying foreign exchange for six months; in other cases for the whole year. The nature of the components and raw material required in public undertakings is such that unless and until we know the picture for the entire year it is not possible for us to determine what will be their requirements and that they will suffer in production if those things are not available to them. Therefore, on the basis of annual requirements, those component parts and raw materials are provided for the public undertakings. So far as private undertakings are concerned, it differs from industry to industry. In some cases on the basis of six months and in other cases on the basis of one year it is given.

Industries in African Countries with Indian Collaboration

+

*693. **Shri Bharat Singh Chauhan:**
Shri Sharda Nand:
Shri Ranjit Singh:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain African countries like Kenya, Libya and Nigeria have offered facilities to the Indian small scale industrialists for setting up industries in those countries; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Many African countries are encouraging growth of industries, including small-scale industries, by offer of facilities and concessions. These are available to Indian industrialists also.

(b) The Government of India fully appreciate the desire of African countries to industrialise and have been assisting in this process within the limits of their resources.

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मन्त्री महोदय यह बताने की कोशिश करेंगे कि किस किस्म का उद्योग, अफ्रीका में हो सकता है जिस से हमारे उद्योगपतियों का उस में ज्यादा से ज्यादा उत्साह बढ़े? ऐसी कोई स्कीम निर्धारित की है क्या या कोई ऐसा मापदण्ड निकाला है क्या कि इस किस्म का उद्योग अगर किया जाय अफ्रीका में इन देशों के साथ तो उस का ज्यादा लाभ मिल सकता है?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कुछ वहां के मार्केट सर्वे किए गये हैं, कुछ डेलीगेशन भी यहां से गए थे जिन्होंने कि वहां बातें कीं। अफ्रीका के भी कुछ देशों के लोग यहां आये जिन्होंने अपनी जरूरियात बतायीं और उस के हिसाब से कुछ जो चीजें यहां आसानी से दोनों के सहयोग से बन सकती हैं उन की बातें हुई हैं। कई देशों में हम इस तरह के प्रोजेक्ट्स रखते हैं, आप की इजाजत हो तो इस की एक विस्तृत सूचना मैं सभा के पटल पर रख दूंगा।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वी अफ्रीका से जो प्रतिनिधि मण्डल आये थे उनके साथ विचार विनिमय करने के बाद यह निश्चित हुआ था कि भारत सरकार कुछ धनराशि देगी रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया से, कुछ रुपया एल० आई० सी० देगा, कुछ और स्रोतों से रुपया आयेगा और भारतीय जो वहां बसे हुए हैं उन का रुपया मिलाकर एक फाइनेंस कारपोरेशन स्थापित किया जायगा। मेरे पास एक नैरोबी से पत्र आया है जिस में कहा गया है कि फाइनेंस कारपोरेशन स्थापित करने की बात खटाई में पड़ गई है और भारत सरकार ने रिजर्व बैंक से कहा है कि वह फाइनेंस कारपोरेशन के लिए रुपया न दे, क्या इस में सच्चाई है?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे इस के बारे में देखना पड़ेगा। मुझे सूचना इसकी नहीं है लेकिन मैं यह जानता हूं कि कई ऐसे प्रोजक्ट्स हैं जो कि सरकार के साथ मिलकर हो रहे हैं। अभी केनिया में आज अखबारों में माननीय सदस्य ने पढ़ा होगा कि वहां पर एक इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट हमारे सहयोग से बन रहा है। जहां तक फाइनेंस कारपोरेशन की बात है, मैं ने अर्ज किया मुझे देखना पड़ेगा।

Shri K. N. Pandey: May I know what is the object of such collaboration? Is it to provide the technical know-how or to give them financial help in the setting up of industries in African countries?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : सहयोग की बात उठ रही है इस से अध्यक्ष महोदय, कि अफ्रीका के देश वहां पर अपने उद्योग बढ़ाना चाहते हैं हम से मिलजुल कर कार्य करना चाहते हैं। हमारा एक आम तौर पर ख्याल रहता है

कि यहां से बाहर रुपये भेजने की बात न आये। यहां से मशीनरी वहां जाये। जो हमारा पार्टिसिपेशन हो वह ज्यादा यहां की चीजों और मशीनरी के रूप में हो; जो यहां के उद्योगपति वहां पर उद्योग बनाना चाहते हैं उन में भी हम आम तौर से यह चाहते हैं कि जो मेजारिटी होल्डिंग हो वह वहां की हो। माइनारिटी पार्टिसिपेशन इन का हो।

Shri S. K. Tapuriah: Will the hon. Minister inform us whether some proposals which had already been afloat earlier by these African countries are progressing satisfactorily or have they run into difficulties?

Shri Dinesh Singh: We have about 43 projects approved by the Government. Of these, 22 projects are in Africa. As I said a little earlier, if you so desire, I will place a statement on the Table of the House.

Shri M. R. Krishna: May I know whether under the terms of collaboration Government will permit Indian entrepreneurs to send machinery from here and also to provide the technical know-how and, if so, what would be its value?

Shri Dinesh Singh: That is the general idea. The idea is to send our machinery and to provide the technical know-how.

Dr. Ranen Sen: The hon. Minister just now stated that certain industrialists in collaboration with the Governments of some African countries are setting up industrial establishments there. May I know whether it is a fact that those Indian industrialists who are setting up industrial establishments are given foreign exchange release by the Government of India for that purpose and, if so, why is it that the Government is spending foreign exchange like that, when we require it so badly for our own development, and releasing it to industrialists who reap profits there, in Africa and other places?

Shri Dinesh Singh: As I said just now, we, generally, do not allow export of capital from here. Only machinery and technical know-how is allowed to be sent. May be, some foreign exchange may have been given for promotional activities, for touring and other things. But, by and large, there is no capital transfer.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: May I know whether a parliamentary delegation or a trade delegation visited some African countries sometime back and, if so, whether they have submitted any report and what are the suggestions made by them for the improvement of relations between India and African countries?

Shri Dinesh Singh: I have not got any information about this specific delegation. I shall look into it.

Shri Hem Barua: Is it a fact that Mr. Biju Patnaik....

Mr. Speaker: How does he come into exports?

Shri Hem Barua: Mr. Biju Patnaik of far-flung reputation proposes to establish an industrial plant in Nigeria in collaboration with the Nigerian Government with the foreign exchange that he has in some foreign countries.

Shri Virendrakumar Shah: He wants to take over the Nigerian Government?

Shri Hem Barua: At the same time, he wants to pipeline some of his assets to Nigeria and Government have given him the permission for that in the shape of foreign exchange. In the context of that, may I know whether the passport granted to Mr. Biju Patnaik....

Mr. Speaker: The first part of his question is all right, but not the second part....

Shri Hem Barua: I shall connect it with the first part. May I know

whether the passport given to Mr. Biju Patnaik is in connection with his proposed scheme to establish an industrial unit in Nigeria?

Shri Dinesh Singh: Unfortunately, I have not got here with me the details of this.

Shri S. K. Tapuriah: This is the first time he has not got the information?

Shri Dinesh Singh: My difficulty in this is . . . (*Interruptions*).

Shri Hem Barua: He has not replied to my question.

श्री मधु लिमये : सभी प्रश्नों का एक ही उत्तर आयेगा ? यदि एक ही उत्तर आयेगा तो खत्म कर दीजिये, इनको जानकारी नहीं है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : तैयारी कर के नहीं आते हैं, वैसे ही आ जाते हैं ।

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: He can reply to this question.

Mr. Speaker: If he can answer it, I would be very happy, but he says that he has not got the information.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इनको डिसमिस कर दीजिये । मजदूरों को अपराध होने पर डिसमिस किया जाता है, आप इनको कर दीजिये, इनको निकाल दीजिये ।

Mr. Speaker: Parliament has not given that power to the Speaker to dismiss Ministers.

श्री मधु लिमये : सदन से निकाल दीजिये, बेकार बैठे हुए हैं ।

श्री दिनेश सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जहां तक . . .

Shri Hem Barua: He can reply in English.

Shri Dinesh Singh: So far as the question put by Shri Hem Barua is concerned, he had asked me specifically about some project and whether any foreign exchange had been asked for for it....

Shri Hem Barua: I specified the name of Mr. Biju Patnaik....

Shri Dinesh Singh: ....and whether Mr. Biju Patnaik was diverting foreign exchange that he had held somewhere else. I said that I did not have this information.

Shri Ranga: He can offer to ascertain it and place it on the Table.

Mr. Speaker: He has said that he does not have information about secret funds held by people outside.

Shri Hem Barua: He has not replied to my main question, namely whether Mr. Biju Patnaik proposes to start an industrial plant abroad. That will be a glorious day for us when an Indian entrepreneur will be starting a venture abroad, and an Indian Mr. Biju Patnaik's reputation would be going up by his setting up an industry abroad.

Shri Ganesh Ghosh: Which are the countries in Africa in which private capital from India has been invested and which are the industries already set up and what is the total amount of such capital?

Shri Dinesh Singh: As I said earlier, the statement will have all these details.

Shri Hem Barua: Would you please advise the hon. Minister to caution Nigeria if Mr. Biju Natnaik goes there?

Shri Dinesh Singh: Yes, that also.

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : क्या यह सत्य है कि बीजू पटनायक ने अपनी कुछ मैंगनीज की खानें सिराजुद्दीन को बेची हैं और इन्वाइसिंग

में बंगलिंग कर के वह पैसा वे माइजेरिया ले जाना चाहते हैं ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : मुझे इसकी जानकारी नहीं है ।

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इसका उत्तर तो मिलना चाहिये ।

Mr. Speaker: He has no answer for that question. How can I help it?

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : बाद में सब जानकारी हासिल कर के हम को दे सकते हैं ।

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: May I know what effective measures Government have taken to ensure that the profits earned by the industrialists by setting up factories with the collaboration of the foreign Governments by the steady inflow of their assets there would come back to this country?

Shri Dinesh Singh: That is provided in the scheme when they place the scheme before us for approval.

Modernisation of Jute Mills

*694. **Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state the steps taken to modernise the Jute Mills with a view to improving their working?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

In the matter of allocation of foreign exchange, the needs of modernisation of jute industry have been given priority. Special mention may be made of the Self-Financing Scheme introduced in 1963 to facilitate import of essential machinery for jute mills.

Government have extended long-term loans totalling Rs. 600 lakhs to various jute mills for modernisation and rehabilitation through the agency of the National Industrial Development Corporation.

With the encouragement given to the manufacture of jute mill machinery within the country, at present a wide range of such machinery for the preparatory and spinning sections is manufactured indigenously. Plans are being pushed ahead for starting the manufacture of some of the remaining items of machinery such as jute cards, modern looms etc.

As a result of the steps taken towards modernisation, the spinning and preparatory sections have been modernised almost fully. All the installed broad looms are being fed by modern spindles for a three-shift working. Standard looms are being fed fully by modern spindles for single shift and partly for a second shift also. Mills are expected to embark on a programme of modernisation of looms during the IV Plan.

Shri Ram Kishan Gupta: From the statement, I find that the jute mills are expected to embark on a programme of modernisation during the Fourth Five Year Plan. May I know what provision has been made for this purpose in the Fourth Plan?

Shri Dinesh Singh: I have not got the figures in the Fourth Five Year Plan. The main point about modernisation in this context was that a large part of the modernisation has already taken place. In spindlage, in respect of the fine quality, 416,708 modern spindles have been installed and the old spindles remaining are only 163,000. Similarly in the course type, 56,000 spindles are of the modern type and 38,000 are of the old type. This is apparently the present full capacity that they are utilising and there is provision for further modernisation as and when they require.

Shri Ram Kishan Gupta: It is mentioned in the statement that in the matter of allocation of foreign exchange, the need for modernisation

for the jute industry has been given priority. What amount has so far been allocated in terms of foreign exchange?

Shri Dinesh Singh: So far as foreign exchange release is concerned, from 1963-64 onwards it was Rs. 4.96 crores, then Rs. 2.31 crores, then Rs. 0.31 crores, then Rs. 0.13 crores and Rs. 0.11 crores.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: There are two jute mills, one is the Sahjanwa Mills and another M.D. Jute Mills at Kanpur. One is facing closure and the other is under liquidation. Is it a fact that Rs. 10 lakhs was paid to the proprietor of M.D. Jute Mills? May I know whether this money has been used for another project? Has any inquiry been made and are Government likely to take over the M.D. Jute Mills?

Shri Dinesh Singh: I do not know about the specific mill. I have to find out. The amount that has been allocated has been utilised....

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What about the second part?

Mr. Speaker: Second part also he has to find out.

Shri Dinesh Singh: I shall place this before you and then leave it to you to decide. First these general questions are raised and then specific questions are raised about particular mills. Then it becomes difficult to come prepared with details about the hundreds of mills. If notice is given or hon. Members write to me, I can make enquiries and let them know. In the past, we have been generally discussing these things. When a specific question is put about a particular mill, we are always expected to provide details later.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: This particular question concerning the M.D. Jute mills of Kanpur was tabled and answered in this House many times by the hon. Minister, not by him but by his predecessor. But just because a new Minister has taken over, we cannot coin a new question. We have been asking questions about this. A committee was appointed by the Central Government to go into this matter of mismanagement of this mill and I expect a reply. He can ask for notice if he wants. But we cannot table another question. This does arise out of this.

Mr. Speaker: He has asked for notice.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: All right. I give him notice.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: According to the statement, the modernisation of the spinning and preparatory sections has been almost completed. It is proposed to undertake a programme of modernisation of the looms. May I know from the hon. Minister whether it is not a fact that a peculiar feature of the jute industry is that it always works below capacity? The problem here is not one of increasing production as much as one of the sale of what they produce. They are always working below capacity. May I know what is the real purpose behind this allotment of large sums of money for modernising looms since it is not a question of increasing production?

That is not the problem. So, may I know if the only purpose is to effect economies by reducing the labour complement and carrying out large-scale retrenchment of workers who have already been reduced from three to two lakhs in West Bengal alone in the course of the first three five year plans. So, why should money be wasted for this purpose?

Shri Dinesh Singh: I do not think that so far there has been much difficulty in selling the goods. We have had shortage of jute as such, and because of that it has not been possible to utilise the full capacity. Jute is now facing keen competition. There are synthetics which are coming in the field of jute goods, and therefore

it is essential the industry modernises itself and reduces the cost of production to be able to be competitive in the world. And this is one of the serious problems that we are facing today, namely competition from the synthetics.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: Andhra Pradesh produces raw jute, but due to lack of milling facilities, this has to be carried to Calcutta. May I know whether Government proposes to give facilities for starting jute mills in Andhra Pradesh?

Shri Dinesh Singh: I have not seen any proposal to this effect, but if a proposal is made, we shall consider, but as I mentioned, our main difficulty is shortage of raw jute, and there is no point in going on adding to the spindlage.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : बिहार के पूर्णिया और सहरसा जिलों में पटसन का उत्पादन काफी होता है, लेकिन पटसन के कारखाने नहीं हैं । जो एक कारखाना कटिहार में था वह भी कई वर्षों से बन्द है । अतः मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या मंत्री महोदय इस कारखाने को चलाने की कोशिश करेंगे । अगर मालिक तैयार न हों तो क्या सरकार उस कारखाने को अपने हाथ में ले कर चलाने को तैयार है ताकि उस इलाके के किसानों को पटुआ बेचने में आसानी हो और उनको लाभ भी हो सके ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : पूर्णिया जिले के कई माननीय सदस्यों ने कई बातों का जिक्र किया था, लेकिन बन्द मिल के बारे में तो माननीय सदस्य ने पहली मर्तबा मेरे सामने कहा है । अब तक जो सवाल था वह यह कि वहां कोई नई मिल लगाई जाये । मैंने कहा था कि अगर वह मुझे विवरण भेजें तो मैं उसे देखूंगा ।

Mr. Speaker: Shri Madhu Limaye.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं एक सवाल पूछना चाहता हूं ।

Mr. Speaker: I have called Mr. Limaye. I looked that side, he did not get up till now.

Some hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: Will you kindly sit down, all of you? That is a bad habit, when I am on my legs to get up. Please sit down.

Shri Abdul Ghani Dar: I stood thrice.

Mr. Speaker: I know. I have given you a chance, but not for every question. All friends are getting up for every question. Should I not give a chance to others also? They are also hon. Members of this House. If the same hon. Member gets up for every question, what happens? I am trying to accommodate others also.

The hon. Member who wants to put a question now was busy getting signatures. I thought he was a new Member, he did not know, but I am now pointing out that when an hon. Member is standing, they should not cross my vision. The hon. Member came to Mr. Limaye for signature, and the same Member is standing up now. He is a new Member, and I did not want to point it out at that time, but in a general way I am saying that when any hon. Member is putting a question, others should not cross the view.

Bank Advances against Stocks

+

***695. Shri Madhu Limaye:**
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri George Fernandes:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bank advances against cotton stocks have been reduced by 15 per cent;

(b) the reasons for not taking this step in December, 1966 when the Essential Commodities Ordinance was passed;

(c) the effect of this on cotton prices; and

(d) the difference between the prices before this measure was taken and the prices after this was made effective?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Cotton prices were constantly under review and measures like stock control and movement control on raw cotton besides curtailment of machine activity were taken from time to time. Credit restrictions were imposed in the 2nd week of April, 1967 to help check rise in the cotton prices.

(c) Credit restrictions along with other measures, have to some extent exercised a restraining effect on prices of cotton.

(d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Market Prices in Rupees per Candy

	As on 12-4-1967*	As on 25-4-1967
Bengal Deshi	850	850
L. 147		
Superior	1525—1575	1500—1515
Inferior	1475—1525	1450—1475
Cambodia A	2350—2400	2250—2350
Digvijay A (Superior)	1570—1630	1550—1580
Kalyan	1305—1335	1250—1265
Dholleras (Wagad)	1175—1200	1140—1160

*Instructions regulating bank credit for cotton were issued by the Reserve Bank of India on 19th April, 1967.

श्री मधु लिमये : मुझे खतरा है कि माननीय मंत्री कहेंगे कि उनके पास जानकारी नहीं है फिर भी मैं सवाल पूछता हूं । मंत्री महोदय ने पीछे हिस्से के जवाब में जो आंकड़े दिये हैं उनसे साफ होता है कि 25 रु० प्रति कैंडी से ले कर 75 रु० प्रति कैंडी तक दाम घटे हैं, इस पर नियंत्रण लाने के बाद, अर्थात् 15 प्रतिशत तक अडवान्सेस घटाने के बाद घट गये हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या बड़े मिल वालों को और बड़े व्यापारियों को खुश करने के लिये भूतपूर्व व्यापार मंत्री ने जान बूझ कर इस तरह का इन्तजाम दिसम्बर महीने में नहीं किया बल्कि मिलों को जबर्दस्ती बन्द कर दिया एक हफ्ते में एक दफा ? क्या जो इनके भूतपूर्व व्यापार मंत्री थे उन्होंने चुनाव जीतने के लिये और उनसे चन्दा इकट्ठा करने के लिये इस तरह का काम किया था ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : जी नहीं, अध्यक्ष महोदय ।

श्री मधु लिमये : जी नहीं, यानी जानकारी नहीं है ? या जानकारी है तो उसके आधार पर कह रहे हैं ? सारी बात साफ आनी चाहिये ।

श्री दिनेश सिंह : मैंने साफ कहा है । अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप खुद विचार करें, यह पोलिटिकल सवाल है । मैं ने वैसा ही जवाब दे दिया ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मंत्री महोदय स्वयम् कहते हैं कि 13 अप्रैल को नियंत्रण लगाने के बाद 25 रु० से लेकर 75 रु० तक दाम गिरे । दिसम्बर में उन्होंने कहा कि सप्ताह में मिलें एक दफे बन्द रहें, जबरन छुट्टी, जिससे मजदूरों को नुकसान हुआ, मिल वालों का नुकसान हुआ और ग्राहकों का नुकसान हुआ और कपड़ों के दाम बढ़े । इसलिये मैं जानकारी चाहता हूं कि दिसम्बर महीने में उन्होंने क्यों नहीं किया ? उन्होंने चुनाव जीतने के लिये और दूसरों का नुकसान पहुंचाने के लिये नहीं किया ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : इसमें सवाल इतना ही था कि बहुत से तरीके हो सकते हैं एक काम को करने के लिये । जो कुछ किया गया उसमें बुरा क्या हुआ ? जो काम किया ठीक किया । जिस समय कई का दाम बढ़ रहा था उस समय सोचा गया कि इसको किसी तरीके से रोका जाये । और उसके लिये यह कर दिया गया ।

श्री मधु लिमये : यह कोई सन्तोषजनक जवाब नहीं है । यह निहायत आधविवस हो गया है कि चुनाव में इसका इस्तेमाल किया गया है ।

दूसरा सवाल अब मैं करना चाहता हूं । मेरी जानकारी के अनुसार रिजर्व बैंक के गवर्नर ने कामर्शल बैंक्स को अक्तूबर महीने में ही सलाह दी थी कि आइन्दा तिजारत के लिये कम ऐडवान्स दिया करें, पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिये ज्यादा ऐडवान्स दिया करें । कई महीने तक इस पर कोई कार्रवाई नहीं हुई और फिर लोगों को मूर्ख बनाने के लिये अप्रैल के प्रारम्भ में ऐसी कार्रवाई की गई जिससे छोटे व्यापारी लोगों को बहुत काफी तकलीफ हुई ।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या वजह है कि अक्तूबर में जो सलाह दी गई थी रिजर्व बैंक के गवर्नर के द्वारा उस पर अपने अधिकारों का इस्तेमाल करके अमल क्यों नहीं किया ? वित्त मंत्रालय और व्यापार मंत्रालय इन चार महीनों में क्या कर रहे थे ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : रिजर्व बैंक ने उनको क्या लिखा है इसका मेरे पास विवरण नहीं है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : अब तो हद हो गई । मैं जवाब नहीं चाहता हूं । मैं अपना प्रश्न वापस लेता हूं क्योंकि मंत्री महोदय किसी चीज की जानकारी नहीं रखते हैं । मैंने शुरू में कहा था कि यह यही जवाब देंगे कि जानकारी नहीं है । यह व्यापार मंत्री हैं । रिजर्व बैंक ने इसके सम्बन्ध में क्या सलाह दी है, इसका इनको पता नहीं है ? आज तो हद हो गई ।

Shri Dinesh Singh: The hon. Member himself said that this is a matter to be enquired into by the Ministry of Finance because the Reserve Bank comes under the Ministry of Finance. What orders the Reserve Bank has given, I am not aware.

श्री मधु लिमये : यह ठीक नहीं है । व्यापार मंत्री के मातहत यह रुई और जूट सारा आता है । बैंक ऐडवान्सेज का उनसे सम्बन्ध नहीं है, यह वह कैसे कह सकते हैं ?

Mr. Speaker: He says it is concerned with the Finance Ministry. (*Interruption*).

Shri M. Amersey: Both the Ministries know it for a fact.

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या वित्त मंत्रालय और व्यापार मंत्रालय में कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं रहता है, कोई विचार विनिमय नहीं होता है ? बार बार मैं कह रहा हूं कि यह सरकार जंगल हो गई है । इसमें अगर कोई फंस जाये तो पता नहीं चलता है कि वह कहां है । यह सरकार टुकड़ों में बंटी हुई है, यह खंडित सरकार है ।

Shri S. Kundu: Sir, I rise to a point of order. The point of order is this. (*Interruption*). I am addressing you, Mr. Speaker. I want your undivided attention. This is very important.

Mr. Speaker: Yes; you go ahead.

Shri S. Kundu: This question is connected with both the Ministries—the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Commerce. But then the Ministers take excuse on this score, and say this is not concerned with my Ministry and so on. They should not do that. By so doing, the real essence of the answer is not forthcoming; it escapes. In such cases, they must ascertain from the Ministry of Finance and come with the answers ready; they must come prepared to answer the supplementaries and for that, Mr. Speaker, you must give a directive to the Ministers that in future they must come ready with the answers and that this sort of thing should not happen.

Mr. Speaker: There is no point of order, but there is a reasonable request. It is not a matter of one Ministry alone; there is and there should be co-ordination. At times, may be that a Minister has no information. If they are not ready with

the information, naturally they ask for time. Of course, in such cases, the Speaker can request them. (*Interruption*).

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Sir, you will agree that when such a question is put before the Minister for his reply, he must keep all the connected papers with him and the concerned Ministries must have been consulted and all the facts must be before him for reply. Why did it not occur to him that on such a matter, the main answer would be followed by such supplementary questions as have been put? He is in a dilemma.

Shri A. B. Vajpayee: I do not agree; how could a Minister anticipate each and every supplementary that might be put? This is very unfair. Let the Minister say that he will find out.

Mr. Speaker: Yes. Not only that. (*Interruption*). Please sit down.

श्री मधु लिमये : कुछ सप्लीमैंटरीज आवश्यक होती हैं । मैंने जो दो सवाल पूछे हैं वे आवश्यक थे । आप इनको जरा फटकार दीजिये क्योंकि यह चीज एक अर्से से चली आ रही है । आप इन लोगों को डांट दीजिये ।

Shri M. A. Khan *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Please resume your seat.

Shri M. A. Khan: *

Mr. Speaker: Nothing of what he says will be recorded. Not a word will be recorded. Tht hon. Member cannot dictate. After all, the whole House is there. I am very happy today; I was looking towards my right, and except probably Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma and Shri M. R. Krishna, not many supplementaries were asked. Only four or five supplementaries were put from this side. Not one got up. I have been watching and looking this side every time. But in the whole one hour, except five or six supplementaries, no more supplementaries were put from this side. The hon. Member from there shouts; normally he never gets up and asks questions. Supplementaries of course are useful to the debate.

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, you praise people for not putting supplementaries?

Mr. Speaker: What I am saying is that some Members are shouting. We will now take up the Short Notice Question.

Short Notice Questions

Financial Crisis in N.C.D.C.

+

S.N.Q. 17. **Shri Virendrakumar Shah:**
Shri S. K. Tapuriah:
Shri Bhogendra Jha:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reported statement of the Financial Controller of the National Coal Development Corporation to the effect that the present financial crisis in the National Coal Development Corporation was mainly due to the purchase of equipment worth crores of rupees in excess of the project provisions; and

(b) if so, in what circumstances this happened?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) and (b). No statement has been made by the Financial Controller. His Quarterly Report for the period ending 31st March, 1967, has been submitted to the Board of Directors and to the Ministry. This Report is still to be considered by the Board of Directors.

Shri Virendrakumar Shah: Sir, a few minutes ago you suggested that

*Not recorded.

the Minister should give a satisfactory answer. Immediately after that, the minister says that no statement has been made by the Financial Controller. Sir, Rs. 162 crores of the peoples' money have been invested in NCDC. May I know whether the minister's attention has been drawn to the following news item which appeared in the *Financial Express* dated June 6, 1967:

> "In his latest report to the Board of Directors, the Financial Controller of the National Coal Development Corporation has pointed out serious shortcomings in the organisation's working as the primary cause for the financial crisis in the Corporation."

According to the news item, the report of the Financial Controller reveals purchases of equipment worth crores of rupees in excess of project provisions, overcapitalisation in many spheres, continued trailing behind the production targets and what is worse, ineffective control over expenditure. Will the Minister tell us whether the Controller made a report like this or purporting to say something like this?

Shri F. C. Sethi: I have already stated in my original reply that the Financial Controller did submit a report and that report is a confidential document which has been submitted to the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors have not yet gone into it and as long as they have not considered it, it is a secret document.

Shri Virendrakumar Shah: As I said, Rs. 162 crores of the peoples' money have been invested in the NCDC. This is the sort of answer we get, when there is utter mismanagement there. There are editorials written about this in the *Hindustan Standard* and other papers. May I know when this report was submitted, when Government proposes to make it available to Members of Parliament, when Government proposes to take action on it, whether any such reports were submitted in the past and if so, what actions were taken on those reports?

Shri P. C. Sethi: The Financial Controller is required to submit a quarterly report to the Board of Directors. The recent report was submitted on 20-5-67. This report was submitted when the last meeting of the Board of Directors started and the Directors had no occasion to go into it. They decided that at the next meeting of the Board, this will be considered. I assure the House that as soon as the Board considers it, we would certainly like to share it with the House.

Shri S. K. Tapuriah: May I know whether reports of this nature were also presented in the past in the various quarterly meetings? This could not have been the first time that such findings are brought forward in the report. Also, may I know the losses incurred by this corporation during the last 5 years?

Shri P. C. Sethi: As I said, the Financial Controller is required to submit quarterly reports to the Board of Directors. About the profit and loss account, in 1962-63 the Corporation made a profit of Rs. 1.25 crores, in 1963-64 a profit of Rs. 19.54 lakhs, in 1964-65 a loss of Rs. 1.71 crores and in 1965-66 a profit of Rs. 61.80 lakhs. This year's accounts are being finalised.

Shri S. K. Tapuriah: On a point of order, Sir. My question has not been answered. In reply to Mr. Shah's question, the minister had already said that quarterly reports are submitted. We heard it and we understand English. I asked whether this was the first time that such findings about mismanagement are contained in the report or on past occasions also such findings were reported.

Mr. Speaker: There is no point of order. Anyway, the question may be answered.

Shri P. C. Sethi: As far as the Financial Controller's reports are concerned, whatever has appeared in the Press perhaps mentions about the present report and not about any previous report.

Shri S. K. Tapuriah: My question is whether in the past it was ever reported?

Shri Ranga: Sir, why does he not answer this simple question? If he has no information he can say that he will collect the information and supply it later on. Even this simplest possible answer he is not able to give (Interruption).

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): Sir, regarding reports that have been submitted to the Board from time to time in previous years, I must submit that we do not have any information at the moment. I will certainly look into it and if there are any salient or serious points I will make a note of them, prepare a summary and pass it on to the hon. Member.

Shri Umanath: Sir, the financial state of affairs of the NCDC makes certain ghastly revelations. Supplies of coal are made to middlemen as per arrangement only against bank guarantees or letters of credit more or less to the approximate value of the bank guarantee or credit. I would like to know from the Minister whether it is a fact that seven firms, which are middlemen, who had provided bank guarantee to the tune of Rs. 17 lakhs only were given excess credit for Rs. 1,59,00,000, that is, 900 per cent above the bank guarantee? May I know whether it is a fact that in the case of one firm the excess credit was 1158 per cent? This is the ghastly state of affairs. May I know whether it is a fact and, if so, whether any officers of the Board have been held responsible and what action has been taken against them for spending people's money like this?

Dr. Chenna Reddy: It is true that in the context of looking into the details and in the context of this question, this information has come to our notice. We have asked the Board to explain in detail how the private firms were accommodated to this extent.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : एन० सी० डी० सी० में जनता की गाढ़ी कमाई के पैसे लगे हुए हैं, लेकिन वहां लूट चल रही है—वहां जितने अफ़सर हैं, वे दिन-रात लूट में लगे हुए हैं । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस समय वहां पर कितनी मशीनें बेकार पड़ी हुई हैं, पिछले पांच वर्षों में कितनी मशीनों की चोरी हुई है और क्या यह सही है कि इस चोरी और भ्रष्टाचार को छिपाने के लिये वहां के बड़े बड़े अफ़सर सारी जवाबदेही वहां के मजदूरों के मत्थे डाल कर स्वयं निकल जाना चाहते हैं ।

डा० चन्ना रेड्डी: कुछ आनरेबल मेम्बर्ज एन० सी० डी० सी० के फ़ंक्शनिंग का जो चित्र यहां पेश करना जरूरी समझ रहे हैं, मैं उसके बारे में तो कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता हूं, लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि उस का फ़ंक्शनिंग उतना खराब नहीं है, जितना कि आनरेबल मेम्बर्ज को महसूस हो रहा है । (व्यवधान) यह सही है कि इसमें 162 करोड़ रुपया इनवेस्ट हुआ है और पिछले दस सालों के फ़ंक्शनिंग में इस में पूरा फ़ायदा 230.60 लाख रुपये का हुआ है । थर्ड फ़ाइव-ईयर प्लान के सिलसिले में एन० सी० डी० सी० का कोयले का प्रोडक्शन टारगेट 30 मिलियन टन रखा गया था, जिसके मुकाबले में इस साल सिर्फ़ 9.40 मिलियन टन का ही प्रोडक्शन हुआ है । कोयले के प्रोडक्शन टारगेट में जो कमी हुई है, उसका और दूसरे बड़े इकानोमिक फ़ैक्टर्ज का भी बहुत प्रभाव एन० सी० डी० सी० पर पड़ा है । यह ठीक है कि इसमें कुछ खराबियां दिखाई देती हैं, लेकिन 230.60 लाख रुपये का जो कुल फ़ायदा हुआ है, उसको हम नजर-अन्दाज

नहीं कर सकते हैं और न ही उन इकानोमिक फैक्टर्स को ही नजर-अन्दाज कर सकते हैं ।

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : मंत्री महोदय बिल्कुल सही कह रहे हैं । वह सदन को गुमराह कर रहे हैं ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : माननीय मंत्री ने इस बात का जवाब नहीं दिया है कि वहां पर कितनी मशीनें बेकार पड़ी हुई हैं और कितनी मशीनों की चोरी हुई है ।

Dr. Ranen Sen: Sir, the question was how many machines worth how many crores of rupees are lying idle. He has not replied to that part of the question. Machineries worth crores and crores of rupees are lying idle and money is being wasted.

Dr. Chenna Reddy: In view of our targets, obviously more machinery was purchased and at the moment we have more capacity that is not being put to proper and full utilisation. That has led to a definite loss.

An hon. Member: What is the value of that machinery?

Mr. Speaker: How can be say that?

Shri Kartik Oraon: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that because a huge amount has been invested in the purchase of equipments in excess of the project provision, the NCDC has no funds to pay the employees, in the area, the drought relief loan which has been paid to the employees in other Government undertakings and the Government departments, as a result of which the employees in the headquarters of NCDC have gone on strike with effect from 14-6-67 which is likely to have chain reaction in the collieries also? If so, will the Minister, in the first place, take immediate steps to pay the drought relief loan and take further steps to settle other issues in order to bring about normalcy and create an atmosphere of mutual confidence in the best interests of the efficient functioning of this corporation?

Dr. Chenna Reddy: I think the hon. Member has mixed up two or three issues which are there at the moment in the context of the relationship between labour and management. The organisation of the labour at the headquarters has gone on illegal strike and has created some situation which is now under the active consideration of the Board. The Board is considering this matter. About the facilities to be given or advances to be paid in the context of the drought, the same facilities would be extended by the Board, which are available in other undertakings, after they have examined the whole issue. The question of not having enough funds would not come in the way of this. The hon. Member had detailed discussion with me on this question and he is fully aware of the situation.

Shri Kartik Oraon: There is departure from the policy with regard to drought relief loan.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: May I know whether it is a fact that there are 39 middlemen for the purchase of coal and other things and till now there had been no agreement as far as the terms and conditions of the purchase are concerned? If so, what is the reason for it?

Dr. Chenna Reddy: This is also a question which relates to the statement of the Financial Adviser. Therefore, I do not have the details at the moment. I will certainly collect the data if the hon. Member is interested in it.

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : अभी कुछ दिन पहले एन० सी० डी० सी० के मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर, श्री नारगूडकर, ने अपने पद से त्यागपत्र दे दिया, क्योंकि वह एन० सी० डी० सी० के वित्तीय संकट को सम्भालना चाहते थे, लेकिन उन को ऐसा नहीं करने

दिया गया, बल्कि उन पर त्याग पत्र देने के लिए दबाव डाला गया । श्री एस० टी० राजा ने यह क्लेम किया था कि एन० सी० डी० सी० को 1965-66 में प्राफिट हुआ है और उन्होंने एन० सी० डी० सी० की तरफ गवर्नमेंट आबलिगेशन्ज और लौन्जब वगैरह को छिपाया । बाद में आडिट में इन सब बातों का पता लगा । क्या यह सत्य है कि एकाउंट्स को छिपाया जाता है और गलत प्राफिट दिखाया जाता है; यदि हां, तो क्यों ?

डा० चन्ना रेड्डी : यह ठीक है कि 1964-65 में एन० सी० डी० सी० को 1·71 लाख रुपये का लास हुआ और 1965-66 में 61 लाख रुपये का प्राफिट हुआ जहां तक एकाउंट्स का ताल्लुक है, उन को छिपाया नहीं जा सकता है और अगर उनको छिपाया भी जाये, तो आडिटर-जैनरल की आर्गनाइजेशन सही एकाउंट्स का पता लगा लेती है । मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर के त्यागपत्र के बारे में इस हाउस में चर्चा हुई थी और हम ने कहा था — और यह वाकया है — कि उन को किसी ने त्यागपत्र देने के लिए नहीं कहा और उन्होंने त्याग-पत्र देने की कोई वजह भी नहीं बताई ।

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : कोई भी काम करने वाला आदमी ऐसी गन्दी जगह में नहीं रहना चाहेगा ।

श्री जार्ज फर्नांडीज : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं स्पष्ट आरोप लगाना चाहता हूं कि एन० सी० डी० सी० चोरों का अड्डा है और मंत्री महोदय चोरों को बचाने और चोरियों को छिपाने का काम कर रहे हैं । फिनांशल कमिश्नर ने कुछ दिन पहले जो रपट पेश की है, वह कोई सीक्रेट डाकुमेंट नहीं है । मंत्री साहब ने जो बयान दिया है, वह तमाम बयान इस रपट के खिलाफ है, उसके विरुद्ध है, गलत और झूठ है । गलत है और झूठ है । अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस रपट में स्पष्ट लिखा है कि इस जगह पर कई वर्षों से . . .

"The position is further aggravated by the fact that there are heavy arrears in the accounts work including stores accounts. It is a matter of great concern. . . . (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: What is the good of your shouting all the time? It is not proper. Any Member wanting to ask a question, instead of shouting again and again, should table a question. In one full hour, except for two or three people from this side, they just shout. If they want some information, they should put a question? I give them a chance, one from this side and another from that side. But when I look towards this side, there is nobody getting up; therefore, I pass on to that side. I will give you a chance if any of you have a question to ask.

Shri George Fernandes:

और आगे बढ़कर :

"It is a matter of great concern that this Corporation during its existence of ten years has not produced monthly accounts even once. The accounts are being produced annually because of statutory requirements."

पूरा चोरों का यह कैसा अड्डा है, मेरा आप से इस के बारे में निवेदन है ....

Shri K. N. Tiwary: On a point of order, Sir.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, I rise on a point of order.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर मेरा यह है कि अभी वैनर्जी साहब ने पहले भी कहा पब्लिक सेक्टर की चीजों को कि यह चोरों का अड्डा है . . . .

श्री जार्ज फर्नांडीज : मैं बार बार कहूंगा कि चोरों का अड्डा है। करोड़ों रुपये की चोरियां हो रही हैं . . .

श्री रू० ना० तिवारी : इस तरह की बात यह रेकर्ड पर जाने लायक है ?

श्री मधु लिमये : एन० सी० डी० सी० क्या इन की जायदाद है ? आप को क्या कहा गया है ? आप को कुछ नहीं कहा गया है ।

Mr. Speaker: I want everybody to put a question to elicit information. While putting a question damaging insinuations need not be made either by this side or by that side. I have been saying that repeatedly. Question Hour is intended to elicit information and not to condemn each other. To say that it is *choron ka adda or something of* that kind is not proper. When you are debating something or voting, you can vote the Government out or do whatever you want, but during Question Hour insinuations and condemnations should be avoided.

श्री मधु लिमये : इन को कुछ नहीं कहा गया है। फर्नेन्डीज साहब ने एक शब्द इन को नहीं कहा है। एन० सी० डी० सी० के बारे में कहा है।

Mr. Speaker: Whatever it is, I am only replying to his point of order. It is very clear that during Question Hour you should elicit information and not condemn anybody.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, my point of order is this. May I invite your kind attention to rule 368 about papers quoted to be laid on the Table? It refers to a minister.

Mr. Speaker: How does it arise?

श्री मधु लिमये : फर्नेन्डीज ने कुछ पढ़ा है उस के बारे में कह रहे हैं।

Mr. Speaker: Shri Banerjee is arguing about that.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: When we raised this question in the form of a short notice question last time and wanted to quote something, the hon. Minister wanted notice. Even goondas were engaged in the NCDC to beat the workers' representative and they were housed properly in a Government guest house there; he wanted notice for that. Now a document said to be a report against the functioning of the NCDC, falsification of accounts, reports and so on is being quoted by my hon. friend, Shri George Fernandes. According to the rules, it is for him to authenticate it and lay it on the Table of the House so that the House may know whatever is happening in NCDC. I want a ruling on that.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जरूरी है, हमारा फर्ज है, इस तरह का दस्तावेज यह छपा है और हमारा अधिकार है उस को सदन के सामने लाने का। आप को उस में हमारी मदद करनी चाहिए।

Mr. Speaker: As I said yesterday also, it can be handed over to the Speaker duly authenticated. After looking into it as to whether it is necessary to place it on the Table of the House, then only it will be laid on the Table of the House. That is the rule.

श्री मधु लिमये : बिना इस के बारे में कुछ नियम बनाए हुए? अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह जानता हूं कि आपने निर्देश दिए हैं कि इस तरह के दस्तावेज प्रमाणित करने के बाद आप के पास भेजे जायेंगे। आप इन को देखेंगे लेकिन क्या इस के बारे में आप ने कोई गाइड लाइन्स बनायी हैं। जब यह सरकारी दस्तावेज है और यह इस को छिपा रहे हैं और फर्नेन्डीज साहब इसे सदन के सामने लाना चाहते हैं, तो आप को इजाजत देनी चाहिए। केवल यही देखना है कि वह प्रामाणित है या नहीं।

श्री आर्य फरलेंडीय : यह बिहार के तमाम अखबारों में छपकर आया है...

Mr. Speaker: Rule 368 applies to a Minister.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Rule 369. It says:

"(1) A paper or document to be laid on the Table shall be duly authenticated by the member presenting it.

(2) All papers and documents *laid on the Table shall be considered* public."

There is no mention that it should be handed over to the Speaker.

Mr. Speaker: If a Minister questions it . . . (*Interruption*).

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I draw your kind attention to a precedent...

Mr. Speaker: Let him give the papers to me and I will look into them.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I draw your kind attention to a precedent in this House. When Mr. Daji and myself wanted to produce the Vishwanatha Shastri Report on Dalmia-Jain concerns, Sardar Hukam Singh, the then Speaker, forced the Minister to lay the document on the Table of the House. He gave the ruling in our favour. Here is a document which explains the functioning of the N.C.D.C. including the conduct of those officers who are forcing honest officers to resign. Either you allow it to be laid on the Table of the House or you ask them to do it.*

Mr. Speaker: Let him give it to me and I will look into it.

Shri R. Barua: Sir, it is an important document. We want to hear the Minister as to what he has got to say. We hope the Minister will be in a position to place the document on the Table instead of going into these technicalities.

Dr. Chenna Reddy: The position is like this. In the question, it has been asked, "whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reported statement of the Financial Controller of the N.C.D.C...." and in the answer, it has been very clearly stated, "No statement has been made by the Financial Controller. His quarterly report for the period ending 31st March has been submitted...."

Now, in answer to supplementary questions, the Minister of State has clarified that this Report has been *submitted to the Board of Directors* on 28th May when it was actually in session and the Board of Directors, on that day, thought that because it was an important document, they would take some time to go through it and consider it in the next meeting.

Sir, such reports, after they are considered by the Board of Directors, would come along with their comments to the Ministry and the Ministry will examine the details and whatever action the Ministry considers necessary will be taken. As the House has shown interest in it, the Minister of State has already assured the House that after it is considered by the Government, all the serious points and irregularities will be brought before the House. I have also clarified that as in regard to similar reports that have been submitted from time to time, in the previous years, if there are any serious points and irregularities, we will collect them and we will definitely place them on the Table of the House and also inform the House whatever action has been taken thereon.

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या यह रपट रखेंगे वह ?

श्री आर्य फरलेंडीय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं पहले खुलासा इस का आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूं, और यह जो मंत्री महोदय कह रहे हैं कि यह बहुत गुप्त

*Laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in *Library*. See No. LT-788/67].

डाक्यूमेंट है, यह कई अखबारों की कटिंग मेरे पास है :

"Financial Controller exposes financial chaos in N.C.D.C.—crores of rupees wasted. . . ."

सो अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह बताना चाहता हूं कि इस में कोई चीज सीक्रेट नहीं है। मगर सदन के सामने छिपाने का काम मंत्री महोदय कर रहे हैं। मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि क्या यह सच है कि फाइनेंशियल कंट्रोलर ने यह स्पष्ट और साफ आरोप लगाया है कि जो कोयल के धन्धे में मंदी है वह एन० सी० डी० सी० को बरबादी का कोई कारण नहीं है। एन० सी० डी० सी० को जितना कोयला बेचना चाहिए उस में से लाखों टन कोयला वहीं पड़ा है, वह नहीं जा रहा है यह हालत है। तो प्रश्न मेरा यह खड़ा होता है कि क्या यह सच है कि इस रपट में यह बात साफ कही गई है कि कोयल की पैदावार या कोयले का बेचना और कोयल के बाजार में जो मन्दी है वह एन० सी० डी० सी० की बरबादी का कारण न रहते हुए एन० सी० डी० सी० के आर्थिक व्यवहार को जिस ढंग से चलाया गया है, जिस गलत ढंग से चलाया गया है, वही एन०सी० डी०सी० के लिये मूल कारण है ?

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: Before the hon. Minister replies, I want to raise a point of order. NCDC is an autonomous corporation and it is being managed by a board of directors. The financial controller has submitted his report to the board of directors. May I know whether this Government is competent enough to divulge or to ask for the report from the board of directors before it is considered? I want your ruling on this.

Mr. Speaker: Government have the authority for asking for any paper from any autonomous corporation. After all, these are Government bodies. But Government can treat the report as secret or confidential and so on. But they have the authority to ask for papers from any corporation. There is no doubt about it. Of course, the paper may be treated as confidential or secret. That is a different matter.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: I am not questioning the right of Government to ask for the report. But the hon. Minister has clearly stated at what stage the matter stands. It is before the board of directors and he has to call for it from the board of directors. . . .

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member's point of order was this. It is an autonomous corporation. The question is whether Government have a right to call for the paper. I have ruled that Government have got a right to call for it. Therefore, there is no point of order now.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: My point was whether they could call for it before it was considered by the board of directors.

Mr. Speaker: Now, the hon. Minister can answer the question.

Shri K. Narayana Rao: I want to say one thing in regard to the scope of rule 368. Under that rule, the hon. Minister would be called upon to place the document on the Table if he had quoted from it. The rule is specific and says that it is only when a Minister quotes from a document that he can be asked to place it on the Table. The term 'document' referred to here is of a different type.

Shri Seshiyan: The hon. Member may please refer to rule 369.

Shri K. Narayana Rao: Rule 368 reads thus:

"If a Minister quotes in the House. . . ."

I would like to emphasise the word 'quotes'. The rule further says:

". . .a despatch or other State paper which has not been presented to the House. . . .".

So, if a Member wants to present a particular document after quoting from it, that is not covered by rule 368. Now, my point of order is this.....

Mr. Speaker: The matter has already been raised and it has been decided upon already. Rule 368 applies to a Minister laying a paper on the Table of the House. But there is a direction in regard to this matter. So, that matter is closed now.

Now, the hon. Minister may reply to Shri George Fernandes's question.

श्री मधु लिमये : पहले जार्ज फरनेन्डीज के प्रश्न का जवाब आने दीजिये ।

Dr. Chenna Reddy: As I have said earlier, the report is an internal report to the NCDC submitted to the board. At this stage, no internal report can be placed on the Table of the House unless we have quoted from it. So, under this rule, it will not be obligatory on our part to lay it on the Table.

Regarding the superlatives that he has used, I do not like to comment upon them. To call all public sector undertakings like this would be very unfortunate. . . .

श्री मधु लिमये : सब्सटेन्स का जवाब दीजिये, उस को छोड़ दीजिये ।

Dr. Chenna Reddy: I take strong objection to this.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप उस को छोड़ दीजिये ।

डा० चन्ना रेड्डी : उन्होंने इस को चोरों का अड्डा बोला—यह गलत बात है ।

He has no right also to say like this.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप जवाब दीजिये, न ।

Dr. Chenna Reddy: I take strong objection to this that a public sector undertaking should be called an *adda* and all that.

Regarding the question that the stocks of coal are accumulating there and they have not been lifted, the information that I have got is that we have just got 9,00,000 tonnes there. That cannot be considered a very large stock. But there are many factors, as I have explained; we had built up capacity to reach the target of production, but we have not been able to utilise it; it is remaining idle and unutilised, and that is why the losses are there. But as regards the actual details given in the report, I am not at the moment able to comment on them.

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय,. . .

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member has already asked one question and it has been answered.

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : और भी जरूरी बातें हैं, अध्यक्ष महोदय ।

Mr. Speaker: There are other Members also in this House who would like to ask questions, and I have to give chance to them also.

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani: The hon. Minister has stated in his reply that there was a profit of Rs. 1.25 crores in the first year; then it came down to a profit of Rs. 19 lakhs; then it declined further and there was a loss of Rs. 171 lakhs. I would like to know whether at that stage any steps were taken by Government to find out why the profits were going down and to prevent it?

Dr. Chenna Reddy: The profits from 1956-57 to 1966-67, except in 1964-65, have been varying from year to year. Every time there has been a profit. Only in 1964-65 there has been a minus., Rs. 171 lakhs. Every year the Board has been taking necessary steps. I could not say exactly about any specific steps taken every year at the moment.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He is reading from what? A file or that report?

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : जैसा कि मंत्री आपने बताया कि एन० सी० डी० सी० की स्थिति बहुत खराब है और बुरी हालत में है, इसके कारण यह बताये गये कि बहुत सी मशीनरी अन-यूटीलाइज्ड है, ज्यादा मशीनें खरीद ली हैं, प्रोडक्शन कम हुआ है, खर्चा ज्यादा है । मैं मिनिस्टर महोदय से यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि आपने कितने की मशीनें खरीदी हैं और कितनी का उसमें से यूटीलाइजेशन हुआ है, यानी यूटीलाइजेशन का परसेंटेज क्या है ? क्या यह बात सही है कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने अनरीयलिस्टिक टारगेट एन० सी० डी० सी० को दिया, जैसे सेकेण्ड प्लान में 60 मिलियन टन दिया, थर्ड प्लान में 97 मिलियन टन और फोर्थ प्लान में 107 मिलियन टन दिया ? क्या मशीनरी के अन-यूटीलाइज्ड रहने का भी यही कारण है ? अगर यह सब कुछ ठीक है तो क्या मंत्री महोदय एक हाई-पावर्ड कमेटी बना कर इसकी जांच करायेंगे कि यह जो गड़बड़ी है, वह क्यों है तथा इस के लिये जो जिम्मेदार हैं उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही करेंगे ?

डा० चन्ना रेड्डी : आनरेबिल मेम्बर ने दो प्वाइंट्स उठाये हैं—एक—इसमें कितनी मशीनरी ज्यादा खरीदी गई है, जिसको हम यूटीलाइज नहीं कर सके । मैंने पहले ही निवेदन किया था कि इसकी तफसीलात इकट्ठी करके .....

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : 10 साल से एन० सी० डी० सी० चल रही है ।

श्री चार्ल्स फरनेंडीज : इस पर बहस रखिये, अध्यक्ष महोदय ।

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Shri Hem Barua. Calling attention notice.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: You have saved him unnecessarily.

Mr. Speaker: We have taken 46 minutes on this.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: If it is an inconvenient question, you should not save him. We seek the protection of the Chair. You should save us, not him. If bungling is going on in NCDC, let him reply, even if it is inconvenient.

Shri A. B. Vajpayee: There is nothing inconvenient.

Dr. Chenna Reddy: There is no inconvenience. As regards the position about purchase and utilisation of machinery I have already stated that I would like to collect date and then I will pass it on.

With regard to the target, the figures that he has quoted are entirely wrong. They are not the target figures of the NCDC but the figure of entire coal production in the country. Because of recession and various other factors in the economy, the target of 96 million tonnes has come down to 64 million tonnes. In NCDC also, the target has come down from 30 million tonnes to 9.68 million tonnes.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: What about the inquiry?

Mr. Speaker: No please.

Shri S. K. Tapuriah: Will you allow a one hour discussion on this?

Mr. Speaker: That is a different matter. Let him write to me.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Chromite Mines in Orissa

*896. **Shri H. P. Chatterjee:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Chromite mine being exploited by the Orissa Mining

Corporation and by private parties separately;

(b) whether the Government of Japan or private Japanese trading firms have executed any contract with Orissa Mining Corporation for the supply of Chromite;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether this will be exported through the Paradeep port in Eastern India and whether its quality has been approved?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) According to information received, the Orissa Mining Corporation is working one mine and private parties are working four mines.

(b) The Orissa Mining Corporation is conducting negotiations with Japanese trading firms for export of chrome fines. But no agreement or contract has been so far concluded.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The ore will be exported through Paradeep Port and will have to conform to the specifications laid down in the export instructions issued by Chief Controller of Imports and Exports.

उत्तर बिहार में उद्योग

*697. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर बिहार देश के अन्य भागों की तुलना में औद्योगिक दृष्टि से बहुत अधिक पिछड़ा हुआ है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार उत्तर बिहार में बड़े तथा छोटे उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिये एक योजना तैयार करने का है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मन्त्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) से (ग). देश के औद्योगिक विकास की योजना बनाते समय सरकार किसी एक राज्य के समूचे क्षेत्र को एक ही एकक के रूप में समझती है । बिहार राज्य में कई औद्योगिक एकक स्थापित किये जा चुके हैं । एक राज्य में किसी विशेष औद्योगिक एकक की स्थापना मुख्यत: आर्थिक बातों पर आधारित होती है । फिर भी, जहां तक उत्तर बिहार का सम्बन्ध है सरकार ने इस क्षेत्र में बड़े और छोटे दोनों ही प्रकार के उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिये कदम उठाये हैं । चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में वहां स्थापित की जाने वाली प्रस्तावित औद्योगिक परियोजनाओं में निम्नलिखित परियोजनायें शामिल हैं :—

(1) अखबारी कागज/लुग्दी बनाने का कारखाना ।

(2) बरौनी में उर्वरक बनाने का कारखाना ।

(3) बरौनी तेलशोधक कारखाने का विस्तार ।

इस क्षेत्र में फल परिरक्षण एककों की स्थापना के कई प्रस्ताव राज्य सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं ।

*Scheme for Group Purchase of Jute

*698. **Shri P. Ramamurti:**
Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Jute Mills Association has introduced a scheme for group purchase of jute;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) whether the Jute Commission has accepted the scheme?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Jute Commissioner has not objected to the introduction of the scheme subject to mills abiding by the purchase quotas issued by him from time to time.

(b) A statement is as under.

Statement

The salient features of the group purchase scheme for jute introduced by the Indian Jute Mills Association are as follows:

1. Member mills have been divided into six groups, each group having a group leader. The six leaders, in addition to discharging their functions, will also form a Controlling Board which will be responsible for the general administration of the scheme.

2. The Controlling Board will meet on Thursday morning of each week to decide (i) the total quantity of jute to be purchased in the following week—this will be normally expressed as a percentage of the Jute Commissioner's quota—and (ii) the maximum prices payable for such purchases.

3. The group leaders will thereafter call the members of their groups together to acquaint them with the Board's dispositions for the following week. It will be the responsibility of the group leader to check, in respect of each member of his group, the quantities purchased against the Controlling Board's quota and also to check the prices paid.

4. While mills will not be bound to purchase the full amount of their quota each week, the total quota of the first four weeks of the scheme must be taken up within the four weeks, and similarly with the succeeding 4-week periods. Within each 4-week period, the unutilised quota (if any) of the first week would be spread evenly over the remaining three weeks; the unutilised quota of the second week would similarly be spread evenly over the remaining two weeks; and the unutilised quota of the third week would be added to the fourth week's quota, which (inclusive of the carry-over, if any) would lapse at the end of that week.

5. The scheme started with the week commencing 17th April, 1967.

Silk-Weaving Industry in Madras

*699. **Shri Umanath:**
Shri P. Gopalan:
Shri K. Ramani:
Shri Nambiar:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a crisis in the silk weaving industry in Madras State due to the non-availability of raw silk;

(b) if so, the number of weavers affected and looms affected;

(c) whether it is a fact that raw silk is still being exported leading to pushing up of prices and accentuation of internal supply position; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to retrieve the position?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) No, Sir. The Silk Weaving Industry is, however, experiencing difficulty in securing adequate quantities of raw silk at reasonable prices.

(b) About one lakh weavers and nearly 21,000 looms engaged in silk weaving industry in Madras State are affected.

(c) There are no exports of raw silk. The rise in prices of indigenous raw silk is due to the fall in internal production of raw silk in 1966 due to unfavourable seasonal conditions and also due to shrinkage in imports because of high cost of imported raw silk.

(d) (i) Government of Mysore have been requested by the Central

Silk Board not to increase prices of filature raw silk released by the State Government.

(ii) Government of Jammu and Kashmir have agreed to supply 20,000 lbs. of Kashmir filature silk exclusively to actual users and manufacturing exporters on the recommendation of the Central Silk Board at fixed prices.

(iii) A proposal to import 60,000 kgs. of raw silk during 1967-68 is also under consideration.

Supply of Cotton to Mills

*700. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shri P. Gopalan:
Shri P. Ramamurti:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Textile Commissioner has asked the cotton traders to give details of stocks of cotton held by them;

(b) if so, the result thereof;

(c) whether any case has been brought to the notice of Government of not taking delivery by the mills of the cotton sold to them by the traders; and

(d) if so, the steps Government have taken in this matter?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The response to this request has been very poor.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम

*701. **श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :**
श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त :

क्या इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम में अब तक कितनी पूंजी लगाई गई है तथा उससे कितना लाभ हुआ है ;

(ख) क्या निगम के कर्मचारियों ने सरकार से शिकायतें की हैं कि उक्त निगमों में करोड़ों रुपये का गबन किया गया है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(घ) कर्मचारियों में व्याप्त असन्तोष को दूर करने, कार्य कुशलता को बढ़ाने तथा फालतू कर्मचारियों का अनुमान लगाने के लिये सरकार द्वारा की जा रही जांच का क्या परिणाम निकला है ?

इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) 31-3-67 तक राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम में नियोजित पूंजी लगभग 162 करोड़ रुपये है तथा 1965–66 तक प्राप्त किया गया लाभ 2.3 करोड़ रुपये है ।

(ख) और (ग). 22-2-1966 को राष्ट्रीय कोयला संस्था कर्मचारी संघ रांची ने एक ज्ञापन प्रस्तुत किया जिसमें और बातों के साथ-साथ घूसखोरी आदि के विषय भी शामिल थे । इनकी जांच की गई । ये एक मामले को छोड़ कर जिस पर उपयुक्त कार्यवाही की गई या तो अस्पष्ट निकले या निराधार । संघ ने एक और पत्र 19-12-66 को राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम के प्रबन्ध संचालक को भेजा । इस पत्र की एक प्रति मंत्रालय को भेजी गई । इस पत्र में भ्रष्टाचार के विषय निर्देशित थे । राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम इस पर विचार कर रही है । संघ ने एक और पत्र दिनांक 23-5-67 को भेजा । इसकी भी राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम जांच कर रही है ।

(घ) सरकार ने इस प्रकार की कोई पूछताछ नहीं की है ।

Supply of Billets by Bhilai Steel Plant

*702. **Shri Virendrakumar Shah:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bhilai Steel Project is reluctant to supply billets of uniform length of 6 metres to the rerollers;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a consignment of 10,000 tonnes of billets, more than 90 per cent of which conform to the above length, has been loaded in the Bombay Dock, meant for export to South Korea;

(c) whether it is also a fact that no additional charge was levied by the Bhilai Steel Project for the above length of billets; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and its repercussion on the internal buyers?

The Minister of Steel Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). In the present case the export price was a consolidated price, arrived at after taking into consideration all factors, such as the cost of production, internal market situation, international prices, the necessity to earn foreign exchange etc. As the export contracts were arrived at keeping the internal market situation in mind, there should not be any repercussion on the internal buyers.

Handloom Industry in Kerala

*703. **Shri P. Gopalan:**
Shrimati Suseela Gopalan:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri C. K. Chakrapani:
Shri P. Ramamurti:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that handloom industry in Kerala especially in Cannanore is in acute crisis;

(b) the actual unemployment position in this industry in Kerala alone;

(c) whether the State Government have submitted any proposals for saving the industry;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken to tide over the crisis in this industry?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) No, Sir. However certain difficulties are faced by the handloom industry in Kerala including Cannanore.

(b) No assessment has been made.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) the following step have been taken by the State Government to help the handloom industry:

(i) A Handloom Finance Corporation has been organised by the State Government to make available assistance to the private sector.

(ii) Handloom Weavers Apex Co-operative Society has been given a cash credit accommodation of Rs. 20 lakhs by the Reserve Bank of India for yarn trading in 1967-68.

(iii) The Apex Society has also been given an over-draft accommodation of Rs. 15 lakhs from the Kerala State Co-operative Bank.

(iv) It is proposed to set up two more co-operative spinning mills in the State to make available more yarn for the handloom weavers.

Cashew Industry in Kerala

*704. **Shrimati Suseela Gopalan:**
Shri P. Gopalan:

Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Cashew Industry in Kerala is in acute crisis;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) the number of factories closed and the number of persons rendered unemployed;

(d) the annual foreign exchange earned by this Industry; and

(e) the steps taken to save this Industry from its present crisis?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) to (c). Due to the higher prices of raw cashew on account of devaluation, Credit squeeze and Increase in Industrial Wages the Cashew Industry is experiencing difficulty and as a result thereof 40 factories have closed down rendering 20,000 workers unemployed. Competition from factories which have been newly set up in East Africa is also increasing.

(d) The annual foreign exchange earned by this Industry on pre-devaluation level is about Rs. 31 crores.

(e) Government helps the cashew industry by way of implementing schemes for providing packing materials; like tin-plates, box strappings, kraft liners etc. Government also provides drawback of duties on cashew kernels exported at the following rates:—

(i) Tin containers of 25 lbs. capacity containing cashew kernels for which CO2 is used for preservation—Rs. 422 per 1000 tins of 12.34 Kg. gross wt. (wt. of tin container 1 Kg).

(ii) Box strappings—Rs. 2.50 per 100 cases.

(iii) Wire nails—Re. 0.12 per 100 cases.

Import of raw nuts are freely allowed under the Open General Licence.

The Government have already set up a Development Council for cashewnut which looks after the aspects of production and marketing cashewnuts. The function of this Council, it is hoped, would help to increase production and supply more raw materials to the industry.

Prices of Vehicles

***785. Shri A. B. Vajpayee:**
Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:

Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to lift price controls on light commercial vehicles;

(b) if so, the types of vehicles included in this category;

(c) whether under this new set-up, the manufacturers will not be required to seek prior permission of Government for raising the prices of vehicles; and

(d) the reasons for taking such a decision and for giving too much laxity to the manufacturers to push up the prices?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) to (c). Government have lifted the informal price control on light commercial vehicles (below 3 ton capacity) with effect from 22nd May, 1967, and the following types of vehicles are included in this category:

1. Dodge/Fargo
   1 ton truck.
2. Standard
   1 ton truck
3. Tempo Hanseat
   3-wheeler (3/4 ton)
4. Tempo Viking
   4-wheeler (900 Kg.)
5. Jeep trucks
   (3/4 ton).

The manufacturers of these vehicles are not hereafter required to seek the permission of Government to revise the prices of the vehicles.

(d) There are, at present, four units manufacturing light commercial vehicles. Their combined production is adequate to meet the de-

mand for these types of vehicles. As there is now no imbalance between supply and demand and a fair measure of competition has been introduced in this field, it is no longer considered necessary to continue price control over these types of vehicles. Government have no reason to apprehend that the manufacturers will push up prices in an unreasonable manner following the lifting of the informal price control on light commercial vehicles. However, the position will be kept under close and constant watch and reviewed after a year.

Export of Iron Ore to Japan

*706. **Shri M. S. Murti:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of iron ore to be exported to Japan from the various ports in India, port-wise, as per the agreement entered into with that country;

(b) whether any further agreement in addition to the previous agreement has been entered into shortly;

(c) if so, the quantity to be covered by that agreement; and

(d) the names of the ports through which this additional quantity is proposed to be exported?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) and (b). A statement showing the quantity of iron ore programmed for export to Japan from various ports during 1967-68 is placed on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Ports	Qty. in '000 tonnes
Calcutta	670
Haldia	100
Paradeep	600
Vizagapatnam	2810
Kakinada	200
Madras	1285
Cuddalore	135
Belikeri	100
Redi	120
Total	6020

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Export of Bananas

*707. **Shri M. Meghachandra:**
Shri Dhireswar Kalita:
Shri Eswara Reddy:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have explored the possibility of increasing the export of bananas and if so, the steps being taken to step up the export of bananas;

(b) the total quantity and value of bananas exported in 1966;

(c) whether there is any scheme to develop banana plantation in the country and if so, the main features thereof; and

(d) the total amount to be spent by the Centre in this respect?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) to (d). Export of bananas to Persian Gulf countries are being increased year by year and a new market in the USSR is being developed. Export of bananas to Italy, Japan and other countries is being negotiated. In 1966, 12,270 tonnes valued at approximately Rs. 61 lakhs. An additional area of 35,130 acres is proposed to be brought under banana cultivation during the Fourth Plan. In order to develop production of banana and other fresh fruits for exports from the Southern States, a Corporation, named Banana and Fruit Development Corporation, Madras, has been set up by the State Governments of Madras, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, and Mysore.

These schemes, which will cover most of the fruit crops, including bananas, will be implemented by the State Governments under normal pattern of assistance for the Fourth Plan, and as such, it is not possible to indicate the amount to be spent by the Centre on banana development alone.

Export of Cotton Yarn to Hungary

*708. **Shri Gumanand Thakur:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the S.T.C. has concluded any deal with Hungary in regard to the export of cotton yarn towards the end of last year;

(b) if so, the quantity and value involved;

(c) the rate at which the S.T.C. agreed to supply yarn to the Hungarians;

(d) the purchase price paid by the S.T.C. to the Indian mills/yarn producers;

(e) the margin between the rate of purchase and the rate of export;

(f) the profit or loss involved; and

(g) whether any inquiry has been ordered into this transaction?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 700 tons of 12s cotton yarn valued at Rs. 45,73,800.

(c) At Rs. 29.70 per 10 lbs. c.i.f. Rijeka.

(d) An average price of Rs. 29.64 per 10 lbs. for Bombay.

(e) The purchase price including cost towards fobbing, insurance, freight, was Rs. 34.14 per 10 lbs. C.I.F. Margin between C.I.F. realisation and C.I.F. purchase price will be Rs. 4.44 per 10 lbs.

(f) A loss of Rs. 6,83,540.00 is anticipated.

(g) No, Sir.

Production of Khadi

*709. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Hem Raj:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Khadi and Village Industries Commission has urged the Union Government to reserve certain varieties of cloth for production by the khadi sector to ease the "crisis" in the industry; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

उत्तर बिहार का औद्योगिक विकास

*710. **श्री तु० राम :** क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि औद्योगिक विकास की दृष्टि से उत्तर बिहार देश का सब से पिछड़ा हुआ क्षेत्र है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्ति के बाद से अब तक बरौनी को छोड़ कर कहीं भी कोई दूसरा औद्योगिक कारखाना स्थापित नहीं किया गया है ; और

(ग) उत्तर बिहार में उद्योगों की स्थापना करने में क्या मुख्य रुकावटें या बाधाएं हैं और उनको दूर करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) से (ग). देश के औद्योगिक विकास की योजना बनाते समय सरकार किसी एक राज्य के समूचे क्षेत्र को एक ही एकक के रूप में समझती है । बिहार राज्य में कई औद्योगिक एकक स्थापित किये जा चुके हैं । एक राज्य में किसी विशेष औद्योगिक एकक की स्थापना मुख्यत: आर्थिक बातों पर आधारित होती है ।

बरौनी तेल शोधक कारखाने के अतिरिक्त कुछ और औद्योगिक एकक उत्तर बिहार में स्थापित किए गए हैं जैसे चीनी मिलें, कागज बनाने के कारखाने और पाइराइट अयस्क खनन ।

उत्तर बिहार मुख्यत: प्रधान क्षेत्र है । फिर भी सरकार ने बरौनी में उर्वरक बनाने

के कारखाने, अखबारी 'कागज/सुर्खी बनाने के कारखाने तथा फल परिरक्षण एककों की स्थापना का निर्णय बिहार राज्य में उद्योगों की स्थापना करने सम्बन्धी कार्यक्रम के अंग के रूप में किया है ।

"बियर" बनाने के लिये जौ का प्रयोग

*711. श्री राजगोपाल शालवाले : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा रुजगार-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लाखों मन जौ 'बियर' बनाने के काम में लाया जाता है, जब कि खाद्य पदार्थ के रूप में जौ उतना ही अच्छा है, जितना गेहूं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या मद्यनिषेध की नीति तथा अनाज को बचाने की आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार का विचार 'बियर' बनाने के लिये जौ का प्रयोग बन्द करने का है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा रुजगार-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) और (ख). बियर बनाने में लगभग 4,000 मी० टन जौ का इस्तेमाल किया जा रहा है । इस प्रयोजन के लिये जौ का इस्तेमाल मना किये जाने के बारे में कोई भी प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

फिर भी बियर को कुछ वर्षों से लाइसेंस दिये जाने पर रोक लगाये गये उद्योगों की सूची में रख दिया गया है और बियर बनाने के लिये कोई नये लाइसेंस नहीं दिये गये हैं ।

श्रीलंका के साथ व्यापार

*712. श्री यशवन्त शर्मा :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री बेनी शंकर शर्मा :
श्री जी० प्र० त्यागी :
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री राजगोपाल शालवाले :
श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :
श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 5 जून, 1967 के 'इन्डियन एक्सप्रेस' समाचार पत्र के दिल्ली संस्करण में प्रकाशित इस आशय के समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि श्री लंका के व्यापार मंत्री ने भारत के साथ व्यापार कम करने की घोषणा की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ; और

(ग) इसके परिणामस्वरूप भारत का विदेशी मुद्रा की कितनी हानि होगी ?

वाणिज्य राज्य मंत्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह) : (क) जी, हां । किन्तु हमें पता चला है कि समाचार वास्तव में सही नहीं है ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

नेपाल को कपड़े का निर्यात

*713. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया :
श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :
श्री रामावतार शर्मा :
श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नेपाल को भारतीय सूती कपड़े का निर्यात कम हो गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस कमी का

मुख्य कारण रुपये का अवमूल्यन है; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह) : (क) से (ग). 1966 में नेपाल को सूती वस्त्र के निर्यात में गत वर्षों की अपेक्षा गिरावट दिखाई नहीं देती ।

Trade with Afghanistan

*714. **Shri K. P. Singh Deo:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Pakistan is sending a trade delegation to Afghanistan to boost her trade;

(b) if so, whether visit of the Pakistani trade delegation will have any effect on the Indian trade in Afghanistan; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The bulk of our trade with Afghanistan is on barter basis. Imports from Afghanistan are required to be counterbalanced by export of Indian goods of equivalent value to that country. We are aware of Pakistan's efforts to increase trade with Afghanistan, Pakistan's insistence on the diversion of Indo-Afghanistan Trade except fresh fruits from Afghanistan—via Karachi is adding to the cost of transport of our goods to Afghanistan. However we have to make every effort possible to meet the competition.

Wrong Specifications of Textiles

*715. **Shri Kameshwar Singh:**
Shri A. Sreedharan:
Shri P. M. Sayeed:
Shri S. M. Joshi:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in a number of varieties of textiles, the Birlas have given wrong specifications;

(b) if so, whether by using wrong specifications the Birlas have deprived the Exchequer at the rate of four paise per metre as excise duty; and

(c) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) The Technological Institute of Textiles, Bhiwani, Haryana (a Birla concern) has been reported to have produced sarees shorter in length than the minimum prescribed for purposes of controls.

(b) and (c). The matter is under investigation.

Bokaro Project

*716. **Shri Hem Barua:**
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Nath Pai:
Shri Ramavatar Shastri:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bokaro Steel Plant project is far behind its schedule and as a result thereof, the plant will not be commissioned before 1972;

(b) if so, the cause of this inordinate delay and how Government propose to overcome this difficulty; and

(c) whether Government propose to appoint any committee to go into this question?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) No, Sir. According to the present indications, the entire plant is likely to be commissioned by the end of the fourth quarter of 1971.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Pande Committee Report on Durgapur Steel Plant

*717. **Shri R. N. Shastri:**
Shri Bhogendra Jha:
Shri Y. A. Prasad:
Shri Bedabrata Barua:
Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up a special team to examine the implications of the Pande Committee Report on Durgapur Steel Plan; and

(b) if so, the constitution of the team and when it is expected to submit its report?

The Minister of Steel Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

विद्युत्-चालित करघा उद्योग

*718. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :
श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :
श्री रामावतार शर्मा :
डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :
श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश की कपड़े की 44 प्रतिशत मांग विद्युत्-चालित करघा उद्योग द्वारा पूरी की जाती है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उत्पादन शुल्क अधिक होने के कारण उपरोक्त उद्योग के प्रायः समाप्त होने की आशंका है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार को इस बारे में कोई शिकायतें मिली हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उनकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं तथा क्या सरकार ने सम्बन्धित व्यक्तियों को बुला कर इस सम्बन्ध में उनकी कठिनाइयों का पता लगाने का निश्चय किया है ?

वाणिज्य उपमंत्री (श्री शाकी कुरेशी) : (क) जी, नहीं । विद्युत्-चालित करघा उद्योग देश की कपड़े की लगभग 21 प्रतिशत आवश्यकता पूरी करता है ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) जी, हां ।

(घ) अभ्यावेदनों में कहा गया है कि छोटे कारखाने प्रस्तावित उत्पादन शुल्कों का भार वहन नहीं कर सकते तथा अन्त में ये बन्द हो जायेंगे, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप बड़े पैमाने पर बेरोजगारी फैलेगी एवं विद्युत् चालित करघा उद्योग में संकट पैदा हो जायेगा । सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में प्राप्त हुई विभिन्न शिकायतों पर विचार कर रही है ।

Import Licences issued to Poona Municipal Transport Committee

*719. **Shri George Fernandes:**
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri S. M. Joshi:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the number and value of the import licences issued to the Poona Municipal Transport Committee during the years 1957 to 1965;

(b) in whose name were the licences issued;

(c) whether Government are aware of reports of the misuse of those licences and whether any inquiry has been instituted against the delinquents; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken against the officials found guilty of the misuse of the import licences?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Eight licences

valued at Rs. 3.10 lakhs for import of Motor Vehicle parts were issued to the Poona Municipal Transport Committee during the years 1957 to 1965.

(b) Licences were issued in favour of the Transport Manager, Poona Municipal Transport Undertaking.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) As a result of investigations made by the Central Bureau of Investigation, necessary sanction for launching prosecution under Section 5 of the Imports and Exports (Control) Act, 1947 has been accorded.

Irregular Supply of Wagons at Bellampally (S.C. Railway)

*720. **Shri M. N. Reddy:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the fact that due to the acute shortage and irregular supply of wagons in Bellampally of the South-Central Railway a large stock of coal worth more than Rs. 2 crores has accumulated causing great loss and inconvenience to all concerned;

(b) the steps taken to ease the situation and minimise the loss; and

(c) the causes for the non-allotment of wagons in Bellampally and the action proposed o be taken against the defaulting officials?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Yes, Sir. There was some shortage in the supply of wagons to the Belampalli colliery in recent months, leading to a certain amount of accumulation of coal at the pithead.

(b) Effective steps are being taken for stepping up coal loading in Singareni colliery including Belampalli coalfield. Four additional diesel engines have recently been allotted to South Central Railway for stepping up loading from this coalfield. In addition, steps have also been taken to improve the flow of empty wagons to the South Central Railway for coal loading.

(c) The drop in coal loading in Belampalli area resulting in increase in their pit-head stock was chiefly on account of the following factors.

(i) Disturbances in Andhra Pradesh during November, 1966.

(ii) Strike of Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board workers in February, 1967 affecting the operation of the Railways.

(iii) Reduced loading in February, 1967 due to holidays on account of General Elections.

(iv) Dislocation caused by heavy and unplanned movements of imported and indigenous foodgrains from Madras and Andhra Pradesh.

Substitute Workers at Jhajha and Jamalpur Railway Workshops

2369. **Shri Deven Sen:**
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are a large number of workers at Jhajha and Jamalpur workshops, Eastern Railway who are called substitute workers;

(b) if so, their number and their average period of service; and

(c) the steps taken by the Railway Administration to give them permanent employment/security of service?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the Sabha.

Invention of Mechanical Plough

2370. **Shri E. K. Nayanar:** Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Director, Invention Promotion Board

has rejected the new experiment of Mr. P. N. Ramachandran of Palaghat district, Kerala State regarding the mechanical plough and water pump; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) The proposals of Shri P. N. Ramachandran received on 10-12-1964 was for "Mechanical devices having mechanical advantage with fly-wheel operation by man-power".

(b) The proposals were duly examined by the Technical Officers of the Inventions Promotion Board and the technical experts Committee which did not consider the proposals feasible.

Platforms and Sidings at Palasa Station

3371. **Shri Ranga:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of times the plans for the reconstruction of the platforms and sidings at Palasa Station of the South-Eastern Railway were changed during the past three years;

(b) the number of times the platforms and the covers thereon were rebuilt and money spent in the process;

(c) the action taken against the engineers responsible for this mismanagement; and

(d) whether it is proposed to provide a platform at least now with broader and full length covers?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Once only.

(b) In the course of remodelling of Palasa yard on account of doubling, one face of the existing island platform had to be dismantled and a new face provided after reducing the width of the platform to accommodate additional line. The improvised platform cover which was existing on this platform had to be dismantled and in replacement a new 100 ft. long I.R.S. Type platform cover has been erected. The improvised platform cover which became surplus has been re-erected on the additional new platform as an extra facility. There has been no wastage of money.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) There is no such proposal at present.

Retiring Rooms at Srikakulam Road and Palasa Railway Stations

3372. **Shri Ranga:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the fact that the Srikakulam Road Railway Station of the South-Eastern Railway serves Srikakulam, the District Headquarters town, and Palasa is the next biggest station in the Srikakulam District, Government propose to provide retiring rooms at both Srikakulam Road and Palasa Railway Stations; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) No.

(b) The upper class passenger traffic dealt with does not justify provision of retiring rooms at these stations at present.

Stoppage of Mail Trains at Sompeta Station

3373. **Shri Ranga:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether, in view of the commercial and social importance of Sompeta Railway Station of the South-Eastern Railway, it is proposed to make it a Mail-stop station for Madras-Howrah and Howrah-Madras Mail?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): No. The long distance traffic offering here is meagre.

Manufacturing cost of Rayon Yarn

3374. **Shri Rabi Ray:**
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Shri George Fernandes:
Shri J. H. Patel:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the manufacturing cost of rayon yarn is around Rs. 2 per pound;

(b) whether duty on this yarn was abolished after devaluation;

(c) whether the prices came down to Rs. 5.50 for some time after devaluation;

(d) whether the syndicate of big people in this business have by concerted action again pushed the prices to Rs. 7 per pound;

(e) whether the Weavers of Surat and Banaras are put to a great difficulty as a result of the price-fixing by the Rayon syndicate and has affected the exports; and

(f) if so, the action taken by Government to prevent the price-pushing?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir. There was, however, some distress selling after the credit squeeze and it is possible that some stray sales might have been at Rs. 5.50 per pound (exclusive of excise duty).

(d) There is no price control.

(e) The decline in exports is due to various other factors including the suspension of Export Promotion Scheme for Artsilk fabrics and hosiery.

(f) Does not arise.

Bombay Diamond Merchants Association

3375. **Shri Rabi Ray:**
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri George Fernandes:
Shri J. H. Patel:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the General Body meeting of the Bombay Diamond Merchants Association have protested to Government against the licence issuing scheme|customs clearance permit;

(b) if so, the reasons advanced; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) A resolution passed in an Extraordinary General Body Meeting of the Bombay Diamond Merchants Association on 18th November, 1966, was forwarded to Government saying that the members "hereby resolve to request the Commerce and Financ Ministries to cancel the CCP Scheme forthwith as it is not in the interest of the nation and the trade".

(b) As stated in the resolution.

(c) The Government is of the view that CCP Scheme is serving a useful purpose in the Export trade of diamonds and other precious stones of this country. The Scheme affords an opportunity to the diamond processing industry to secure the required raw material for processing and re-export of the finished poduct without incurring any foreign exchange expenditure as would be the case if the material was imported on the exporters account.

शोलापुर कपड़ा मिल

3376. **श्री क० मि० मधुकर :**
श्री राजावतार शास्त्री :

क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा सम्बन्ध-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पश्चिम बंगाल के 24 परगना जिले में शोलापुर कपड़ा मिल के कुछ अधिकारियों को न तो अब तक कोई लाभांश दिया गया है और न ही उनके अंश की राशि उन्हें लौटाई जा रही है, हालांकि उन्होंने इसके लिये प्रार्थना की थी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) सोदीपुर काटन मिल्स लिमिटेड, सोदीपुर, जिला 24-परगना के अंशधारी से शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई थीं (शोलापुर काटन मिल्स से नहीं) कि कम्पनी ने, उसके अधिकार के हिस्सों पर कोई लाभांश अदा नहीं किया है, तथा मांग की है कि उसे, उसके हिस्सों द्वारा निवेशित राशि कम्पनी द्वारा लौटाई जानी चाहिये ।

(ख) ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि कम्पनी ने किसी लाभांश की घोषणा नहीं की थी । एक कम्पनी द्वारा पूंजी के लौटाने का प्रश्न तभी उठ सकता है जब कि (i) कम्पनी का परिसमापन हो जाय, (ii) न्यायालय द्वारा पुष्टि से, कम्पनी की प्रदत्त पूंजी जो इसकी आवश्यकताओं से अधिक है, को चुकाने के लिये कम्पनी अपनी हिस्सा-पूंजी को घटा दे । फिर भी, शिकायतकर्त्ता से प्रादेशिक निदेशक, कम्पनी विधि बोर्ड, कलकत्ता से सम्पर्क स्थापित करने की प्रार्थना की गई थी, जिसे शिकायतकर्त्ता को सभी संभव सहायता प्रदान करने का निवेदन किया गया था ।

Mineral Survey of Goa

3377. Shri Shinkre: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme for mineral survey in Goa has been finalized;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, whether Government intend finalizing such a scheme for Goa?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The scheme includes a programme of geological mapping and mineral assessment over 250 sq. km. and detailed investigation of limestone in Satari taluk, and also investigation in detail by large-scale mapping and pitting and trenching of occurrence of bauxite and pyrite near Betul village in Goa.

(c) Does not arise.

Train between Naupada and Gunupur (S.E. Railway)

3378. Shri V. Narasimha Rao: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that one train running on the narrow gauge line between Naupada and Gunupur Stations of the South-Eastern Railway is proposed to be discontinued;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to improve the narrow gauge section?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Not at present.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) For the level of traffic obtaining on the section, the existing train services and other facilities are generally adequate.

M/s. Raj-Ratan Naranbhai Mills

3379. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Investigation Committee to enquire into the affairs of M/s. Raj-Ratan Naranbhai Mills Co. Ltd., Petlad (Gujarat State) was appointed under the Chairmanship of Shri Ghanashyam Lal Oza, M.P.;

(b) whether Investigation Committee has submitted its report to Government;

(c) if so, what are its recommendations;

(d) the action taken thereon; and

(e) the time likely to be taken to re-start the Mill?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) to (e). Shri Oza M.P. was appointed Chairman of the Investigating Committee to enquire

into the affairs of M/s. Raj-Ratan Naranbha Mills. The Committee has submitted its report to the Government.

In the Committee's view the Mill cannot be run as an economic unit, without renovation involving substantial investment. Further, as the present management is not in a position to raise finances to restart the Mill they have suggested its being placed under an Authorised Controller with provision for necessary funds. Further action is not possible till the decision is given by the Gujarat High Court on the winding-up Petition pending with it. Secondly, apart from the Mill being a financial risk, Government is not contemplating the take over of any textile mill till the Bill to take over sick mills, proposed to be introduced shortly, is passed.

Remodelling of Kalol Station

3380. Shri D. R. Parmar:
Shri Ram Chandra J. Amin:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal for remodelling the Kalol (M. G.) station yard on the Western Railway;

(b) if so, how much lands and buildings are to be acquired;

(c) the cost of acquisition of land and structures;

(d) the total estimated expenditure to be incurred; and

(e) when the proposal is likely to be implemented?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) No.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

Price of International B. 275 Tractor

3381. Shri S. D. Somasundaram: Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the price of International B. 275 tractor under Hire Purchase Scheme has been raised from Rs. 19 630 to Rs. 21,346 since 1st March, 1967;

(b) if so, which are the other tractors for which price increase has been allowed;

(c) the reasons for allowing this increase; and

(d) whether the price will be at old or new rates for the orders placed earlier than the 1st March, 1967?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) to (d). Prior to 30th March, 1967, Government did not exercise any control over the selling prices of agricultural tractors. With effect from the 30th March, 1967, the Tractors (Price Control) Order, 1967, was promulgated under Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1965. In exercise of the powers conferred by Clause 4 of the Tractors (Price Control) Order, 1967, the Central Government have notified the selling prices of various makes of agricultural tractors manufactured in the country as under:

S. No	Make and model of the tractor	Name of the manufacturer	Selling price Rs.	Date of notification
1.	Massey Ferguson Diesel Engine driven tractor model MF 135, fitted with 6x16 front tyres and 10x28 rear tyres.	M/s. Tractors & Farm Equipment Limited, 202, Mount Road, Madras	20,838	30-3-67
	Mc Cormick International Diesel Engine driven tractor model B-275 fitted with 5.50x 16 front tyres and 12.4 rear tyres.	M/s. International Tractor Co. of India Limited, Gateway Bldgs. Apollo Bunder Bombay.	20,900	30-3-67

S. No.	Make and model of the tractor	Name of the manufacturer	Selling price Rs.	Date of Notification
3	Escorts Diesel Engine driven tractor model 7 fitted with 6 x 16 front tyres and 1[illegible] x 28 rear tyres.	M/s Escorts Limited, 6 Pratap Buildings, Connaught Circus, New Delhi-1.	10,500	30-3-67
4	Eicher Diesel Engine driven tractor model 115/8 fitted with 5.50 x 16 front tyres and 11.20 x 28 rear tyres.	M/s Eicher Tractors of India Ltd., 16A, Asaf Ali Road, New Delhi.	27,836	30-3-67
5	Hindustan Diesel Engine driven tractor model HWD 50 fitted with 6.50 x 20 front tyres and 14 x 28 rear tyres.	M/s Hindustan Tractors & Bull dozers Ltd., Tractor House, Vishwamitri, Baroda.	21,880	18-4-67
6	Hindustan Diesel Engine driven tractor model 35 fitted with 6 x 16 front tyres and 12.4 x 28 rear tyres.	Do.	16,110	1[illegible]-4-67

Within the prices indicated above the manufacturers and their dealers are to supply along with the tractor the following accessories/attachments also:

(1) Hydraulic Lift.

(2) 3-point linkage,

(3) Lighting equipment consisting of headlight, tail-light and plough light.

(4) A set of tools.

(5) Power take off.

(6) Electric Horn.

The above prices are applicable irrespective of whether tractors are purchased under Hire Purchase or otherwise.

The selling prices as approved by Government and notified under the Essential Commodities Act will apply to all sales of tractors effected after the issue of the relevant notification.

Mild Steel Billets Project

3382. Shri S. D. Somasundaram: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a 50,000 tonnes mild steel billets project costing about Rs. 4 crores aided by U.S.S.R, using scrap iron and sponge iron as raw material;

(b) if so, the proposed location of the project; and

(c) the State from where these raw materials are likely to be obtained?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr Chenna Reddy): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Exploration of Salem Ore

3383. Shri S. D. Somasundaram: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating to take up exploration work of Salem iron ore, Mamandore lead zinc-copper deposits, Salem Magnesite Bauxite and phosphate with the assistance of the United Nations Development Programme;

(b) if so, when it is likely to be taken up and when the final prospecting report will be made available; and

(c) whether there is any necessity to include exploration of Salem iron

ore also under this assistance when there is already an exhaustive report from Dastur Company as well as from the Japanese and thereby causing delay in taking up this Salem iron ore project?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

बदलाघाट और धमाराघाट (पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे) के बीच पुल

3384. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के बदलाघाट और धमाराघाट रेलवे स्टेशनों के बीच मेयोन के निकट एक रेल का पुल है जहां प्रत्येक वर्ष बहुत दुर्घटनायें होती हैं;

(ख) क्या मेयोन में सप्ताह में चार दिन एक बड़ा मेला लगता है जिसमें 25 हजार से अधिक लोग भाग लेते हैं जिनमें से अधिकांश रेल से आते हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इन दुर्घटनाओं को रोकने के लिये रेल की पटिका (माडडिंग) बनाने अथवा कुछ अन्य उपाय करने का है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) बदलाघाट और धमाराघाट रेलवे स्टेशनों के बीच एक रेलवे पुल है लेकिन पिछले तीन वर्षों में इस पुल पर किसी प्रकार की दुर्घटना होने की रिपोर्ट नहीं मिली है ।

(ख) जी, नहीं । लेकिन धमाराघाट स्टेशन से आधे मील से कम दूरी पर नदी के किनारे एक मन्दिर है । प्रत्येक सोमवार और शुक्रवार को लगभग 4–6 सौ व्यक्ति इस मन्दिर में आते हैं और वे धमाराघाट स्टेशन पर गाड़ियां में चढ़ते-उतरते हैं ।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

राष्ट्रीय राजपथ संख्या 31

3385. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय राजपथ संख्या 31 पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के साहबपुर कमाल स्टेशन से 1/10 मील की दूरी पर है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार आने-जाने वाले यात्रियों की सुविधाओं के लिये इस स्टेशन को एक पक्की सड़क बना कर उपर्युक्त राजपथ से मिलाने के किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) राष्ट्रीय राजपथ नं० 31 सा बपुर कमाल जंक्शन स्टेशन से लगभग दो फ़र्लांग की दूरी पर है ।

(ख) स्टेशन को राष्ट्रीय राजपथ से मिलाने वाली सड़क पहले से मौजूद है जिसका कुछ हिस्सा रेलवे की सीमा में और कुछ बाहर पड़ता है । रेलवे की सीमा में पड़ने वाला इस सड़क का कुछ हिस्सा पक्का है, जबकि रेलवे की सीमा के बाहर वाला हिस्सा बिल्कुल कच्चा है और इस हिस्से को पक्का करने की जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकार/सड़क प्राधिकारी की है । इस तरह के पहुंच-मार्गों के लिए स्वीकृत प्रथा यह है कि जिस तरह की सतह वाली सड़क रेलवे सीमा से बाहर बनी हो उसी तरह की सतह वाली सड़क रेलवे की सीमा के अन्दर बनायी जाये ।

मुंगेर घाट स्टेशन का प्रतीक्षालय

3386. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के मुंगेर घाट स्टेशन पर यात्रियों के लिये कोई प्रतीक्षालय नहीं है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस घाट पर जहाज प्रतिदिन चार खेप करता है

और फिर भी वहां पर यात्रियों की बहुत भीड़ रहती है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या वहां पर प्रतीक्षालय की व्यवस्था करने के लिये सरकार का विचार कोई कार्यवाही करने का है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (श्री के० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) जी, नहीं । यात्रियों के लिए छप्पर वाला एक प्रतीक्षालय है । गंगा नदी अपनी धारा बदलती रहती है, इस कारण स्थायी प्रतीक्षालय बनाना सम्भव नहीं है ।

(ख) यह बिहार सरकार के साथ ठेके पर एक प्राइवेट घाट उतराई व्यवस्था है । जो मुंगेर घाट और मुंगेर के बीच संचालित होती है । रेलवे को इस बात की जानकारी नहीं है कि इस व्यवस्था में कितना यातायात होता है ।

(ग) और (घ). भाग (क) के उत्तर को देखते हुए सवाल नहीं उठता ।

मुंगेर घाट से मुंगेर तक रेल सेवा की व्यवस्था

3387. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे पर मुंगेर घाट से मुंगेर तक जाने के लिये रेलवे की अपनी कोई सेवा व्यवस्था नहीं है;

(ख) क्या यात्रियों को नदी से पार ले जाने के लिये नदी में श्री भगवती प्रसाद सिंह का एक निजी जहाज चलता है;

(ग) क्या इस गैर-सरकारी जहाजरानी कम्पनी ने जहाज को यात्रा का किराया 25 पैसे से बढ़ा कर 50 पैसे कर दिया है जिससे यात्रियों पर भार पड़ा है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार अपनी रेल सेवा आरंभ करने का है तथा इस काम पर कितना समय लगने की संभावना है; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो ऐसा न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (श्री के० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) जी हां, रेलवे की अपनी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) जी हां, किराया बढ़ा दिया गया है ।

(घ) इस घाट उतराई व्यवस्था को रेलवे द्वारा अपने अधिकार में लेने का विचार नहीं है ।

(ङ) रेलवे द्वारा इस व्यवस्था को अपने अधिकार में लिये जाने का कोई कारण नहीं है ।

Production of Khadi

3389. Shri Baburao Patel: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the value of khadi produced annually and the amount realised annually by the sale of khadi;

(b) the annual expense by way of staff salaries, maintenance of officers and showrooms of the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board;

(c) the number of branches and shops and showrooms in India and the amount spent on their maintenance annually;

(d) the value of stock on hand which has remained unsold as on the 31st March, 1967, the value of stock that has deteriorated;

(e) whether it is a fact that the huge stock of khadi and yarn accummulated in various branches is posing a serious threat to this village industry; and

(f) whether Government propose to close down this khadi business as it is causing much loss and waste?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) The average annual production and sale of cotton, woollen and silk khadi in 1963-64, 1964-65 and 1965-66 were Rs. 23.39 crores and Rs. 21.12 crores respectively.

(b) The average annual expenditure in 1963-64, 1964-65 and 1965-66 was as under:

Khadi	Rs. 93.49 lakhs
Village Industries	Rs. 86.57 lakhs
Total	Rs. 180.06

(c) Six. The average annual expenditure in 1963-64, 1964-65 and 1965-66 was Rs. 24.64 lakhs.

(d) According to information so far received, stock of cotton, woollen and silk cloth and yarn amounted as on 31st March, 1967 to Rs. 22.78 crores and Rs. 5.99 crores respectively.

(e) Though stocks have accumulated above what is regarded as normal limits, their disposal does not pose an insoluble problem and the Khadi and Village Industries Commission is taking suitable measures in this regard.

(f) No, Sir.

Birla and Tata Groups of Firms

3390. Shri Shiva Chandra Jha: Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of firms belonging to the Groups of Birlas and Tatas;

(b) the commodities which they produce;

(c) the total profits Birlas and Tatas make annually;

(d) the amount of taxes paid by them annually; and

(e) their total assets at the beginning of the First Plan and what are these at present?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) and (b). As firms are dealt with by the States, information regarding the firms belonging to the groups of Birlas and Tatas cannot be furnished. The information regarding the number of companies belonging to the Birla group, their general activities as also important products being manufactured by them is set out on pages 47 to 54 of the Report of the Monopolies Inquiry Commission. Similar information about the group of Tatas is available on pages 106 to 109 of the same Report. The Report of the Monopolies Inquiry Commission was laid on the Table of the House on the 8th December, 1965.

(c) to (e). The information sought for will have to be collected in respect of hundreds of companies and would, therefore, involve considerable labour for a long time. It would be laid on the Table of the House after the compilation of the required statistics is complete.

Small Scale Industries in Goa

3391. Shri Shinkre: Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of loans provided to small scale industries in Goa, through all the Branches of the State Bank of India in Goa;

(b) the number of applications for loans and the amount therein still pending in all those Branches in Goa;

(c) whether Government are aware of the difficulties faced by the small scale industries for lack of funds; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to advise these branches to assist them more sympathetically through short and long term loans?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the concerned authority and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Government is considering suitable measures for larger flow of credit from the State Bank of India to the Small Scale industries.

Manufacture of Diesel Locomotives

3392. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:
Shri N. K. Sanghi:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Shankarrao Mane:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Diesel Locomotive Works, Varanasi propose to manufacture 40 diesel locomotives for metre gauge by the end of 1969;

(b) if so, the cost of diesel locomotive;

(c) whether the designing for these locomotives to be manufactured for the first time by this workshop will be done by a foreign firm;

(d) if so, the name and other details of the firm;

(e) whether Canada has sanctioned two million dollars for this purpose; and

(f) if so, the details of the amount received?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Yes.

(b) The U.S.A. ex-factory cost is $166,000 per locomotive (excluding escalation charges). The estimated cost of manufacture at the Diesel Locomotive Works is about Rs. 14 lakhs per locomotive.

(c) and (d). The more gauge diesel locomotives are to be manufactured to the design of the American Collaborators of the Diesel Locomotive Works, Messrs. ALCO products Inc., who are already supplying the design of the broad gauge diesel locomotives being built at present at the Diesel Locomotive Works.

(e) and (f). Candian $2.2 million equivalent to Rs. 1.52 crores has been allocated from the non-project loan of C. $11.85 million granted by the Government of Canada, for the purpose of purchasing imported components for the 40 metre gauge locomotives.

Kota-Chitorgarh Railway Line

3393. Shri Ram Kishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 316 on the 31st March, 1967 and state the stage at which the proposal to construct Kota-Chitorgarh Railway line stands at present?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): The examination of the traffic survey report of this project, which is in progress, is expected to take a little more time to be completed.

Corruption Cases in the Ministry of Commerce

3394. Shri S. R. Damani: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether any cases of corruption in his Ministry during the last three years have been brought to the notice of Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the various offices under the Ministry and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Corruption Cases in the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs

3395. Shri S. R. Damani: Will the Minister of **Industrial Development and Company Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cases of corruption in his Ministry during the last three years have been brought to the notice of Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The number of cases of corruption brought to the notice of this Ministry during 1964, 1965 and 1966 and the action taken thereon are indicated below:

	1964	1965	1966
(i) No. of cases reported involving number of officers:	33	9	21
(ii) Dropped after preliminary examination :	16	4	2
(iii) No. prosecuted/Referred for Departmental Action:	17	5	19
(iv) No. pending in punishment:	10	2	6
(v) No. pending in exoneration :	1	..	..
(vi) No. pending :	6	3	13

Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi

3396. Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of **Industrial Development and Company Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news published in the "Indian Nation", dated the 18th April, 1967 under the heading "Biharis" case to be taken up—Appointment in Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi"; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the matter of recruitment, the Management of Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi has recognised that it would be of advantage if persons who come from areas near about the place of location of the project secure appointment to posts in lower scales. According to existing policy of the Government, recruitment to posts other than those of Class III and Class IV or equivalent grades is made through all India advertisement. The total number of Class III and Class IV post is 13823, out of which 10742 are held by persons from Bihar.

सवाई माधोपुर में हाथों से बोगियों को धकेलना

3397. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सवाई माधोपुर में जयपुर उद्योग लिमिटेड के फालोरी खदान के साइडिंग में ढलान होने के कारण, रेलगाड़ी के इंजन का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता और उसके स्थान पर एक बोगी में

रैक का प्रयोग किया जाता है और शेष बोगियों को हाथों से धकेला जाता है, जिससे दुर्घटना होने का खतरा रहता है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि एक बोगी में 22 टन और 3 क्विंटल तक माल लादने के नियम का उल्लंघन करके एक बोगी में 36 से 40 टन तक माल लादा जाता है, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप रेलगाड़ी पटरी से उतर सकती है;

(ग) क्या उस कांटे (वे ब्रिज) का जो रेलवे द्वारा 18 महीने पहले लाया गया था, प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या इन बातों की कोई जांच की गई है और जांच का क्या परिणाम रहा है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री के० सु० पुनाचा) : (क) और (ख). सवाई माधोपुर और फालौदी खदान के बीच चूना-पत्थर रेक में दो इंजिन लगते हैं—एक आगे और एक पीछे। फौलादी साइडिंग में मालडिब्बों को लेजा कर खड़ा करने तथा वहां से उन्हें हटाने के लिए इन्हीं दोनों इंजनों का इस्तेमाल किया जाता है। इन रेकों में केवल चौपहिये मालडिब्बे लगते हैं। इसलिए प्रश्न में उल्लिखित बोगी माल डिब्बों का आशय स्पष्ट नहीं है। अतः एक बोगी मालडिब्बे में 36 से 40 टन तक माल लादने का सवाल नहीं उठता। हां, यह हो सकता है कि साइडिंग में लदे मालडिब्बों को, हाथ से शंट करके किसी सुविधाजनक स्थान पर इकट्ठा किया जाता हो, ताकि बाद में उन्हें इंजन ले जाये। लेकिन जब एक बार रेक फालौदी खदान पर पहुंच जाता है, तो उसकी शंटिंग चूना-पत्थर रेकों के इंजन से की जाती है।

(ग) चौकी-तुला का इस्तेमाल नहीं किया जा रहा है; क्योंकि बाद में किये गये निर्णय के अनुसार इसकी बनावट और यार्ड के ढांचे में कुछ परिवर्तन आवश्यक है ताकि चौकी-तुला में बड़ी और मीटर-दोनों लाइनों के मालडिब्बे तोले जा सकें। जुलाई, 1965 में प्राप्त की टन क्षमता वाली एक चौकी-तुला लगायी जा रही है।

(घ) एक माननीय सदस्य का इस आशय का पत्र मिलने पर, जिसमें प्रश्न के भाग (क), (ख) और (ग) में उल्लिखित बातों में अलावा यह बात भी कही गयी है कि सवाई माधोपुर के जयपुर उद्योग लि० ने कुछ अनुचित लाभ उठाने के उद्देश्य से रेल अधिकारियों को अपनी ओर मिला लिया है, मामले को केन्द्रीय खुफिया जांच ब्यूरो को सौंप दिया गया है और उसकी रिपोर्ट की प्रतीक्षा है।

इण्डियन रेलवे कान्फ्रेंस एसोसिएशन के कर्मचारी

3393. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री रामसिंह अयरवाल :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इंडियन रेलवे कान्फ्रेंस एसोसिएशन के कर्मचारी कुछ समय से आन्दोलन करते आ रहे हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी मांग क्या है; और

(ग) उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (श्री के० सु० पुनाचा): (क) जी हां।

(ख) कर्मचारियों ने नीचे लिखी मांगें पेश की हैं:

(1) वर्तमान नियमों के अनुसार, 110–180 रुपये के क्लर्क ग्रेड से 130–300 रुपये के क्लर्क ग्रेड में पदोन्नति के समय

जो लिखित परीक्षा पास करनी पड़ती है उसे समाप्त कर दिया जावे ।

(2) कार्यालय के कार रिकार्ड सेक्शन में इस समय प्रति क्लर्क प्रतिदिन 540 माल डिब्बे दर्ज करने का कोटा निर्धारित है । इस दैनिक कोटे को कम किया जाये ।

(3) सहायक अधिकारियों द्वारा अनुशासन और अपील नियमों के अन्तर्गत कर्मचारियों को दी गयी सभी सजाएं रद्द की जाये ।

(ग) भारतीय रेल सम्मेलन प्रशासन ने इस मामले पर विचार किया है और उसे ऊपर मद (1) और (3) में उल्लिखित मांगों का कोई औचित्य दिखायी नहीं दिया । जहां तक उपर्युक्त मांग (2) का संबंध है, 10-5-67 को भारतीय रेल सम्मेलन यूनियन के प्रतिनिधियों के साथ हुई बैठक में भारतीय रेल सम्मेलन के अध्यक्ष एक कार्य-अध्ययन कराने और कार्य-अध्ययन की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार दैनिक कोटे में संशोधन करने के लिए राजी हो गये हैं ।

Issue of Licences to Birla Group of Firms

3399. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**
Shri S. M. Joshi:

Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the House of Birlas adopted a deliberate policy of pre-empting licensable capacity;

(b) whether it is a fact that nearly half of the licences granted to Birlas have remained unutilised and whether this has resulted in shutting out other entrepreneurs from industrial development; and retarding industrial growth;

(c) whether any penalties have been imposed on the House of Birlas; and

(d) if so, the nature thereof?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) to (d). Presumably, the question has a bearing on certain observations made in the Interim Report on Industrial Planning and Licensing Policy by Dr. R. K. Hazari. This report is still under consideration. However, Government have decided to appoint an Expert Committee of non-officials to enquire into the working of the industrial licensing system during the last ten years to examine, *inter alia*, whether large industrial houses have, in fact, secured undue advantage over other applicants, to what extent the licences issued to such houses have been actually implemented and whether the failure to do so has resulted in the pre-emption of capacity and the shutting of other entrepreneurs. Further action would depend on the findings of the Committee.

Titanium Plant in Kerala

3400. **Shri P. K. Deo:**
Shri K. P. Singh Deo:
Shri Dhirendranath:

Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Titanium Plant is coming up in Kerala and whether licence has been given for the same;

(b) the estimated cost of the plant and the foreign exchange involved;

(c) the purpose for which Titanium is used and how much is imported to this country; and

(d) how much foreign exchange will be saved by this indigenous manufacture?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) Two proposals had been

received by the Government—one for the manufacture of High Titanium Slag, Pig Iron, Titanium Tetrachloride, Titanium Metal Sponge, Titanium Dioxide, Magnesium Metal and the other for the manufacture of Titanium metal ingots/billets, sheets, strips, plates, bars, wires, tubing, pipes, castings and Titanium alloys. The latter scheme has been rejected as it was incomplete. The former one is still under consideration. No licence has been granted.

(b) The proposal under consideration will require capital equipment of Rs. 25 crores of which worth Rs. 16 crores will be imported.

(c) Titanium metal is used in jet-engine compressor parts and air frame structurals assemblies. Titanium Dioxide an important compound of Titanium is used as a white pigment for exterior paints. Titanium Tetrachloride is used for the Catalytic Polymerization of ethylene. About Rs. 60 to 70 lakhs worth of Titanium Dioxide is imported annually. Use of Titanium metals and its alloys have not yet been developed in the country and therefore the metal will all be exported.

(d) In addition to a saving of Rs. 60 to 70 lakhs per year there will be an annual earning of foreign exchange to the tune of Rs. 5.6 crores by exports when the Plant is established.

गोमांस तथा चमड़े का निर्यात

3401. **श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :** वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पिछले तीन वर्षों में भारत में गोमांस तथा चमड़ें के निर्यात के सम्बन्ध में आंकड़ें क्या हैं ?

वाणिज्य मन्त्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह) : विगत तीन वर्षों में अर्ध-साधित चमड़ें का निर्यात निम्नलिखित मात्रा में हुआ :—

(आंकड़ें '000' रु० में)

	1964–65	1965–66	1966–67 (फरवरी 1967 तक)
गाय का चमड़ा	—	26.7	—
भैंस का चमड़ा	—	7.5	—
अन्य चमड़ा	—	—	393.9

इस अवधि में गोमांस का कोई निर्यात नहीं हुआ।

सीमेंट का मूल्य

3402. **श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल :

क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सीमेंट की उत्पादन लागत प्रति बोरी कितनी है;

(ख) राज्य व्यापार निगम इसे किस मूल्य पर बेचता है; और

(ग) राज्य व्यापार निगम इसे किस मूल्य पर खरीदती है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मन्त्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) सीमेंट की 50 (किलोग्राम) की एक बोरी का गन्तव्य स्थान पर रेलभाड़ा सहित चालू बिक्री मूल्य 8.67 रु० है तथा पूर्ति सीमेंट

निपटान महानिदेशालय के दर संविदा के अन्तर्गत किये गए सम्भरण में एक बोरी पर 0.30 रुपये की छूट दी जाती है। इस मूल्य में बिक्री कर, चुंगी नगर शुल्क तथा अन्य स्थानीय कर सम्मिलित नहीं हैं।

गोदाम रखने उठाने का खर्चा, स्टाकिस्टों का कमीशन, रेलवे स्टेशन से स्टाकिस्ट के गोदाम के भाड़े इत्यादि के कारण सीमेंट का खुदरा मूल्य प्रत्येक स्थान पर अलग अलग होता है। कुछ स्थानों पर सीमेंट का खुदरा मूल्य बिक्री कर चुंगी नगर शुल्क इत्यादी को शामिल न कर नीचे दिया गया है :

स्थान	मूल्य प्रति बोरी रुपये
भोपाल	9.12
अहमदाबाद	9.28
बम्बई	9.17
कलकत्ता	9.28
लखनऊ	9.30
मद्रास	9.27
बंगलौर	9.24
हैदराबाद	9.19 (रेल द्वारा ले जाने के लिए)
हैदराबाद	9.39 (सड़क से ले जाने के लिए)
त्रिवेन्द्रम	9.29
पाण्डिचेरी	9.23

(ख) और (ग). सीमेंट से नियंत्रण हटा लिये जाने अर्थात् 1-1-1966 से भारत के राज्य व्यापार निगम ने सीमेंट का व्यापार करना बन्द कर दिया है।

Purchase of Coal by Railways

3402. Shri George Fernandes:
Shri J. H. Patel:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of coal purchased by the Indian Railways annually and the price at which it was bought during the last two years; and

(b) whether tenders were invited for the sale of coal to the Railways, and if so, the rates quoted by the tenderers?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) and (b). A statement showing the information is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-771/67].

Appointment of University Students by Central Railway

3404. Shri George Fernandes:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri J. H. Patel:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of University Students employed by the Central Railway to cope with the heavy rush of passengers during the summer vacation;

(b) the terms on which these appointments were made; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to employ such part-time Booking Clerks on all Railways and in all seasons?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Nil.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No.

Trains held up on Eastern Railway

3405. Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal:

Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai:
Shri S. K. Tapuriah:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number and particulars of the trains on the Eastern Railway which were held up since the termination of the last session of Lok Sabha;

(b) the main reasons for their hold up; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) 34 trains, including 26 suburban, 7 passenger and 1 express trains were held up from 8th April, 1967 to 10th June, 1967. These hold-ups resulted in detention to 148 other trains (viz. 16 Mail/Express, 14 Passenger and 118 suburban) and cancellation of 85 trains.

(b) The reasons, mainly were stopping of trains by public to prevent rice smuggling, quarrels amongst passengers, protests against late running, provision of additional stoppages, revision of train timings, etc.

(c) All cases of hold-ups are reported to the civil authorities and report of major cases are also sent to the Chief Minister. As for demands for improving train timings, provision of stoppages, etc., action, as is found feasible and justified, having regarding to the overall interests of traffic and availability of resources by way of coaching stock etc., is always taken. Punctuality of trains is also watched at all levels and everything possible is being done to run trains to time.

Expansion of Durgapur Steel Plant

3466. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Sharda Nand:
Shri Bharat Singh Chauhan:
Shri Ranjit Singh:
Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri C. Janardhanan:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether a hitch in the negotiations on the second stage of expansion of the Durgapur Steel Plant has developed;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government are persuing the negotiations?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) to (c). The matter is still under consideration.

Phosphorous in Katni

3467. **Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai:**
Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal:
Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary:
Shri Nathu Ram Ahirwar:
Shrimati Agum Das Guru Minimata:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 815 on the 29th July, 1966 and state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the iron ore available in Katni has considerable phosphorous contents and as such when converted into pig iron is eminently suitable for the manufacture of spun pipes; and

(b) if so, the decision taken on the application of the Government of Madhya Pradesh for the manufacture of 300,000 tonnes of pig iron from iron ore at Katni?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) According to the State Government, the Kanhwara iron ore deposits near Katni have a phosphorous content of 0.39 to 0.57 per cent on a water free basis. Pig iron with high phosphorous content is desirable for manufacture of spun pipes.

(b) Need to have further pig iron capacity during the Fourth Plan period is being reviewed in the light of the expected demand and available resources.

Allotment of additional land in Badli Industrial Estate (Delhi)

3408. Shri B. S. Sharma:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the industrial units at Badli Industrial Estate have requested Government for the allotment of additional land adjacent to their units wherever possible; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The development work on 36 acres of land under the Badli Industrial Estate Expansion scheme is in full swing. The land will be allotted as soon as it is fully developed. The request of units located in the Badli Industrial Estate will also be considered on merits for allotment of additional land at the time of allotment of developed plots.

Functioning of Units in Badli Industrial Estate (Delhi)

3409. Shri B. S. Sharma:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of industrial units at Badli Industrial Estate which are actually functioning at present;

(b) the number of such units which are not in production and from what date;

(c) whether Government have ascertained the reasons for their closing down;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken to get the units re-started?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) Six.

(b) One unit with effect from 1st July, 1965.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Inadequacy of finances, shortage of raw materials and improper working have been reponsible for the closure of the unit.

(e) The allottee was promised all reasonable assistance. But he has failed to get over the difficulties.

Supply of Raw Materials to units in the Badli Industrial Estate (Delhi)

3410. Shri B. S. Sharma:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state whether Government have been able to provide raw materials to the industrial units at the Badli Industrial Estate so as to run the units to their full capacity?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): No, Sir. Upto the period April 1965—March 1966 the import policy declared by the Government of India was very restrictive. It was therefore not possible to feed the full capacity of these units. However, during the licensing period April 1965—March, 1966 when State ceilings were allotted for the first time, for import of raw materials licensed by the CCI&E, the units in the Badli Industrial Estate were given special consideration by the Delhi Administration and allotted extra foreign exchange by way of additional weightage to the extent of 25 per cent over and above their normal entitlement.

During the period April 1966—March, 1967, industrial units in Badli Industrial Estate were recommended

for issue of import licences for raw materials under the liberalised policy of the Government of India.

लक्ष्मीकान्तपुर स्टेशन पर छापा

3411. श्री ओंकार सिंह :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री 31 मार्च, 1967 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 280 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध जिन्होंने लक्ष्मीकान्तपुर के स्टेशन मास्टर के कार्यालय पर छापा मारा था, पुलिस द्वारा की जा रही जांच अब पूरी हो गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (श्री के० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) अभी नहीं ।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

टर्बो आस्टरलेटर सैटों का निर्माण

3412. श्री रवि राय :
श्री मधु लिमये :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री अर्जुन सिंह भ दोरिया :
डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :

क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा सगवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने एक कम्पनी को, जो टर्बो आस्टरलेटर सैटों का निर्माण करने की इच्छुक थी, उनका निर्माण न करने का आदेश दिया है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त कम्पनी इन सैटों का निर्माण करने में सक्षम है और उसे कच्चे माल के आयात के लिये केवल आवश्यक अनुमति चाहिये; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस कम्पनी को टर्बो आस्टरलेटर सैटों का निर्माण करने की अनुमति न देने के क्या कारण हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा सगवाय-कार्य मन्त्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) जी, नहीं, इस प्रकार का कोई भी प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते ।

Export Potential Industries

3413. Shri Ram Kishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many export-potential Industries are not utilising their capacity to produce fully; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to give assistance to such industries?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Export potential industries are given incentives in the form of cash subsidies. Those of the industries which fall in the list of Priority industries are given raw materials to their full requirements. Others earn import entitlements as per the current Import Trade Control Policy. These entitlements vary from 5 per cent to 50 per cent of the export depending on the industries.

Export of Iron Ore

3414. Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:
Shri Shinkre:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to increase the sale of iron ore in foreign countries;

(b) whether fresh contracts have been concluded with foreign countries in this regard; and

(c) if so, the names of such countries?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Delegations of the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation have been visiting a number of foreign countries to push up the sales of iron ore.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Japan, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Poland, Yugoslavia, Hungary, East Germany and Italy.

Import of Chemicals by S.T.C.

3415. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri George Fernandes:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the S.T.C. is importing at present/or was importing recently boric, borace acetic acids and other related chemicals;

(b) whether India has become self-sufficient in this respect;

(c) the foreign exchange spent on this during the last three years;

(d) the reasons for not discontinuing imports; and

(e) whether Government have considered the feasibility of requisitioning part of the indigenous production at prices to be fixed by Government and then selling it whenever prices rose beyond the controlled price?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) While the capacity licensed for Borax and Boric acid would be sufficient to meet internal demands, the country has generally attained self-sufficiency in respect of Acetic acid excepting for negligible quantities of acid not conforming to special specifications.

(c) and (d). Foreign Exchange has to be provided for import of raw materials like Rasorite, Colemanite and spare parts essentially needed for manufacture of Borax and Boric acid. Like-wise foreign exchange has to be provided for the import of negligible quantities of Acetic Acid not conforming to special specifications. Details about the foreign exchange released for the above purposes are given below:

Acetic Acid

1963—64	Rs. 5·41 lakhs
1964—65	Rs. 1·11 lakhs
1965—66	Rs. 1·51 lakhs

Borax and Boric acid

1964—65	Rs. 19·68 lakhs
1965—66	Rs. 8·00 lakhs
1966—67	Rs. 59·146 lakhs

As per the present policy import of Acetic Acid, Boric acid and Borax is banned.

(e) No, Sir.

Khadi Gramodyog Societies in Rajasthan

3416. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri George Fernandes:
Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 864 on the 7th April, 1967 and state:

(a) whether the Khadi and Village Industries Commission has completed the investigation into the complaints regarding corruption and embezzlement in Khadi Gramodyog Societies in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) to (c). Khadi and Village Industries Commission had received complaints in respect of only one society

The Rajasthan Khadi and Village Industries Board had referred the matter to the Registrar of Cooperative Societies and his report is awaited.

जीप रेलगाड़ी दुर्घटना

3417. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री राम सिंह अहीरवाल :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 22 अप्रैल, 1967 को जैतू स्टेशन (भटिण्डा) के पास एक जीप तथा रेलगाड़ी की दुर्घटना हो गई थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस दुर्घटना के क्या कारण थे; और

(ग) इसके परिणामस्वरूप जान तथा माल की कितनी हानि हुई ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (श्री के० सु० पुनाचा) : (क) सम्भवत: आशय उस दुर्घटना से है जिसमें 22-4-67 को उत्तर रेलवे के अबोहर ओरपंज-कोसी स्टेशनों के बीच बिना चौकीदार वाले एक समपार पर गाड़ी नं० 3 एच० बी० एक स्टेशन वैगन से टकरा गयी थी ।

(ख) दुर्घटना का कारण यह था कि स्टेशन वैगन के ड्राइवर ने उस समय समपार पार करने की कोशिश की जब गाड़ी वहां पहुंच रही थी ।

(ग) इस दुर्घटना में दो व्यक्ति जान से मारे गये । गाड़ी के इंजन को लगभग 5 रुपये की क्षति का अनुमान है ।

रेलवे स्टेशनों पर अनियमितताएं

3418. श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री राम सिंह अहीरवाल :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पार्सलों द्वारा भेजे जाने वाले माल के सम्बन्ध में रेलवे स्टेशनों पर बहुत अनियमितताएं हैं जिसके परिणामस्वरूप अब व्यापारी पहले की तुलना में रेलों से कम माल भेजते हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि स्टेशनों पर रेलवे पार्सलों की चोरी बढ़ गई है और इस की तुलना में रेलवे द्वारा माल ले जाने में अधिक समय लगता है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस सम्बन्ध में सुधार करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (श्री के० सु० पुनाचा) : (क) पार्सल यातायात में कोई कमी नहीं आयी है । रेलवे स्टेशनों पर अनियमितताएं हैं या नहीं इस प्रश्न का उत्तर स्वभावत: 'हां' या 'नहीं' में नहीं दिया जा सकता । संभवत: माननीय सदस्य का आशय कुछ कर्मचारियों द्वारा किन्हीं स्टेशनों पर की गयी अनियमितताओं से है । यदि माननीय सदस्य तथ्य उपलब्ध करा सकें, तो समुचित कार्रवाई की जा सकती है ।

(ख) 1965-66 की तुलना में 1966-67 में दक्षिण, पूर्वोत्तर-सीमा, दक्षिण-मध्य, पूर्व, पश्चिम और उत्तर रेलों में पार्सलों की चोरी की घटनाओं में वृद्धि नहीं हुई है, जबकि मध्य, पूर्वोत्तर और दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलों में पार्सल की चोरी की घटनाओं में कुछ वृद्धि होने की रिपोर्ट मिली है । रेलवे द्वारा पार्सलों की ढुलाई की तुलना में बड़ा द्वारा

पार्सलों की ढुलाई में कितना समय लगता है, इसके आंकड़े तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ।

(ग) पार्सलों की चोरी की रोकथाम के लिये पर्याप्त सुरक्षात्मक कार्रवाई की गयी है और रेलवे सुरक्षा दल के कर्मचारी अचानक जांच करते रहते हैं ।

Panskura Railway Station

3419. Shri H. P. Chatterjee:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether a separate and suitable building on the platform of Panskura Railway Station (S.E. Rly.) has been built according to the plan and estimate submitted by the P. & T. Department;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that P. & T. Department approached the Railway Board some ten to twelve years back and the Railways acceded to their request; and

(d) if so, the steps taken in the matter?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) No.

(b) to (d). Proposal for the construction of an R.M.S. office was received from the Post Master General, West Bengal in December, 1960. Due to remodelling of the station in connection with electrification of Howrah-Kharagpur Section, plan for R.M.S. office could not be prepared till March 1962, when a plan was sent to the P. & T. Deptt. and accepted by them in March 1963. However, on account of the proposed third line between Howrah and Panskura, further remodelling of the station became necessary. The final plans and estimate, have since been submitted to the Post Master General, West Bengal on 10th June, 1966 and his acceptance is awaited.

Surplus Land acquired by H.E.C. Ranchi

3420. Shri P. K. Ghosh: Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to bring under cultivation the 2,500 acres of surplus land acquired by the Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd., Ranchi; and

(b) if so, in what manner and by what time the entire area is expected to be brought under cultivation?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) and (b). Of the 4490 acres of land acquired for the township, 1800 acres have been utilised and 220 acres transferred to Government of Bihar, Bihar State Electricity Board and Railways. The balance of 2470 acres will be required for extension of Township and new Projects and Expansions.

60 acres of the vacant area has however been brought under cultivation departmentally, on experimental basis. A proposal for transferring this farm to a cooperative society of the employees is under consideration. To the extent possible, more area will be brought under cultivation temporarily.

Surplus Staff in H.E.C., Ranchi

3421. Shri P. K. Ghosh: Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of construction staff of different categories rendered surplus in he Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi;

(b) how many of such persons have been absorbed in the Corporation itself till now, how many of them got alternative employment through the Ministry and how many got employed elsewhere through their own efforts;

(c) the number of surplus staff in different categories at present; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to make further retrenchment?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) to (d). Information of the latest position is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Accommodation for Employees of H.E.C., Ranchi

3422. Shri P. K. Ghosh: Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi has provided residential accommodation to all its employees;

(b) if not, the number of persons who have not been provided with quarters; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to construct some more quarters?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) and (b). The Company has provided residential accommodation to 10453 employees and hostel accommodation to 1500 employees. There are at present 3861 persons who are eligible for allotment but who have not been provided with accommodation as yet.

(c) There is a proposal to construct 3000 more houses in the lower category. These will be constructed from 1988-89 onwards in a phased manner, subject to the availability of funds.

डीजल इंजन से चलने वाली रेलगाड़ियां

3423. श्री स० चं० सामन्त : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन रेलवे लाइनों पर जहां मेल तथा एक्सप्रेस रेलगाड़ियां डीजल इंजन से चलती हैं गन्तव्य स्थान तक पहुंचने में कितने समय की बचत होती है;

(ख) क्या डीजल इंजनों के प्रयोग में आने से यात्री गाड़ियों में और अधिक डिब्बे जोड़े गये हैं और यदि हां, तो ऐसी प्रत्येक रेलगाड़ी में कितने डिब्बे जोड़े गये हैं;

(ग) भाप से चलने वाले इंजन तथा डीजल से चलने वाले इंजन पर होने वाले खर्च में कितना अन्तर है ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (श्री के० स० पुनाचा) : (क) समय में 25 मिनट से लेकर 5 घंटे 35 मिनट तक की बचत होती है ।

(ख) जी हां, जैसा कि नीचे बताया गया है :—

गाड़ी नं०	जोड़े गये अतिरिक्त डिब्बों की संख्या
3/4 हवड़ा–मद्रास डाकगाड़ियां	4
1/2 हवड़ा–दिल्ली डाकगाड़ियां	2
21/22 मद्रास–नयी दिल्ली वा० । सदर्न एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियां	4
39/40 मद्रास–बेंगलुरु सिटी वृन्दावन एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियां	2
3/4 बम्बई सेंट्रल–दिल्ली फ्रंटियर डाकगाड़ियां	4
5/6 हवड़ा–अमृतसर डाकगाड़ियां	3

(ग) अतिरिक्त लागत का ठीक-ठीक आंकड़ा उपलब्ध नहीं है, लेकिन एक्सप्रेस/डाक-गाड़ियों को डीजल इंजन से चलाने पर अतिरिक्त प्रत्यक्ष लागत (मरम्मत और अनुरक्षण, रेल इंजनों का मूल्य, ह्रास और सूद, ईंधन और इंजन कर्मीदल) अनुमानतः लगभग 1.92 रुपये प्रति इंजन किलोमीटर आती है ।

इटावा रेलवे स्टेशन पर दरवाजे

3424. श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया :
श्री राम सेवक यादव :
श्री मधु लिमये :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर रेलवे के इटावा स्टेशन पर दो दरवाजे हैं एक यात्रियों के अन्दर जाने के लिये और दूसरा उनके बाहर आने के लिये तथा हाल ही में दोनों दरवाजे खोल दिये गये थे;

(ख) अब केवल एक दरवाजा खोलने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या उन्हें इस बात की जानकारी है कि एक साथ दोनों दरवाजे खुले न रखने के कारण आने और जाने वाले यात्रियों की बहुत भीड़ रहती है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप बहुत से यात्री गाड़ी नहीं पकड़ पाते हैं; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार रेल-गाड़ियों के आने के समय फिर से दोनों दरवाजों को खोलने के लिये आदेश देने का है ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (श्री वे० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) से (घ). इटावा स्टेशन पर दो फाटक हैं । अभी हाल तक, दोनों प्रकार के अर्थात् अन्दर आने वाले और बाहर जाने वाले यात्रियों के लिये केवल एक फाटक खुला रहता था । अब स्थिति पर पुनर्विचार करके यह निश्चय किया गया है कि व्यस्त घंटों में दूसरे फाटक को भी खुला रखा जाये ।

दिल्ली फरीदाबाद पैसेंजर गाड़ी में डाका

3425. श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया :
श्री राम सेवक यादव :
श्री मधु लिमये :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) शिकोहाबाद तथा फर्रुखाबाद स्टेशनों के बीच दिल्ली–फर्रुखाबाद पैसेंजर गाड़ी में 20/21 अप्रैल, 1967 को हुई डकैती में कितना धन गया;

(ख) क्या इस डाके में कुछ अन्य लोगों के साथ रेलवे पुलिस दल के कुछ कर्मचारी भी गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं; और

(ग) उस सम्बन्ध में गिरफ्तार हुए व्यक्तियों की कुल संख्या कितनी है ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (श्री वे० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) 20/21 अप्रैल, 1967 को शिकोहाबाद और फर्रुखाबाद स्टेशनों के बीच दिल्ली–फर्रुखाबाद सवारी गाड़ी में कोई डकैती नहीं हुई । लेकिन, 17/18 अप्रैल की रात को शिकोहाबाद–फर्रुखाबाद खण्ड के मोटा और पखना स्टेशनों के बीच शिकोहाबाद–फर्रुखाबाद सवारी गाड़ी में चोरी की एक घटना हुई जिसमें बायर एण्ड एलाइड इन्डस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड फर्रुखाबाद के एक कर्मचारी का बक्स चोरी चला गया । बक्से में 15,106.65 रुपये नकद और कुछ कपड़े थे ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) तीन ।

Export of Small Scale Industries Products

3426. **Shri S. R. Damani:** Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state how far the efforts to promote export of small industries' products through National Small Scale Industries Corporation have succeeded?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): The National Small Industries Corporation undertook promotion of export of small scale industries products in the year 1966-67. In order to get enquiries for these products, the Corporation participated in a number of exhibitions held abroad A few products like Woollen, Hosiery,

Cotton Hosiery, Stocknette. Sports Goods, Fruit Preserves, Builders Hardwares, Glass Beads, Coir Yarn and Leather Footwear were selected for export promotion. Small orders for Stocknette and Sports Goods were secured in addition to substantial orders for Leather Footwear.

2. Export of hand made foot wear to USSR was undertaken at Government level towards the end of 1956. Thereafter footwear was exported to East Germany, Poland, Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria. However, only USSR developed into a regular customer.

3. The Corporation has supplied nearly 16 lakhs pairs of shoes valued at about Rs. 430.73 lakhs. Yearwise position of the orders is as follows:

Year	No. of Pairs (*in lacs*)	Value *Rupees in lakhs*
1956—57	1·31	30·97
1957—58	1·49	35·65
1958—59	1·60	38·44
1959—60	1·44	42·69
1960—61	2·44	69·20
1961—62	1·65	46·06
1962—63	1·20	32·31
1963—64	2·75	78·38
1964—65 (ending Jan, 65)	2·02	57·03
	15·70	430·73

4. In accordance with the decision that securing of export orders of shoes and their execution should be handed by the Agency the export business of the Corporation was transferred to the State Trading Corporation of India with effect from the 1st February, 1965. Since then the Corporation has no activity for promoting export of small scale industries products.

Managing Agencies

2827. Shri S. R. Damani: Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) in how many cases and up to what period the Managing Agencies have been renewed during 1966-67; and

(b) whether there has been any striking features in such renewals?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) and (b). During the year 1966-67 the renewal of managing agencies was approved in 110 cases. The period-wise break-up of such renewals is as shown below:—

Period	No. of Cases
(1) Upto one year	8
(2) Above one year but not more than 2 years.	3
(3) Above 2 years but not more than 3 years.	68
(4) Above 3 years but not more than 4 years.	31

In granting approval to renewals, each case was considered on its merits, in the light of the Government's policy in regard to the managing agency system as announced on 5-9-66 by the then Law Minister in the Houses of Parliament. In that announcement, it was indicated that Goverment had decided to abolish the system in five industries, namely, Cotton Textiles, Jute Textiles, Sugar, Cement and Paper and Pulp. Effect was given to this decision by the issue of a Notification, bearing No. G.S.R. 2023 dated 21st December, 1966, under Section 324(1) of the Companies Act, 1956, fixing the maximum period permissible for renewal up to 1-4-1970 only. The term of office of the managing agents of any company engaged in the aforesaid industries and having a managing agent on 2-4-1967 shall come to an end on 1-4-1970 if the term does not expire earlier. In the cases of other industries, there is no such statutory time limit. In such cases, the period allowed at the time of approving the renewals was generally not

more than 3 years although in some cases this period was allowed to be exceeded by a few months so that the end of the term of the managing agents might coincide with the end of the financial year of the company. In many of the cases shown against items (1) and (2) above while the Company Law Board was of the opinion that reappointment of the managing agents was not justified, it allowed extension for a short period to enable the companies to complete the legal and financial arrangements necessary for switching over to an alternative form of management.

Licences for Powerlooms

3428. **Shri S. R. Damani:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the number of licences issued for powerlooms during 1966-67; and

(b) how it compares with 1965-66?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) 24,627 permits were issued in 1966-67.

(b) Installation of powerlooms was not allowed during 1965-66.

हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन, रांची द्वारा आदिवासियों का पुनर्वास

3429. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :
श्री कार्तिक ओराओं :
श्री प्र० चं० घोष :

क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 1 तथा 2 मई, 1967 को आदिवासियों ने रांची के हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन के कार्यालय के सामने जोरदार प्रदर्शन किया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके कारण क्या थे; और

(ग) जिन आदिवासियों की भूमि कारखाने के लिये अर्जित की गई थी, उनका पुनर्वास न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मन्त्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) कुछ व्यक्तियों ने जिनमें आदिवासी भी काफी संख्या में सम्मिलित थे और जो आतंक हथियारों से लैस थे, 1 मई, 1967 को रांची स्थित हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन के सामने प्रदर्शन किया था। 2 मई, 1967 को कोई भी प्रदर्शन नहीं हुआ था।

(ख) ऐसा समझा जाता है कि प्रदर्शन हटिया के विस्थापित/प्रभावित व्यक्तियों के हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन में भर्ती के आशय से किया गया था।

(ग) अब तक हटिया के 1536 विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को कम्पनी में भर्ती किया जा चुका है। विचार यह है कि उपयुक्त स्थान खाली होते ही उन पर जितने भी अधिक विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को रखना सम्भव हो सके काम में लगाया जाये। इस समय इतने स्थान खाली नहीं हैं कि विस्थापित अथवा प्रभावित व्यक्तियों को काम में लगाया जा सके। जब भी स्थान रिक्त होंगे उन पर विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को नौकरी में लगाने पर विचार किया जावेगा।

Mechanical Artisans of Loco Sheds, Danapur Division

3430. **Shri Deven Sen:**
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the mechanical artisans of Loco Sheds, Danapur Division (E.R.) have made any representation to the Railways about heavy work load, fastening of responsibility on them unjustly, lack of promotion opportunities inside and outside the Department, non-application of the provisions of the Factory Act to Loco Sheds, unemployment as a result of the classification and classification programme;

(b) if so, whether any Committee or court of inquiry has been set up to look into the grievances;

(c) if not, whether they are being looked into departmentally; and

(d) the results of the inquiry or the departmental action referred to above?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) to (d). No. However, a copy of the proceedings of a meeting of certain Mechanical Artisan staff of Loco Sheds of Danapur Division held at Jhajha on 22-4-1967 has been received and the same is under examination.

Introduction of Crack Pattern of Goods Trains on Certain Sections of Eastern Railway.

3431. Shri Deven Sen:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present Divisional Superintendent, Asansol (E.R.) while working as D.O.S., Danapur, introduced several schemes in regard to the new goods links as an economy measure;

(b) whether these schemes involved outlay of lakhs of rupees;

(c) whether these schemes have failed;

(d) if so, the loss sustained as a result thereof;

(e) whether the same Officer has introduced the new MadhopurGarhara Goods links; and

(f) if so, whether Government propose to examine these schemes as well as reconsider the new Madhopur-Garhara Goods Links?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Yes. He introduced what has come to be recognised as the crack pattern of goods trains running.

(b) No. The only expenditure was installation of a turn-table at Mughalsarai which was transferred from another point and no additional investment was involved.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Yes, on the same pattern as on Danapur Division to achieve better utilisation of diesel locomotives and crew.

(f) Does not arise.

Industrial Development in States

3432. Shri Manibhai J. Patel:
Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary:
Shri G. C. Dixit:
Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal:
Shri Lakhan Lal Gupta:

Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to lay a statement on the Table indicating the various concessions in respect of power rates, land rent and financial support which various State Governments, have announced and which are enforced to attract private industrialists to set up industries in their respective States; and

(b) whether Government consider that such grant of concession is desirable keeing in view the need for balance regional industrial development in the country?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) and (b). A statement giving the information in respect of all States except Mysore and Jammu & Kashmir is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-772/67]. Information about these two States will be furnished in due course.

Booking of Wheat from Railway Stations in Delhi

3433. Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri A. K. Kisku:
Shri S. N. Maiti:
Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:
Shri Shashi Ranjan:

Shri Siddheshwar Prasad:
Shri Mohammed Imam:
Shri D. N. Patodia:
Shri S. K. Tapuriah:
Shri Gadilingana Gowda:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that wheat is freely booked from Railway Stations in the Union Territory of Delhi without any valid permits; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Export of Coffee

3434. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Heerji Bhai:
Shri K. Pradhani:

Will he Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the target fixed for the export of coffee for the year 1966 has been attained; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) and (b). Due to a shortfall in production of Coffee, the target for 1965-66 could not be fulfilled.

Exports by Hosiery Industry

3435. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri K. Pradhani:
Shri Heerji Bhai:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the contribution of the Hosiery Industry in India in its export performances;

(b) whether the scope of expansion of its share in foreign trade has been explored; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) Export earnings from the export of hosiery goods are expected to be of the order of Rs. 2.5 crores during 1966-67.

(b) and (c). The Indian Institute of Foreign Trade recently made a commodity study of hosiery goods, bringing out, *inter alia*, the scope for exports. The concerned Export Promotion Councils are also taking steps to explore markets and boost exports.

Export of Tiles

3436. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri K. Pradhani:
Shri Heerji Bhai:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the export of tiles has considerably gone down; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (i) Increase in indigenous production of tiles in the main foreign markets of Malaysia, Singapore and Ceylon and use of cheaper substitutes, like cement Tiles.

(ii) High Ocean freight.

Production of Salt in Orissa

3437. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri K. Pradhani:
Shri Heerji Bhai:

Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of salt in Orissa during 1966-67;

(b) whether any financial assistance was given by the Central Government to the Common Salt Industries in Orissa during the same period; and

(c) if so the details thereof?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) 47,000 metric tonnes.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Output of Handloom Products in Orissa

3438. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhaleshwar Meena:
Shri Heeraji Bhai:
Shri K. Pradhani:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the total output of handloom products manufactured in Orissa during 1966-67;

(b) the total consumption of yarn during the same period; and

(c) the total amount granted to Orissa for the development of handloom industry in the State during the same period?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) 78 million metres.

(b) 6.5 million kilo grammes.

(c) Rs. 7.39 lakhs.

Price of Yarn

3439. Shri Parthasarathy:
Shri Sarjoo Pandey:
Shri Ishaq Sambhali:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Handloom Industry is facing a crisis due to the increase in the price of yarn and poor offtake; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to prevent the crisis?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) Yes, Sir. Some representations to this effect have been received by the Government. Prices of yarn have increased in recent months, particularly of super fine yarn.

(b) The following steps have been taken to bring down the prices of yarn:

(1) An *Ad-hoc* Committee on cotton yarn has been set up by the Textile Commissioner to review the prices and recommend suitable measures.

(2) Textile Commissioner requisitions raw cotton in cases where the Mills seek such assistance.

(3) Representations for supply of yarn received from individual societies and associations are sent to the South India Mill Owner's Association who meet such requirements.

Shortage of Baby Food in Orissa

3440. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the acute shortage of baby food in Orissa now;

(b) the normal supply of various types of baby food to Orissa per month; and

(c) the steps taken to meet the shortage now?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) No report of acute shortage of baby food has been received from Orissa.

(b) approximately 12000 Kg. per month on an average.

(c) Baby food has been declared as an Essential Commodity under the Essential Commodities Act and every possible facility is being accorded for increasing its production including the import of skimmed milk.

Silk-Weaving Industry in Madras

3441. Shri Umanath:
Shri P. Gopalan:
Shri K. Ramani:
Shri Nambiar:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Silk Weavers Association, Silk Weavers Co-operative Society and Silk and Lace Cloth Producers Association, Kancheepuram, Madras State, have sent a memorandum dated 5-4-1967 regarding the non-availability of raw silk;

(b) if so, the main points mentioned therein; and

(c) the decisions taken by Government on the points raised?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Hindustan Machine Tools, Ltd.

3442. Shri Umanath:
Shri Nambiar:
Shri P. Gopalan:
Shri K. Ramani:
Shri Ram Kishen:

Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd. has entered into sole agency arrangements with some private firms; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) and (b). The Company have appointed Messrs Mahindra and Mahindra Limited, Bombay and Messrs Hindustan Export and Import Corporation Private Limited, Bombay as their sole selling agents for sale of automatic lathes and horizontal boring machines, respectively. The commission payable to the Agents varies from 7-1/2 per cent to 20 per cent of sale price of basic machine and special accessories or tooling or spare parts. The agreements are initially for three years.

New Steel Plant in Orissa

3443. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from the Orissa Government urging the setting up of one more steel plant in Orissa; and

(b) if so the place where the State Government desire the plant to be set up?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) Yes, Sir. A memorandum on the 'Establishment of an integrated Iron & Steel Plant in the Bonai-Nayagarh iron ore area of Sundargarh and Keonjhar districts, Orissa, was received from the Governor of Orissa in May 1964.

(b) The memorandum recommended that the Bonai and Nayagarh sites held great promise for the establishment of a major integrated iron and steel plant and suggested that these places should be studied, so as to be able to assess the relative merits of each one of those sites *vis a vis* other sites in the country.

दिल्ली के चारों ओर रिंग रेलवे

3444. **श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली के चारों ओर रिंग रेलवे विभिन्न राज्यों के दिल्ली के निकटवर्ती नगरों को मिलायेगी; और

(ख) क्या उक्त रेलवे के पूरा हो जाने के बाद दिल्ली मेन स्टेशन, नई दिल्ली तथा जमुना पर नये पुल से होकर गाजियाबाद के बीच रेलगाड़ियां चलाना सम्भव होगा ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (श्री के० सु० पुनाचा) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) 1966 में जमुना पर दूसरा पुल और तुगलकाबाद और गाजियाबाद के बीच माल परिहार लाइनें बन जाने से दिल्ली मेन, नयी दिल्ली और गाजियाबाद स्टेशनों के बीच इस समय भी नये पुल से होकर गाड़ियां चलायी जा सकती हैं।

तांबे की खानें

3445. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में तांबे की कितनी खानें हैं और उनकी क्षमता कितनी है;

(ख) क्या वर्तमान उत्पादन देश की तांबे की मांग पूरी करने के लिये पर्याप्त है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ग) क्या तांबे की खपत कम करने के लिये उसके स्थान पर अन्य धातुओं के प्रयोग को प्रोत्साहन दिया जा रहा है और यदि हां, तो उन धातुओं के नाम क्या हैं ?

इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मन्त्री (डा० खन्ना रेड्डी) : (क) इस समय देश में तीन तांबा खानें हैं (मोसाबानी, सुरदा, और पाथर धोरा) जोकि सब इंडियन कापर कारपोरेशन लि० की हैं। इन खानों का तांबा अयस्क कम्पनी के मौभण्डार (बिहार) स्थित प्रद्रावक में गलाया जाता है जिसकी कि 9,960 टन अग्निशोधित तांबा उत्पादन करने की क्षमता है।

इसके अतिरिक्त राजस्थान के खेतरी तथा कोलिहान स्थानों में भी तांबा खानों का विकास किया जा रहा है। बिहार में राखा, राजस्थान में दरीबा, और आंध्र प्रदेश में अग्निगुंडाला तथा मीलारम में तांबा निक्षेप हैं जिनका कि कुछ विस्तार में अन्वेषण किया गया है।

(ख) देश की तांबे की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिये वर्तमान उत्पादन (1966 में 9333 टन) पर्याप्त नहीं है। तांबा उत्पादन बढ़ाने के निम्न उपाय किये गये हैं :—

(1) इंडियन कापर कारपोरेशन लि० को 16,560 टन ब्लिस्टर तांबा प्रति वर्ष उत्पादन करने की क्षमता वाला प्रद्रावक स्थापित करने का औद्योगिक लाइसेन्स दिया गया है।

(2) राजस्थान के खेतरी तथा कोलिहान तांबा निक्षेपों का विकास किया जा रहा है ताकि उनसे 31,000 टन विद्युदांशिक तांबा प्रति वर्ष उत्पादित किया जा सके।

(3) राष्ट्रीय खनिज विकास निगम ने बिहार के राखा तथा राजस्थान के दरीबा तांबा निक्षेपों के विकास की योजनायें बनाई हैं ताकि राखा से 3,500 टन तांबा संकेन्द्रित प्रति वर्ष तथा दरीबा से 1,400 टन धातु उत्पादित किया जा सके। इन योजनाओं पर विचार किया जा रहा है। वे आंध्र प्रदेश में अग्निगुंडल तांबा निक्षेपों के विकास की योजना भी बना रहे हैं।

(ग) हां, महोदय। तांबा तथा उससे मिश्रित धातुओं के स्थान पर एल्यूमिनियम तथा उससे मिश्रित धातुएं प्रयोग करने को प्रोत्साहन दिया जा रहा है। इस दिशा में बिजली और तारों के उद्योगों तथा सिक्कों के टंकन के काम में काफी प्रगति हुई है।

प्राथमिकता प्राप्त उद्योग

3446. श्री महावीर सिंह भाखरी :

क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्राथमिकता प्राप्त उद्योग कितने हैं और क्या रंग, रोगन तथा वानिश उद्योग भी इनमें से एक है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि 6 जुलाई, 1963 से पहले स्थापित किये गये तथा उस के बाद स्थापित किये गये रंग, रोगन तथा वानिश कारखानों के मामलों में करों के सम्बन्ध में भेद-भाव किया गया है; और

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि रंग, रोगन तथा वानिश का भी निर्यात किया जाता है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय कार्य मन्त्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) प्राथमिकता प्राप्त उद्योग 59 हैं और रंग लेप वानिश तथा एनेमल उद्योग इनमें सम्मिलित हैं ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) जी, हां ।

Profit made by H.E.C., Ranchi

3447. Shri Kartik Oraon: Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd., Ranchi is showing profit;

(b) if so, the capital investment in each project, and the percentage of profit, project-wise with regard to the actual investment;

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken to augment the production?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) Not yet.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) All the projects of the Company are yet to be completed. In an industrial establishment of this type and magnitude, the gestation period is usually long. A profit can be expected only after the projects are in full production for some years.

(d) Efforts are being made to load the plants with sufficient orders. In order to augment production schemes for diversification of production are under consideration.

Export of Pepper

3448. Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shrimati Suseela Gopalan:
Shri C. K. Chakrapani:
Shri P. Ramamurti:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the export of Pepper has decreased considerably during the last three years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government have got any plan to help the pepper growers in Kerala; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) and (b). The ex-

ports of pepper during 1964-65 to 1966-67 were as follows:

Year	Qty. (in tonnes)	Value (Rs. in crores)
1964—65	17,381	6.8
1965—66	26,305	11.1
1966—67	20,520	11.5

There has been a fall in exports during 1966-67 compared with 1965-66 due to decrease in production and competition from Indonesian pepper.

(c) and (d). The following are some of the Schemes implemented by State Government to assist the pepper growers:

Long Term Loans (1)—Long term loans are issued to the Pepper growers for increasing the area under Pepper and thereby enhancing the production. An amount of Rs. 500 is issued as loan per acre. It is envisaged in the IV Plan to give Rs. 2.28 lakhs for this purpose.

Package Programme for Pepper (2) An intensive programme for increasing pepper production in 'Package' lines has been launched in two blocks covering a total area of 1000 acres. Apart from the technical guidance to increase the production based on package of practices, plant protection chemicals are issued to the pepper growers of the area at a 50 per cent subsidised rates and a loan of Rs. 125 per acre in the form of pepper mixture is also given. Rs. 7.2 lakhs has been earmarked for this programme during the IV Plan.

Distribution of Quality Root Cuttings (3)—To popularise better quality pepper plants, a programme to produce and distribute 40 lakhs of rooted cuttings during the next four years is in progress. Rs. 9 lakhs has been earmarked for this item in the IV Plan period.

Comprehensive Spraying (4)—A comprehensive spraying against the pepper wilt disease will be conducted in Cannanore District. The spraying is done free of cost and so no amount is realised from the cultivator. Rs. 10 lakhs has been allotted for the purpose during the IV Plan period.

Establishment of Central Nursery (5)—It is proposed to establish a Central Nursery in Kerala for multiplication and distribution of improved variety of Pepper viz., Panniyur—I.

Railway Lines in Kerala

3449. Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shrimati Suseela Gopalan:
Shri C. K. Chakrapani:
Shri P. Ramamurti:
Shri E. K. Nayanar:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) how many railway lines the Kerala Government have suggested in order of priority for inclusion in the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(b) whether Government think that a link line from Kayankulan to Ernakulam via Alleppey is essential?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) The new railway lines recommended for inclusion in the Fourth Plan by the Government of Kerala in the order of priority are:

(1) Kottayam-Bodinayakannur via Peermade and Kumili.

(2) Tellichery-Mysore.

(3) Kayamkulam-Ernakulam via Alleppey.

(4) Trivandrum-Cape Comorin.

(5) Kuttiputram-Ernakulam via Guruvayoor and Cranganore.

(b) No.

Closing Down of Loco shed at Azimganj Jn.

3450. Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision has been taken to close down the Loco Shed at Azimganj Junction on the B.A.K. Loop Section of the astern Railway;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether any representation against this proposal has been received by the Eastern Railway Administration from the organisations representing Railwaymen, travelling public and others?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes.

Export of Jute

3451. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the export of jute has declined recently;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to step up its export?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The decline has been due to shortage of jute, the high prices of jute and jute goods resulting therefrom, severe competition from Pakistan and the emergence of synthetic substitutes.

(c) Some of the important steps being taken to step up export of jute goods are detailed below:

(i) Continuous efforts are being made to increase the roduction of raw jute and improve the quality thereof by adoption of improved methods of cultivation.

(ii) A vigorous research programme to find out new and diverse uses for jute goods is being formulated to provide greater outlet for jute. Indian Jute Mills Association is currently undertaking a research programme in the U.S.A. in collaboration with a firm of industrial consultants (Fabric Research Laboratories) with the main objective of developing new uses of jute goods;

(iii) Compulsory Pre-shipment Inspection and Quality Control under the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 have been introduced with effect from 1st January, 1965.

(iv) Long term Trade Agreements with specific provision for export of jute goods have been negotiated with the U.S.S.R. and East European countries.

(v) Export duties on jute manufactures are reviewed from time to time. As a result of recent review the duties have been reduced on all varieties of jute manufactures as indicated below:

(i) Carpet backing (ii) Specialities	from Rs. 900/- to Rs. 600 per tonne
(iii) Other Hessian	from Rs. 900/- to Rs. 750 per tonne
(vi) Sackings	from Rs. 600/- to Rs. 450 per tonne
(v) Cotton bagging	from Rs. 600/- to Rs. 200 per tonne

with effect from 11-2-67.

Compensation Cases on Railways

3452. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:
Shri Bhagaban Das:
Shri Umanath:
Shri R. K. Modak:
Shri C. K. Chakrapani:
Shri Hem Raj:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of compensation cases registered in the different Railway Zones for goods lost on Railways in transit, the number of cases disposed of and the number pending during 1966-67;

(b) the amount of compensation paid during the above period;

(c) the position of such cases during the past two years; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to reduce loss/damages in transit?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) to (c). A statement showing the number of claims for compensation received, disposed of and pending and the amounts paid by way of compensation during the three years 1964-65, 1965-66 and 1966-67 on different Zonal Railways marked Annexure 'A' is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-773/67].

Figures of claims preferred and claims repudiated are not compiled cause-wise. The figures in the statement cover both losses, complete and partial, and damages.

(d) A statement showing the steps being taken to reduce losses/damages in transit, marked Annexure 'B' is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-774/67].

Derailment of 202-Down Lumding-Silchar Passenger Train

3453. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the engine and a coach of the 202 Down Lumding-Silchar passenger train went off the rails between Phiding and Mahur Stations of the North-Eastern Railway on 15-5-1967;

(b) if so, the causes of the accident; and

(c) the total loss to the railway property?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Yes. Phiding and Mahur stations are situated on North-east Frontier Railway.

(b) There was an Engineering restriction at the site of accident and the speed of all trains was restricted to 8 K.M.P.H. The derailment of the train was due to the driver not observing the prescribed speed limit.

(c) The cost of damage to railway property was estimated at approximately Rs. 965.

Fertilizers from German Democratic Republic

3454. Shri Kashi Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the German Democratic Republic has offered to supply fertilizers to the Government during 1967; and

(b) if so, the quantity and value thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The GDR had offered to supply fertilizers valued Rs. 8.64 crores—(1,68,000 tonnes of Muriate of Potash valued Rs. 6.08 crores and 1,10,000 tonnes Ammonium Sulphate valued at Rs. 2.56 crores) for which contracts

have already been concluded and shipments are being effected as scheduled.

Petition by Railway Chargemen and Foremen

3455. Shri S. C. Besra: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a petition signed by a large number of Chargemen and Foremen working on the Indian Railways has been submitted to Government;

(b) if so, their main demands; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to remove their grievances?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Yes.

(b) The main demand was regarding increase in their seales of pay.

(c) Their demands were examined but the Government did not find any justification for accepting them.

Overtime Allowance to Chargemen and Foremen

3456. Shri S. C. Besra: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Overtime compensation is allowed to the Foremen and Chargemen in the Ordnance Factories and to even those who are under the Incentive Scheme, but the same is denied to the Foremen and most of the Chargemen on the Railways; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Loco Shed, Arkonam

3457. Shri S. K. Sambandhan: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the unhealthy conditions in the Loco Sheds at Arkonam;

(b) whether the workers are exposed to sun and rain; and

(c) if so, the action taken in this regard?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) The conditions in the Loco Shed at Arkonam are not unhealthy.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Engineering Workshops at Arkonam

3458. Shri S. K. Sambandhan: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased state:

(a) the number of employees working in the Engineering Workshops at Arkonam;

(b) whether any drinking water facilities have been arranged for these workers; and

(c) if so, the nature thereof?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) 2,676.

(b) Yes.

(c) 18 water taps and one water cooler are provided.

Worshop at Arkonam Engineering Workshop

3459. Shri S. K. Sambandhan: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether new Workshops have been constructed at Arkonam Engineering Workshop areas;

(b) if so, when they were completed;

(c) whether the present Workshops have been moved into these new places; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Five new buildings to house certain existing shops have

been constructed in Arkonam Engineering Workshop area. One more building is in progress.

(b) The five buildings mentioned in reply to (a) above were completed during the period April, 1965 to November 1966, but the connected works, like roads, drainage, watering arrangements etc. have not yet been completed.

(c) Only part of the original shops has so far been moved to the new buildings. Shifting of the machinery from the old Shops and rearranging them in the new Shops is in progress.

(d) The Shops could not be moved completely to the new buildings due to the necessity for phasing the transfer of machines from the old to the new buildings without dislocating or interfering with the existing production. In the case of the buildings, beyond the kutcha road outside the western compound wall of the existing Workshops, the delay was also due to a writ petition filed by the Indian Hume Pipe Co. located nearby, on their right to use the kutcha road. This writ petition was settled out of Court only in March, 1967.

Indian Institute of Handloom Technology, Salem

3460. Shri S. K. Sambandhan: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the number of students admitted in the Indian Institute of Handloom Technology at Salem each year;

(b) the method and manner of selection for admission;

(c) the number of students that have passed out of this institute;

(d) whether Government have made any assessment as to the number of students who passed each year from this Institute and have secured employment; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi):

(a) Forty for Diploma course and eight for short term course.

(b) Selection is made by a Committee consisting of the Principal of the Institute, representatives of State Government and Weavers Service Centres, after interviewing the candidates.

(c) 166 till 1966.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The following statement gives the employment position of Diploma holders State-wise as intimated by them:

Name of the State	No. of candidates passed the Diploma	No. of candidates employed
Madras	46	32
Andhra Pradesh	28	18
Mysore . .	12	7
Maharsahtra .	6	6
Kerala . .	10	4
Pondicherry .	3	1
Gujrat . .	1	—
TOTAL	106	68

Others have not furnished any information.

Power Production at Neiveli

3461. Shri S. K. Sambandhan: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of power produced at present at Neiveli;

(b) whether Government are aware that the production has not reached the maximum; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) The quantum of power generated from 4th April, 1967 to 23rd May, 1967 in the Neyveli thermal power station, the present installed capacity of which is 400 MW, was 187.29 million KWHrs. (net).

(b) All the seven Units of this power station—six Units of 50 MW each and one Unit of 100 MW—are at present working at full capacity at normal load factor subject to shutdown for maintenance.

(c) Does not arise.

Issue of Import Licences

3462. Dr. Ranen Sen: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the number of import licences issued during 1966-67 and how many of them have been utilised; and

(b) whether there is any link between the firms doing import and export business?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) The total number of import licences issued during the year 1966-67 was 1,57,167. The information regarding utilization is available only in respect of a few categories of licences.

(b) A link between exports and imports exists in the Import Policy for Registered Exporters, under which import replenishment is provided to Registered Exporters (or their nominees) who are manufacturers, against exports made of certain specified items.

Removal of Control on Price of Cotton

3463. Shri M. Ansarey: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices of controlled varieties of cloth are periodically raised on the basis of price variations in materials, labour, cost and other services; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to apply the same principle to raw cotton price variations and remove the ceiling price on cotton?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Prices of cotton are reviewed before the commencement of the cotton season and statutory floor and ceiling prices are fixed having regard to relevant factors. The price policy for the ensuing season is under consideration.

State Trading Corporation

3464. Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:
Shri M. Meghachandran:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Trading Corporation proposes to enter into some new fields of exports and imports during 1967-68; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) and (b). The State Trading Corporation is constantly endeavouring to expand foreign trade and build up new lines of export to the various markets, which are not moving on their own, as well as to further—the export of traditional items to non-traditional markets. In so far as imports are concerned the State Trading Corporation arranges imports of capital goods and industrial raw materials at international prices from diverse sources of supply and of certain scarce commodities required for the country's economic and industrial development. It also arranges for the import of commodities as may be exclusively entrusted to it from time to time by Government.

मध्य प्रदेश में ट्रैक्टर फैक्टरी

3465. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :
श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार :

क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के दतिया जिले में एक ट्रैक्टर फैक्टरी लगाने का प्रश्न कब से विचाराधीन है;

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश के किन किन स्थानों से ट्रैक्टर फैक्टरी स्थापित करने के सम्बन्ध में मांग की गई है ;

(ग) क्या इस प्रश्न के बारे में विशेषज्ञों से सलाह मशवरा किया गया है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उनके द्वारा व्यक्त किये गये मत का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मन्त्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) से (घ). ट्रैक्टर बनाने के लिये सरकारी क्षेत्र में एक प्रस्तावित परियोजना स्थापित करने हेतु मार्च, 1965 में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने जिन अनेक स्थानों का सुझाव दिया था उन में से दतिया भी एक स्थान था। उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार से भी उस राज्य में उपयुक्त स्थानों के बारे में इसी प्रकार के सुझाव मिले थे। सुझाव दिये गये सभी स्थानों के लाभ और हानियों का मूल्यांकन करने के पश्चात् विशेषज्ञों ने यह सिफारिश की थी कि उत्तर प्रदेश के वाराणसी जिले का रामनगर सब से उपयुक्त स्थान है।

Steel Exports

3466. Shri Bishwanath Roy: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country has attained self-sufficiency in iron and steel; and

(b) whether Government are in a position to export the same this year?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) Self sufficiency has been attained in certain categories of iron and steel.

(b) the country has been exporting pig iron and steel for some years.

Financing Mine Owners

3467. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme in his Ministry for arranging finance to individual mine owners for mining purposes; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Cuttack-Paradip Railway Line

3468. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Secretaries Committee had already approved the project of Cuttack-Paradip railway line;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in the matter; and

(c) whether Railways have any plan to construct the metre-gauge line as a short term project and to convert the same into broad-gauge line later?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) and (b). No. The Committee of Secretaries for Iron Ore Export has only endorsed the Railway Board's decision to go ahead with survey required to establish the engineering feasibility and economic viability of the Project connecting Paradeep Port to the existing East Coast Main line at a suitable junction. Engineering and Traffic surveys in this connection are already in progress.

(c) No.

Manufacture of Electric Locomotives at C.L.W.

3469. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri K. Pradhani:
Shri Heerji Bhai:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of electric locomotives manufactured in the Chittaranjan Locomotive Workshop during 1966-67; and

(b) the percentage of imported material used in it?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) 57 Numbers.

(b) 43.47 per cent in terms of the total value.

Integral Coach Factory, Perambur

3470. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Heerji Bhai:
Shri K. Pradhani:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the target of production of coaches from the Integral Coach Factory at Perambur was reached during 1966-67; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) The target for production of shells was fully achieved but there was a slight shortfall in the target for production of fully furnished coaches.

(b) The shortfall in furnished coaches is due to the furnishing of certain special coaches for air-conditioned Express Rakes which required comparatively more work.

HMT Wrist Watches

3471. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri K. Pradhani:
Shri Heerji Bhai:

Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints lodged regarding the non-availability of HMT wrist watches during the last three months; and

(b) the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) Complaints are frequently received about the non-availability of HMT watches; however, no record of such complaints is maintained.

(b) Due to limited production on account of restricted availability of foreign exchange for import of maintenance stores, there is no likelihood of improvement in supplies in the near future.

Woollen Hosiery Producing Units

3472. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri K. Pradhani:
Shri Heerji Bhai:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the number of woollen hosiery producing units in different parts of the country at present; and

(b) the total annual production of these units at present?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) 1,046.

(b) The production by the units in the organised sector amounted to 204 000 kgs in 1966. Information regarding production by the units in the decentralised sector is not available.

Non-Availability of Wagons in Kerala

3473. Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri S. K. Tapuriah:

Shri K. P. Singh Deo:
Shri N. K. Somani:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether coir goods worth Rs. 15 lakhs have not been lifted from the various godowns in Mattancheri of Kerala due to lack of wagon facilities; and

(b) if so, the details therefor?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) and (b). The Railways are only concerned with the actual demands placed at a particular station for clearnce of goods and are not aware of the quantity and value of the goods lying in godowns.

Inspite of heavy movement of imported foodgrain, fertiliser and other high priority traffic, efforts have been made to step up loading of coir traffic from Cochin Harbour Terminus station, which serves Mattancheri. During the period from 1st March to 8th June 1967, 178 wagons of coir were loaded at Cochin Harbour Terminus. In addition, 29,937 quintals of coir fibre and coir products were also cleared as 'smalls' from this station. In order to improve despatches of coir traffic, open wagons covered with tarpaulins are also being used.

Cement Factory in Orissa

3474. **Shri Chintamani Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loan advanced by Government to the Bargarh cement factory, Sambalpur (Orissa) owned by the Industrial Development Corporation;

(b) whether the factory has started production;

(c) if so, the capacity of the factory and the total investment made; and

(d) whether this factory is being sold away to any private firm when it has started production?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) A loan of Rs. 206.03 lakhs has been advanced by the Government to Bargarh cement factory upto 30th April, 1967.

(b) The factory has started trial production. Regular production is expected to commence in August, 1967.

(c) The capacity of the factory is 4 lakh tonnes per annum. An investment of Rs. 535.39 lakhs has been made upto 30-4-1967.

(d) No, Sir.

Lakshmi Rattan Cotton Mills, Kanpur

3475. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 267 on the 31st March, 1967 and state:

(a) whether the report of the Investigation Committee on the affairs of the Lakshmi Rattan Cotton Mills, Kanpur has been finally considered by Government; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) and (b). The Government of India have decided not to take over the management of any mill pending the passing of the Bill proposed to be introduced shortly, to enable taking over certain closed and likely to close mills. However, there is no objection to the State Government taking over this mill. The State Government has been informed to this effect.

इस्पात कारखानों को विदेशी सहायता

3476. **श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :**
श्री यशपाल सिंह :

क्या इस्पात, खान तथा खनिज मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 29 मई, 1967 के दैनिक समाचारपत्र "पेट्रियट"

में प्रकाशित भूतपूर्व इस्पात मंत्री के उस लेख की ओर दिलाया गया है जिस में वर्तमान इस्पात कारखानों को विदेशी सहायता न लेने की सलाह दी गई है; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

स्पात, खान तथा धातु मन्त्री (डा० चन्ना रेड्डी): (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) सरकार की नीति यह है कि इस्पात की क्षमता के विकास की योजना बनाते समय अधिकाधिक भारतीय साधनों पर निर्भर किया जाय और केवल उतनी विदेशी सहायता ली जाये जितनी कि इस्पात की अपेक्षित मांग को समय पर पूरा कर सकने के लिए वास्तव में आवश्यकता हो ।

Minerals in Bhagalpur

3477. Shri B. S. Sharma: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a vast tract of plateau land in the District of Bhagalpur, where there are possibilities of getting various types of minerals;

(b) whether it is also a fact that some work was started there in the pre-Independence days;

(c) whether the survey of the area by the Geological Survey of India has been undertaken after Independence; and

(d) if so, the result achieved?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir.

(d) The work done by the Geological Survey of India so far indicates workable deposis only of clays which are found near Samukhia and Satlettwa. Investigations for copper-lead-zinc ores were taken up during the Third Five Year Plan but so far no workable deposits of these minerals have been recorded.

In addition, old workings for mica are observed at Jakhajor, Kusidol and Gundra but these are not of much economic importance.

Coke Manufacturing Process

3478. Shri Inderjit Malhotra: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) in view of the large investments required for setting up of LTC Plants for producing domestic coke, whether Government or any of their laboratories have evolved any intermediary process which is now capital intensive and can manufacture coke cheaply and efficiently;

(b) the position in regard to the commercial application of the process;

(c) the steps taken by Government to encourage adoption of the process for producing domestic coke; and

(d) the estimated cost of the project of a medium size and the estimated price of the product?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) The Central Fuel Research Institute Dhanbad has developed a process for continuous devolatilisation of coal in a travelling grate stoker carboniser to produce smokeless soft coke for domestic use. Plants based on this process require less capital investment than LTC Plants, and are expected to produce coke cheaply and efficiently.

(b) A few private parties have installed travelling grate stoker carboniser plants, one of which has gone into commercial production. Other parties have evinced interest in the application of the process.

(c) The Government has brought the development of the process pointedly to the notice of the coal industry and conducted discussions with the industry to resolve difficulties in the adoption of the process. The matter is proposed to be further discussed in the metting of the Coal Development Council scheduled for the first week of July, 1967.

(d) The capital cost of a plant of 40 tonnes per day capacity would be about Rs. 2 lakhs, a larger plant of 150 tonnes per day capacity would cost Rs. 5 lakhs, approximately.

The cost of production is estimated to be about Rs. 30 per tonne; the price would depend on the cost of coal fed to the plant and other factors.

अमरीका के साथ व्यापार

3479. श्री क० मि० मधुकर :
श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :
श्री बलेश्वर सिंह :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रूस तथा पूर्वी यूरोप के कई अन्य समाजवादी देशों द्वारा व्यापार की अनुकूल शर्तों का प्रस्ताव किये जाने के बावजूद भी अमरीका तथा अन्य पश्चिमी देशों के साथ बहुत अधिक व्यापार किया जाता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार अमरीका ब्रिटेन तथा पश्चिमी देशों से अपने व्यापार की तुलना में रूस तथा पूर्वी यूरोप के अन्य देशों के साथ अपना व्यापार बढ़ाने के लिये कार्यवाही कर रही है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उस का स्वरूप क्या है ?

वाणिज्य मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री शफी कुरेशी) : (क) सरकार सभी देशों के साथ व्यापार बढ़ाने के लिये उत्सुक रहती है चाहे उन देशों की विचारधारा कोई हो और वे देश निजी क्षेत्र के हों। विगत दशाब्दी में पूर्व यूरोपीय देशों के साथ व्यापार का परिणाम विश्व के अन्य किसी क्षेत्र की अपेक्षा अधिक तेजी से बढ़ा है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) जैसा कि भाग (क) के उत्तर में उल्लेख है, सरकार सभी क्षेत्रों के साथ व्यापार बढ़ाने के लिये कदम उठा रही है ? चूंकि पूर्व यूरोपीय देशों में व्यापार, राज्य या राज्य नियंत्रित एकाधिकारों द्वारा किया जाता है इसलिये रूस तथा अन्य समाजवादी देशों के साथ संतुलित आधार पर द्विपक्षीय करारों से व्यापार, उन देशों की अपेक्षा जहां पूर्णतः बाजार अर्थ व्यवस्थाएं रहती हैं आसानी से बढ़ाया जा सकता है ? इसलिये पूर्व यूरोपीय देशों के साथ व्यापार बढ़ाने के लिये किये गये उपाय, विश्व के अन्य देशों के सम्बन्ध में किये गये सम्बद्धनात्मक उपायों से कुछ भिन्न होते हैं। वस्तुतः इन में से कुछ उपाय तो बाजार अर्थव्यवस्था के सम्बन्ध में भी काम में लाये जा सकते हैं।

(घ) जो उपाय रूस तथा अन्य समाजवादी देशों के लिये विशेष रूप में अपनाए गये हैं वे ये हैं :—

(i) इन देशों में होने वाले अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मेलों में बड़े पैमाने पर भाग लेना तथा इन देशों की आयात की मांग पर आधारित हमारे इंजीनियरी उत्पादों का रचनात्मक प्रदर्शन।

(ii) औद्योगिक सहयोग की सम्भावनाओं का पता लगाना जिस के परिणामस्वरूप इन्जीनियरी माल तथा संघटक और फालतू पुर्जों का दोनों ओर से आदान प्रदान हो सकेगा।

(iii) कुछ वस्तुओं के विनिमय के लिये दीर्घावधि व्यापार करार।

(iv) इन देशों में राज्य व्यापार निगम के कार्यालयों की स्थापना।

(v) इन देशों के साथ होने वाले व्यापार में राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा अधिक प्रभावशाली भाग ग्रहण।

(vi) विशेष क्षेत्रों में हमारे निर्यात को बढ़ाने की सम्भावनाओं का पता लगाने से तथा उपक्रमों / क्रयादेश प्राप्त करने के लिये

व्यापारियों के दौरे। ऐसे दौरों को व्यापार मेलों तथा प्रदर्शनियों के समय विशेषत: प्रोत्साहित किया जाता है क्योंकि उस समय भारतीय निर्मित माल के सम्बन्ध में तकनीकी ब्यौरे समझाने के लिये तकनीकी विक्रेता भी प्राप्त होते हैं।

गन्ने की खोई से कागज तैयार करना

3480. श्री क० मि० मधुकर :
श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चम्पारन के चीनी मिलों से गन्ने की खोई यों ही बेकार जाती है क्योंकि या तो लोग इस का इस्तेमाल ईंधन के रूप में करते हैं या फिर वह वैसे ही सड़ गल जाती है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने गन्ने की खोई से कागज तैयार करने की सम्भाव्यता का विचार किया है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार चम्पारन में सरकारी क्षेत्र में एक कागज का कारखाना लगाने का है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो ऐसा न करने का क्या कारण है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मन्त्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) इस देश में गन्ने की खोई को चीनी मिलें अधिकांश रूप से स्वयं ही ईंधन के रूप में इस्तेमाल करती हैं; सम्भव है कि इस में से कुछ बेकार भी जाती है।

(ख) जी, हां।

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश। बिहार में खोई से कागज बनाने के कारखाने की स्थापना करने की सम्भावनाओं का पता लगाया जा रहा है।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Steel Plants

3481. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Steel Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission's suggestion for setting up of fifth and sixth steel plants in the public sector to enable them to utilise the potential that would be created by the Heavy Engineering Corporation at Ranchi has been examined; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) and (b). The need to set up new steel plants in the public sector during the Fourth Plan period is being reviewed in the context of the expected demand and availability of resources. It is Government's intention to utilise the facilities of the Heavy Engineering Corporation to the maximum extent possible when it is decided to take up the new steel plants.

Western Railway Foreign Traffic Accounts Office, Delhi

3482. Shri C. K. Chakrapani:
Shri E. K. Nayanar:
Shri Nambiar:
Shri M. Mohammad Ismail:
Shri P. Gopalan:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been no promotion of the Clerks Grade II to the posts of Clerks Grade I in Foreign Traffic Accounts Office of the Western Railway, Delhi since the 20th November, 1963;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there has been no promotion of the Clerks Grade II to the posts of Clerks Grade I in the Traffic Accounts Office, Northern Railway, Delhi since the 22nd October, 1964; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Information is

being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise in view of reply to part (b).

रेलवे कर्मचारियों को नौकरी से निकाल देना

3483. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दो वर्षों में कुछ रेलवे कर्मचारियों को कोई कारण बताये बिना ही नौकरी से निकाल दिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) सेवा समाप्ति आदेशों के अन्तर्गत प्रत्येक डिवीजन में तथा प्रत्येक रेलवे में कितने स्टेशन मास्टर तथा सहायक स्टेशन मास्टर नौकरी से निकाल दिये गये हैं ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (श्री ल० बहादुर) :
(क) जी हां ।

(ख) सेवा की शर्तों के अनुसार ।

(ग) कोई नहीं ।

Non-officials on the Boards of Government Companies and Statutory Corporations

3484. Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the names and qualifications of all non-official directors serving on the Central Government companies and statutory corporations;

(b) how many of these non-official directors of public undertakings are also actively associated with private sector business and industries; and

(c) the number of former officials and politicians on the boards of central public sector undertakings?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Issue of Industrial Licences

3485. Shri Ram Gopal Shalwale:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Ram Avtar Sharma:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai:
Shri Parthasarathy:
Shri Kameshwar Singh:
Shri A Sreedharan:
Shri P. M. Sayeed:
Shri S. M. Joshi:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Bedabrata Barua:
Shri Y. A. Prasad:
Shri B. N. Shastri:
Shri Shiva Chandra Jha:

Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to enquire whether undue discrimination has been shown towards any of the bigger business houses in issuing industrial licences in the last few years;

(b) if so, at what level the enquiry will be instituted; and

(c) what will be its precise terms of reference?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, it has been decided to appoint an Expert Committee composed of non-officials to examine, inter alia as to whether large industrial houses have, in fact, secured undue advantage over other applicants in the matter of issue of industrial licences in the last ten years.

(c) The terms of reference of the Committee is under consideration.

Problems of Railway Porters

3486. **Shri George Fernandes:**
Shri J. H. Patel:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether a study group has been set up tostudy the problems of the porters engaged on the various Railway Stations in the country;

(b) the terms of reference of this study group; and

(c) when the report of the Study Group is expected to be made available?

The Minister of Railway (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

रेल की पटरी के साथ वाली भूमि को जोतना

3487. श्री द० शि० मधुकर :
श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :
श्री सूरज भान :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार रेल की पटरी के दोनों ओर बेकार पड़ी भूमि को जोतने का है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस के लिये उचित व्यवस्था की जायेगी कि यह भूमि उतनी खराब न हो जाये जितनी सरकारी फार्मों में हो गई है; और

(ग) क्या इस भूमि की जुताई ठेके पर होगी अथवा रेलवे कर्मचारी करेंगे ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) से (ग). रेलवे की फालतू जमीन पर विभागीय व्यवस्था के अधीन या ठेके के आधार पर खेतीकराने का सरकार का विचार नहीं है। रेलों के पास कुल लगभग 90,000 एकड़ खेती योग्य जमीन उपलब्ध है जिस में से 41,839 एकड़ जमीन काश्तकारों को देने के लिये राज्य सरकारों को सौंपी जा चुकी है। बाकी जमीन के बारे में क्षेत्रीय रेलों से कहा गया है कि खेती योग्य जो जमीन स्टेशनों के बीच में पड़ती है उस पर निकटवर्ती खेतों के मालिकों को तथा स्टेशनों की परिसीमा में पड़ने वाली जमीन पर रेल कर्मचारियों को जून, 1968 तक निःशुल्क खेती करने की अनुमति दे दी जाये।

Trade with China

3488. **Shri Shiva Chandra Jha:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that even after the Chinese aggression in 1962, some commercial transactions are still going on with China;

(b) if so, on what terms and under what agreements; and

(c) whether there has been any proposal from the Chinese side or from our side for further development of trade between the two countries?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) and (b). Although trade between India and China stands restricted to a very great extent since 1962, some import-export transactions have taken place as per statistics given below:—

year	Import from China	(Rs. in thousands) Export from India to China
1963	1342	nil
1964	236	44
1965	64	5
1966	1	nil

The import transactions may be due to either Letters of Credit opened earlier or some postal transactions. Similar is the case in respect of exports from India to China.

(c) Government of India have received no proposal from the Chinese

side for resumption of trade between the two countries and consequently there has been no development in the matter.

इटारसी तथा बम्बई के बीच चलने वाली एक्सप्रेस तथा मेल गाड़ियां

3489. श्री गं० चं० दीक्षित : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इटारसी तथा बम्बई के बीच चलने वाली एक्सप्रेस तथा मेल गाड़ियों के तीसरे दर्जे के डिब्बों में इतनी अधिक भीड़ होती है कि दम घुटने लगता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार यह है कि जनता एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी को, जो इन स्टेशनों के बीच इस समय सप्ताह में केवल दो बार चलती है; रोजाना चलाया जाये ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं , तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) से (ग). बम्बई-इटारसी खण्ड पर मेल-एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों में कुछ भीड़ रहती है । रास्ते के खण्डों में लाइन क्षमता के अभाव में हफ्ते में दो बार चलने वाली 41 डाउन 42 अप बम्बई हावड़ा जनता एक्सप्रेस को अभी अधिक बार चलाना परिचालन की दृष्टि से व्यावहारिक नहीं है । लेकिन लाइन क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिये निर्माण-कार्यों का कार्यक्रम बनाया गया है और उन में से कुछ पर काम हो रहा है । जब ये काम पूरे हो जायेंगे, तब इंजन और सामान्य डिब्बों की स्थिति को देखते हुए जनता एक्सप्रेस को हफ्ते में अधिक बार चलाने के सम्बन्ध में विचार किया जायेगा । इस बीच 1 अक्टूबर, 1967 से पंजाब मेल गाड़ियों को डीजल इंजन से चलाने का विचार है । इस से इन गाड़ियों में अधिक डिब्बे लगाये जा सकेंगे और कुछ राहत मिलेगी ।

मध्य प्रदेश में हथकरघा कपड़े का उत्पादन

3490. श्री गं० चं० दीक्षित : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1966–67 में मध्य प्रदेश में हथकरघा से कुल कितना कपड़ा तैयार किया गया;

(ख) उक्त अवधि में कुल कितना सूती कपड़ा तैयार किया गया; और

(ग) उक्त अवधि में उस राज्य में हथकरघा उद्योग के विकास के लिये मध्य प्रदेश के लिये कुल कितनी राशि मंजूर की गई ?

वाणिज्य मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री शफी कुरेशी) : (क) लगभग 2.16 करोड़ मीटर ।

(ख) 730.5 करोड़ मीटर ।

(ग) 534,000 रुपये ।

Bharat Heavy Electricals, Ltd.

3491. Shri Shiv Kumar Shastri:
Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:
Shri Raghuvir Singh Shastri:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri R. Shastri:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the General Manager, Deputy General Manager, Chief Engineer Technical, Chief Engineer Civil, Works Manager of the Heavy Power Equipment Plant and F.A. and C.A.O. of B.H.E.L. reside in town, which is 20 miles from the site and are being paid house rent and compensatory allowance, while-

enough accommodation is available on site;

(b) if so, the considerations under which they have been allowed to do so while employees in the lower categories have to live on the site; and

(c) what are the rules for air-travel applicable to Officers of this Unit?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) and (b). At present, only the General Manager, Works Manager, Chief Engineer (Civil) and Chief Engineer (Technical) reside in the city. The General Manager and the Chief Engineer (Civil) do not draw house rent allowance. The quarters for the General Manager is under construction. In the allotment of higher type of quarters, all of which have been allotted, preference has been given to foreign experts and to regular employees of the Company. The present Chief Engineer (Civil), Chief Engineer (Technical) and Works Manager who are all deputationists, have been permitted to continue their private arrangements.

(c) Officers in receipt of pay Rs. 1,600 per month and above are permitted to travel by Air at their discretion.

Officers in receipt of pay less than Rs. 1,600 per month but Rs. 1,300 and above are permitted to travel by Air provided that (a) the distance proposed to be travelled by Air is not less than 800 Kms. and the journey cannot be performed over-night by Rail; (b) the Airport lies on the shortest route and no detour is involved by reaching it by Rail; (c) undertaking part of the journey by Air results in an overall saving of a substantial part of a working day.

Other staff can in special cases travel by Air if the Competent Authority certifies that the purpose of the tour is very urgent and Air travel is considered essential in the interests of the Company.

दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे में रेलवे पुल

3492. श्री महानन्द जी :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे में रायपुर में तेलघानी नाका के लोगों ने इस स्थान के निकट एक पुल बनाने के बारे में सरकार को अभ्यावेदन भेजा है जैसा कि जून, 1967 के नवभारत डाइजस्ट में समाचार प्रकाशित हुआ है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे अधिकारियों ने पुल बनाने के बारे में अनेक बार आश्वासन दिये हैं;

(ग) यदि हां, तो अब तक पुल के न बनाये जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) इसका निर्माण कब तक पूरा हो जाने की आशा है ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) रायपुर स्टेशन के पश्चिमी सिरे पर तेलघानी नाका समपार के बदले ऊपरी सड़क पुल बनाने के लिये राज्य सरकार स्थानीय नगरपालिका और जनता की ओर से समय समय पर अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं।

(ख) और (ग). वर्तमान नियमों के अनुसार, रेलें व्यस्त समपारों के बदले लाइन के ऊपर / नीचे सड़क पुलों का निर्माण करती हैं बशर्ते ये योजनाएं राज्य सरकार द्वारा प्रायोजित की जायें और बशर्ते राज्य सरकार / सड़क प्राधिकारी लागत के अपने हिस्से का अर्थ देने के लिये सहमत हों।

इस मामले में, रेलवे शुरू से ही इस समपार के बदले ऊपरी सड़क पुल का ढांचा नियमानुसार अपने खर्च पर बनाने को तैयार रही है बशर्ते सड़क प्राधिकारी अपने खर्च पर पहुंच मार्गों का निर्माण साथ-साथ करे। लेकिन राज्य सरकार ने अभी तक ऊपरी सड़क पुल बनाने के लिये कोई निश्चित प्रस्ताव नहीं भेजा है। सम्भवतः इसका कारण यह है कि इस क्षेत्र में घनी आबादी के कारण सड़क के पहुंच मार्गों के निर्माण में भारी खर्च आयेगा। ज्यों ही राज्य सरकार इस ऊपरी सड़क पुल के निर्माण के लिये निश्चित प्रस्ताव भेजेगी और पहुंच मार्गों का निर्माण शुरू करने की स्थिति में होगी, रेलवे पुल बनाने के लिये तैयार हो जायेगी।

(घ) सवाल नहीं उठता।

Aerial Survey of Rajasthan

3493. Shri Ram Gopal Shalwale:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn towards the allegations made in the Rajasthan Assembly that the plane of the American company, which had been conducting an aerial survey, had flown towards the strategic areas on the border;

(b) whether any enquiry has been made in the matter; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) to (c). The attention of the Central Government has been drawn to the discussion on an adjournment motion by Shri Bhairon Singh, Leader of the Jana Sangh party in the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly on 1st June, 1967 regarding violation of Indian airspace by a Pakistani aircraft and the espionage activities in the border areas. The allegations regarding the aircraft of the American Company in charge of aerial survey operations are altogether baseless; the work of aerial survey in Rajasthan has not yet started. The American Company, who have been awarded a contract for this purpose have not yet brought any aircraft into India.

मध्य प्रदेश में सीमेंट का कारखाना

3494. श्री बख्शानन्दजी :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल :

क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में दामोह जिले में पथारिया में एक सीमेंट कारखाना स्थापित करने के लिये सरकार ने बिड़ला भाइयों को एक लाइसेंस दिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस कारखाने का निर्माण-कार्य कब पूरा हो जायेगा; और

(ग) उस कारखाने की प्रस्तावित उत्पादन क्षमता कितनी है?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मन्त्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) से (ग). बिड़ला जूट मैन्यूफैक्चरिंग कम्पनी लि० को नवम्बर, 1964 में एक आशय पत्र जारी किया गया था, जो पथरिया में 200,000 मीट्रिक टन वार्षिक क्षमता वाला सीमेंट का एक कारखाना स्थापित करने के बारे में 6 महीने के लिये मान्य था और बाद में जिसकी अवधि 31-12-65 तक बढ़ा दी गई थी। सीमेंट उद्योग को अब 13 मई, 1966 के उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम 1951 के लाइसेंस देने वाले उपबन्धों से मुक्त कर दिया गया है और जब सीमेंट का कारखाना स्थापित करने के लिये लाइसेंस लेने की किसी को आवश्य-

करता नहीं रह गई है अथवा पुराने आयात-पत्रों की मान्यता की अवधि बढ़ाने की अनुमति प्राप्त करना आवश्यक नहीं है। बिड़ला जूट मैन्यूफैक्चरिंग कम्पनी लि० द्वारा कोई प्रगति की सूचना नहीं दी गई है।

बीना स्टेशन पर दुर्घटना

3495. श्री सहजानन्द जी :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री राम सिंह अहीरवाल :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 31 मई, 1967 के 'नवभारत टाइम्स' में छपी यह खबर सही है कि मध्य रेलवे में बीना स्टेशन पर एक रेल दुर्घटना हो गई थी जिसके परिणामस्वरूप एक व्यक्ति मारा गया और दो घायल हो गये;

(ख) यदि हां, तो दुर्घटना के क्या कारण थे;

(ग) इस दुर्घटना के परिणामस्वरूप जान व माल की कितनी हानि हुई; और

(घ) इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (श्री के० मु० पुनाचा) : (ग) और (ग). सम्भवतः आशय इस दुर्घटना से है जिसमें 29-5-1967 को मध्य रेलवे के बीना-कटनी खण्ड के सुमेरेरी स्टेशन पर अप सेक्शनल और ट्रांशिपमेंट एक्सप्रेस मालगाड़ी बालू हम्प शाईडिंग में घुसने के बाद पटरी से उतर गयी थी। इस दुर्घटना में गाड़ी का ड्राइवर मारा गया और गाड़ी के दो फायरमैनों और गार्ड को हल्की चोटें आयीं। रेल सम्पत्ति को लगभग 1,81,150 रुपये के नुकसान का अनुमान है।

(ख) दुर्घटना के कारण की जांच की जा रही है।

(घ) दुर्घटना का कारण निश्चित हो जाने के बाद उपयुक्त कार्यवाही की जायेगी।

Public Sector Coal Mines

3496. **Shri Kameshwar Singh:**
Shri A. Sreedharan:
Shri K. M. Madhukar:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to modernise the coal mines in the public sector during 1966-67; and

(b) the amount of foreign exchange, if any, used for the purpose?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Export to Coking Coal to Japan

3497. **Shri Inderjit Malhotra:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to export about 0.25 million tonnes of coking coal to Japan;

(b) the stage at which the negotiations with the prospective importers of that country stand at present;

(c) whether the Metals and Minerals Trading Corporation alone is authorised to export coking coal or private producers also are allowed to explore possibilities to export coking coal; and

(d) the incentives/facilities being offered for encouraging export of coking coal?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) The feasibility of exporting 0.25 million tonnes of Coking Coal to Japan is still under consideration.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Restriction on Movement of Coal

3498. Shri G. C. Dixit: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any request for the removal of restriction on the movement of coal from Madhya Pradesh coal fields North of Jhansi has been received; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Yes.

(b) The request could not be agreed to, as the rational and planned source for coal supplies to destinations north of Katni-Bina-Kotah section is the Bengal/Bihar coalfield.

Any *ad hoc* movement against the rationalisation scheme in force would upset the existing pattern of movement for which capacities have already been developed. This would thus result in wastage of line capacities and also lead to avoidable cross movements of coal on difficult routes.

The Sub-Committee set up under the Coal Development Council's Committee on Transport, Distribution and Control has already constituted a subcommittee to examine the present restrictions in force for coal movements. Their recommendations are awaited.

Katni-Singrauli-Chopan Railway Line

3499. Shri G. C. Dixit: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) when the Katni-Singrauli-Chopan railway line is likely to be completed and opened for traffic; and

(b) when the section between Chopan and Singrauli coal fields is likely to be completed and opened for traffic?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) and (b). Probably the hon. Member is referring to the rail link from Katni to Obra *via* Singrauli. The Obra-Singrauli section is scheduled for completion by 1st October, 1968, while the target date for completion of Singrauli-Katni portion is 31st March, 1970.

Industrial Units in Andhra Pradesh

3500. Shri Eswara Reddy: Will the Minister of **Industrial Development and Company Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the chronic famine and drought conditions prevalent in Anantapur, Kurnool, Chittoor and Cudappah districts of Andhra Pradesh, Government propose to start some industrial units in these areas to relieve unemployment and distress of the people; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Price of Cloth

3502. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Rabi Ray:
Shri Kameshwar Singh:
Shri S. M. Joshi:
Shri Seqneira:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that different prices are fixed for the cloth of controlled variety produced by different Mills although the count and quality of yarn are the same;

(b) whether it is a fact that the controlled prices of the same quality

of cloth produced by the Birla Mills are higher than the controlled prices of the cloth produced by Tata, Wadia, and Mafat Lal;

(c) the details of the prices for these groups of Mills; and

(d) if so, the reasons for the price differentials?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). The maximum ex-factory prices of controlled cloth answering identical quality specifications and manufacturing details are the same irrespective of the manufacturers, unless a manufacturer chooses to stamp prices below the prescribed ceilings.

Trade Fair in Turkey

3503. Shri K. P. Singh Deo: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an International Trade Fair will be held in Turkey during August-September, 1967;

(b) whether Government are participating in the fair; and

(c) if so, the estimated expediture likely to be incurred?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) About Rs. 15,000.00 in foreign exchange and Rs. 25,000 in Indian currency.

Iron Ore Deposits in Hospet

3504. Shri K. P. Singh Deo: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a survey was made in the Hospet region of Bangalore to locate deposits of iron ore; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Detailed investigation of iron ores in Ramandurg and Donimalai was taken up by drilling in 1964. The tentative reserves of the ores in Ramandurg area are estimated at 330 million tonnes. The approximate chemical composition of the ore is 63 to 64 per cent iron, 1 to 2 per cent silica, 2 to 3 per cent alumina, 0.08 to 0.09 per cent phosphorus. The work in Donimalai block is in progress.

Jute Mill in Orissa

3505. Shri K. P. Singh Deo: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the plan to set up a jute mill in the co-operative sector in Orissa has been deferred by Government; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Government had no plan to set up a co-operative jute mill in Orissa.

(b) Does not arise.

Late Departure of Trains from Hubli

3506. Shri S. A. Agadi: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the departure of Bangalore-Poona Express, T. No. 203 and Hubli-Guntur Railway passenger T. No. 222 from Hubli was delayed by about 100 minutes on the 1st June, 1967.

(b) whether the above two important trains were delayed due to supply of water to the locos;

(c) since water supply scarcity is prevalent for the past few days at Hubli, the precautionary arrangements made to enable these trains to move in time; and

(d) whether it is a fact that the Train Formation are always delayed and brought to the platform just about few minutes of their scheduled departure timings and sometimes even later, particularly at Hubli Station on the South Central Railway?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) The water scarcity was only temporarily and was due to bursting of Municipal Water mains which supplies bulk of railway's requirements of water at Hubli The trains services were maintained by use of railway's own water supply and by getting some locos watered at nearby station of Dharwar.

(d) The rakes of out-going trains from Hubli and other stations are normally berthed well in time except when owing to non-availability of platforms, as a result of precedence to more important trains running late, accidents, replacement of sick coaches etc., late berthing of train rakes becomes unavoidable.

Joint Trade Venture with Nepal

3507. Shri Yajna Datt Sharma: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Nepal Government have sought joint trade ventures with Indian businessmen;

(b) if so, at what stage the matter stands at present;

(c) whether already there are any joint ventures with the Indian traders existing with Nepal; and

(d) if so, the main features thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) and (b). During the trade talks held in Kathmandu in December, 1966, between the representatives of His Majesty's Government of Nepal and Government of India, the proposal for the formation of a Joint Industrial Co-operation Council to aid and assist in the process of industrialisation of Nepal, was also discussed and it was agreed that such a Council may be set up as early as possible. The proposed terms of reference for the Council include inter-alia, co-operation between their respective Industrial Development Corporations and the preparation of feasibility studies and project reports. The terms of reference of the Council are being finalised in consultation with HMG Nepal.

(c) and (d). Indian industrialists have no their own already set up industries in Nepal for manufacture of woollen yarn and catechu. A cotton textile mill is also being set up as a joint venture. For this purpose, a Public Limited Company has been constituted with an authorised capital of Rs. 300 lakhs (N.C.) The proposed mill will have a production capacity of about 11,000 bales per annum, which is expected to be consumed in Nepal itself.

Location of Industries in Punjab

3508. Shri Yajna Datt Sharma: Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Punjab Government have approached the Centre for locating some industries in Punjab;

(b) if so, what are the industries suggested by the State Government; and

(c) the reaction of the Central Government thereto?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Staple Yarn Industry of Punjab

3509. Shri Yajna Datt Sharma: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that staple yarn industry of Punjab has suffered

a great set back due to the withdrawal of import subsidy scheme by Government;

(b) whether it is a fact that textile industrialists of Amritsar and Ludhiana have represented to the Central Government in this regard; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to save this industry in the border State?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) to (c). Arising out of devaluation and consequent abolition of all export promotion schemes, the old export promotion scheme, for art silk fabric under which art silk fabrics exporters were allowed to import art silk yarn (synthetic nylon yarn) up to 70 per cent of the f.o.b. value of their exports has been abolished. This has resulted in a certain shortage in the availability of synthetic (nylon yarn). Cellulosic Viscose Filament yarn and staple fibre yarn production in the country has been progressively going up and quantitatively is enough to meet the indigenous need. Government have received representations from art silk weaving industry from Punjab and from other parts of the country complaining that high price of art silk yarn has affected many powerloom manufacturers of art silk fabrics and that this has resulted in under utilisation of established units or even closure of some small units. The Punjab Government has suggested that a Committee consisting of representatives of Government, spinners and weavers should study the cost structure of the spinners to find out reasonable prices at which the yarn should be sold to the weaving industry.

The difficulties of the weaving industry are known to Government and to help them an allotment of Rs. 4.5 crores in foreign exchange tied to foreign credits for import of synthetic yarn has been secured. These imports are to be made by S.T.C. There has been some delay in effecting imports being against tied credits. A contract for supply of synthetic yarn to the extent of about Rs. 1 crore has since been signed by the State Trading Corporation with Japan and West Germany and goods are likely to be received in the country by the end of July. Local indigenous yarn prices have a close link with availability of synthetic yarn indigenously produced and imported. Once the imported synthetic yarn starts arriving, it is expected the indigenously produced viscose and staple fibre yarn prices will also tend to adjust themselves to reasonable levels. It is hoped that in the next few months, the weaving industry will be able to get their yarn at reasonable prices.

As regards the suggestion for a Committee consisting of spinners, weavers and Government to go into the cost structure of the spinners and fix a reasonable sale price of yarn to the weaving industry, this is also linked with the new excise duties that have been levied on rayon and synthetic fibre and yarn and is already under examination.

Use of Forged Currency Notes by Pakistani Pilgrims at Ferozepur Station

3510. Shri Yajna Datt Sharma: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether this attention has been drawn to a press report that a party of Pakistani pilgrims duped the railway authorities at Ferozepur Station by giving them forged currency notes of Rs. 100 each; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) and (b). According to a report dated 16th May, 1967 from the Sub-Divisional Officer, Government Railway Police Station, Ferozepur Cantt., a party of 48 Pakistani pilgrims, led by one Syed Ziauddin Ahmed, entered Indian territory on 10th May, 1967 at about 17.30 hrs. *via* Hussainiwala check-post with pro-

per passports. Shri Ahmed gave Rs. 200 in Pakistan currency to one of his assistants, Shri Gulam Qadar, for getting it exchanged for Indian currency. Shri Qadar got Rs. 200 Pakistan currency exchanged for Rs. 240 of Indian currency, including two G.C. notes of Rs. 100 each, from Shri Brij Mohan and Shri Amar Nath, residents of Ferozepur. One of the party, Shri Abdul Aziz, purchased 48 tickets, of the value of Rs. 141.60 from the Booking Clerk, Ferozepur Cantt., and was given Rs. 58.40 as the balance. On subsequent check, the Booking Clerk found the two G.C. notes to be forged, and telegraphically advised the railway staff at Ludhiana.

Sub-Divisional Officer, Government Railway Police, interrogated Syed Ziauddin Ahmed, Shri Abdul Aziz and Shri Gulam Qadar at Jahan Khalan, Distt. Hoshiarpur, who stated the facts as summarised above.

Shri Brij Mohan, Shri Amar Nath and Shri Dharam Mitra, residents of Ferozepur, who do money exchange business at Hussainiwala and are alleged to have passed the two forged G.C. notes to the Pakistani Party have been detained by the Police. Further investigation by the Police is in progress.

Planation Enquiry Commission

3511. Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:
Shri K. Haldar:
Shri Bhagaban Das:
Shri C. K. Chakrapani:
Shri E. K. Nayanar:
Shri K. Ramani:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendations of the Raja Ram Rao Plantation Enquiry Commission, 1956 on the formation of co-operatives have been studied; and

(b) if so, the decisions of Government thereon?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Plantation Enquiry Commission's recommendation was commended to the Tea Board for implementation; with the loan assistance and other subsidies, so far 6 cooperative factories have been set up in Madras, one in Kerala and one in Haryana.

Tea Board

3512. Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:
Shri K. Haldar:
Shri E. K. Nayanar:
Shri C. K. Chakrapani:
Shri Bhagaban Das:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the number of times the Chairman, Tea Board, Calcutta visited Delhi during the last one year;

(b) the amount drawn as T.A. and D.A. for such visits to Delhi during the said period;

(c) the amount drawn as T.A. and D.A. during the said period for visits to other places; and

(d) the reasons for such visits and the result obtained thereby?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Twelve times, during 1966-67.

(b) D.A. and Incidental charges—*Rs. 1,880.00.*

Air and Railway fare paid by Tea Board—Rs. 6,176.00.

(c) D.A. and Incidental charges—Rs. 917.00.

Air and Railway fare paid—Rs. 3,640.00.

(d) The Chairman's tours to Delhi were for attending various meetings and discussions with Senior Officers in the Ministries of Commerce, Finance and Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation. His tours to other places in India were to

attend various meetings in connection with Tea Trade in his capacity as Chairman of the Tea Board.

The Chairman's visits to Delhi and other places were undertaken in the performance of his official duties. Such visits facilitate expeditious consideration and action on various important matters connected with the Tea Industry.

Ticketless Travel

3513. Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:
Shri K. Haldar:
Shri C. K. Chakrapani:
Shri E. K. Nayanar:
Shri Bhagaban Das:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the comparative figures of ticketless travel during the last five years;

(b) whether there is any proposal to recruit sufficient number of checking staff;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any special incentive will be given to checking staff; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) The comparative figures of ticketless passengers detected during the last five years are as follow:

1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
80,63743	90,06051	63,84,525
1965-66	1966-67	
65,46,482	68,81,113.	

(b) and (c). Ticket checking staff on Railways is adequate and there is no proposal to recruit additional staff.

(d) and (e). Cash awards and commendation certificates are already being awarded to ticket checking staff doing meritorious work.

Small Scale Industries in M.P.

3514. Shri G. S. Mishra: Will the Minister of **Industrial Development and Company Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in spite of the decontrol of steel and cement, the essential raw materials in the form of steel, cement and tin is not easily available to small scale industries;

(b) how many industries are threatened with closure due to difficulty in procurement of raw materials to run the industries; and

(c) the steps taken to improve the position?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में भारतीय इस्पात की बिक्री

3515. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्री 26 मई, 1967 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 691 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में अन्य उन्नत देशों के बराबर दरपर इस्पात बेचने के कारण घाटा उठाना पड़ता है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री म० चं० जोशी) : (क)

*The figures of ticketless travellers include only those cases where the passengers are charged higher penalty. The Northern and North Eastern Railways, who were previously including lower penalty and other cases also have, since the year 1964-65, excluded such cases.

सरकार इस्पात के निर्यात के लिये वित्तीय सहायता देती है।

(ख) निर्यातकों को अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्पर्धी-मूल्य के आधार पर जो नोंतल-पर्यन्त निशुल्क मूल्य प्राप्त होते हैं वे देशीय मूल्यों से कम हैं।

Tea Gardens in Assam

3516. Shri B. N. Shastri: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to constitute a Corporation for running the un-economic tea gardens in Assam which are closed or are going to be closed shortly; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Railway Lands

3517. Shri B. N. Shastri:
Shri Suraj Bhan:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the total acres of arable land under the Indian Railways;

(b) the percentage of that land leased out for cultivation in terms of acreage;

(c) the amount the Railway Authorities received as revenue or rent from the lessees during the year 1965-66; and

(d) whether Railways propose to organise a farming squad to grow food on the land thus available?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Approximately 90,000 acres.

(b) Approximately 60,000 acres, which works out to 67 per cent.

(c) Rs. 4.07 lakhs.

(d) No. However, the Zonal Railways have been asked to permit the owners of adjoining fields, in the case of land between stations and the railway employees in the case of land within station limits, to cultivate the surplus Railway land, free of charge upto June 1968.

B.G. Line from Siliguri to Jogighopa

3518. Shri B. N. Shastri: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of the Broad Gauge line from Siliguri to Jogighopa on the North-East Frontier Railway has been completed;

(b) if so, when the line will be thrown open for running passenger trains; and

(c) whether it is proposed to ply a Railway ferry from Jogighopa to Pancaratna over the Brahmaputra?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) and (b). The Siliguri-Jogighopa new B.G. line has already been completed and opened for passenger traffic from 1st January, 1966.

(c) There is no such proposal.

दिल्ली जंक्शन पर घोषणाएं

3519. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :
श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :
श्री रामावतार शर्मा :
श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया :
डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली जंक्शन पर दिन में लगभग दो बार इस बात की घोषणा की जाती है कि उस दिन अमुक

गाड़ी में शयन डिब्बा अथवा दूसरे दर्जे का डिब्बा नहीं लगाया जायगा तथा यात्री अपने किराये की राशि वापिस ले सकते हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि यह घोषणा गाड़ी चलने से केवल 20 या 25 मिनट पहले ही की जाती है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि अचानक ही ऐसी घोषणा की जाने से यात्रियों को बहुत कठिनाई होती है तथा सरकार ने उसे रोकने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की है?

रेलवे मन्त्री (श्री वे० ब० पुनाचा) : (क) जी हां । जब कभी कोई डिब्बा क्षति-ग्रस्त हो जाता है और उसे गाड़ी के साथ नहीं लगाया जा सकता, तो इस तरह की घोषणाएं की जाती हैं ।

(ख) डिब्बा उपलब्ध न होने की सूचना मिलते ही यथासम्भव शीघ्र इस तरह की घोषणाएं की जाती हैं । चूंकि अधिक-तर यात्री गाड़ी छूटने के समय से केवल 20 या 25 मिनट पहले स्टेशन पर आते हैं, इसलिए उस अवधि में पहले की अपेक्षा अधिक बार घोषणाएं की जाती हैं ।

(ग) जी हां । यात्रियों को यथा-सम्भव वैकल्पिक स्थान देने का प्रबन्ध किया जाता है ।

Overbridge near Gandi-Ganj (S.C. Rly.)

3520. Shri M. N. Reddy: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

a) whether Government have any scheme under consideration for the construction of an over-bridge across the railway line near Gandi-Ganj in Nizamabad Town in South Central Railway;

(b) if so, the action taken to undertake its construction; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) and (b). The Railways construct road over/under bridges in replacement of busy level crossings provided the schemes are sponsored by the State Government and provided the State Government or the Road authority agree to bear their share of the cost as required under the extant rules.

No firm proposal for provision of a road over-bridge in replacement of the existing level crossing at Gandi-Ganj in Nizamabad Town has so far been sponsored by the Government of Andhra Pradesh. As and when the State Government do so, and indicate the year in which they would be able to find funds for their share of the cost and also to take in hand the construction of the approaches, the Railways will correspondingly take necessary action for construction of the bridge structure.

(c) Does not arise.

Nizamabad Railway Station

3521. Shri M. N. Reddy: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal for the construction of Retiring Rooms and enlargement of First and Second Class waiting rooms at Nizamabad Railway Station on the Kachiguda-Manmad M.G. Line;

(b) whether there is also a proposal for the construction of latrines, served by septic tanks, in the first and second class waiting rooms; and

(c) if so, the action taken in regard to the proposed consructions?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) No. A proposal in this connection was however discussed in Divisional Railway Users' Consultative Committee, but on examination was not found justified.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Railway Line from Nizambad to Warangal

3522. Shri M. N. Reddy: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the present stage of the proposed new Railway line from Nizamabad to Warangal *via* Karimnagar;

(b) whether the scheme has been included in the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

(b) and (c). The proposals for new lines for the Fourth Plan are still to be finalised. However, as the State Government have also not recommended this line for construction during the Fourth Plan period and due to limitation of funds, there are very little chances of this line being included in the Railways Fourth Plan framework.

Issue of Licences in Pondicherry

3523. Shri Ramabadra Naidu: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the entire importers of Yanam and Mahe in the territory of Pondicherry had been left out, without valid reasons, from the first licensing policy issued for Pondicherry territory;

(b) whether none of the importers from Mahe and Yanam were granted any special additional licences which were granted to the merchants at Pondicherry and Karaikal; and

(c) if so, the reasons for such discrimination and the steps taken to rectify them?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) No, Sir. The Import and Export (Control) Act, 1947 was extended to the former French Establishments on 1st November, 1954. Accordingly, all eligible importers falling within the jurisdiction of former French Indian Establishments could apply for import licences to the Controller of Imports and Exports, Pondicherry.

(b) No, Sir. Importers of Mahe and Yanam were also granted additional special licences which were granted to merchants at Pondicherry and Karaikal.

(c) Does not arise.

रेलवे मुख्यालय, बड़ौदा हाउस (नई दिल्ली) में उत्सव

3524. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर रेलवे के मुख्यालय बड़ौदा हाउस, नई दिल्ली, में अखिल भारतीय रेलवे महिला संघ के तत्वाधान में प्रतिवर्ष फरवरी में एक उत्सव मनाया जाता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके मुख्य उद्देश्य क्या हैं;

(ग) इस से प्रयाजकों को किस प्रकार लाभ पहुंचता है;

(घ) गत तीन वर्षों में प्रति वर्ष इन उत्सवों पर कितनी राशि व्यय की गई; और

(ङ) वह राशि कहां से प्राप्त होती है ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (श्री के० हनु० पुनाचा) : (क) जी हां लेकिन यह उत्तर रेलवे महिला समिति के तत्वाधान में मनाया जाता है, अखिल भारतीय महिला संघ के तत्वाधान में नहीं।

(ख) इसका मुख्य उद्देश्य रेल मंत्री की कल्याण और सहायता निधि तथा समय

की आवश्यकता के अनुसार दूसरे कामों के लिये धन इकट्ठा करना है।

(ग) प्रायोजकों को किसी प्रकार का लाभ नहीं होता।

(घ) पिछले तीन वर्षों में जो रकम खर्च की गयी वह इस प्रकार है :—

1965—9,649 रुपये
1966—20,817 रुपये
1967—12,674 रुपये

(ङ) यह खर्च अंशतः महिला समिति के सदस्यों के मासिक चन्दे और अंशतः स्वयं सदस्यों द्वारा बनायी गयी वस्तुओं की बिक्री से हुए लाभ और इस अवसर पर जारी की गयी पुस्तिकाओं में प्रकाशित विज्ञापनों से प्राप्त रकम से पूरा किया गया।

Purchase of Railway Components

3525. Shri Y. A. Prasad:
Shri N. K. Sanghi:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an agreement has been signed with the German Credit Bank for 28 million marks for the purchase of Railway components; and

(b) if so, the broad features of the agreement?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Yes; an agreement for a loan of 28.25 million Deutsche Marks equivalent to Rs. 5.3 crores has been signed on 2nd June, 1967 with Kreditanstalt fur Wiederaufbau, the German Bank responsible for implementing the West German Government's foreign aid programme.

(b) The loan bears interest at 3 per cent per annum and is repayable in 36 half-yearly instalments commencing on 31st December, 1974 i.e. after a moratorium period of seven years. Commitment charge of 1/4 per cent per annum is also payable on undisbursed loan amount. The loan is intended for financing the foreign exchange cost of acquisition from West Germany of:

(i) Eight numbers Diesel Hydraulic locomotives of 2500 HP;

(ii) Electrical equipments for manufacture of 70 Broad Gauge AC locomotives at Chittaranjan Locomotive Works;

(iii) Power Packs for 10 Narrow Gauge main line diesel hydraulic Locomotives; and

(iv) Power Packs for 24 Broad Gauge diesel shunting locomotives to be manufactured by Chittaranjan Locomotive Works.

धर्मीचन्द प्यारेलाल सार्थ-समूह

3526. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा सम्भरण कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) धर्मीचन्द प्यारेलाल सार्थ-समूह की कितनी फर्में हैं और उनमें से प्रत्येक फर्म कौन-कौन सा व्यापार करती है;

(ख) क्या धर्मीचन्द प्यारेलाल सार्थ-समूह के बारे में सरकार द्वारा की जा रही जांच पूरी हो चुकी है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) वे फर्में कितना आयकर तथा बिक्री-कर दे रही हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा सम्भरण कार्य मन्त्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) फर्मों का विषय राज्य सरकारों द्वारा व्यवहारित होता है, तथा सम्भरण कार्य

विभाग को, जो कम्पनियों से सम्बन्धित हैं, इस समूह की फर्मों की संख्या के बारे में कोई जानकारी नहीं है। इस समूह से सम्बंधित कम्पनियों के बारे में आवश्यक सूचना संग्रह की जा रही है वह सदन के पटल पर, यथा समय सुशोभित कर दी जायेगी।

(ख) जनता लेखा समिति द्वारा, 50वीं रिपोर्ट में की गई सिफारिश के आधार पर, दिनांक 12-9-66 को, श्री ए० के० सरकार को अध्यक्षता में, एक जांच समिति नियुक्त की गयी थी। समिति का कार्य अभी अविच्छिन्न है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(घ) आयकर के बारे में सूचना संग्रह की जा रही है, व प्राप्य होने पर, सदन के पटल पर सुशोभित कर दी जायेगी। परन्तु बिक्री-कर राज्य सरकारों का विषय है, व इसके सम्बन्ध में जानकारी देना संभव नहीं होगा।

बिड़ला सार्थ-समूह

3527. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में कितनी फर्मों का प्रबन्ध बिड़ला बन्धुओं के हाथ में है और इन फर्मों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके एक मात्र स्वामी बिड़ला बन्धु हैं;

(ख) गत पांच वर्षों में उनमें से प्रत्येक फर्म को कितनी-कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा मंजूर की गई; और

(ग) उन्होंने कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा कमाई?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय कार्य मन्त्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) से (ग). फर्मों का विषय राज्य सरकारों द्वारा व्यवहारित होने के कारण, इनकी बाबत इच्छित सूचना नहीं दी जा सकती। फिर भी संबंधित कम्पनियों से सूचना संग्रह की जा रही है व वह सदन के पटल पर यथा-समय सुशोभित कर दी जायेगी।

Closure of Suez Canal

3528. Shri Ram Gopal Shalwale:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Kameshwar Singh:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Dr. Karni Singh:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has studied the impact of the closure of Suez Canal on the Indian trade;

(b) if so, what it will be; and

(c) what measures are intended to minimise its adverse effect?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) to (c). For about 70 per cent of our exports and 80 per cent of imports in terms of value, Suez Canal is the shortest route. Closure of Suez Canal has necessitated adoption of the longer route *via* the Cape of Good Hope resulting in longer transit time and increase in the freight charges. It is rather early to assess the effect of this and the position is being watched at present.

रेल लाइनों का निर्माण

3529. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन रेल लाइनों का ब्यौरा क्या है जिनके बारे में पहली, दूसरी तथा तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में प्रस्ताव स्वीकार किये गये थे;

(ख) उपर्युक्त रेल लाइनों में से उन लाइनों का ब्यौरा क्या है जिन पर कार्य आरम्भ हो चुका है; और

(ग) यदि प्रस्तावित सभी रेल लाइनों पर कार्य आरम्भ नहीं किया गया है तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (श्री के० सु० पुनाचा) : (क) से (ग) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया देखिये संख्या LT-775/67]

भिलाई इस्पात कारखाना

3530. **श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार** : क्या इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने में कर्मचारियों की श्रेणीवार कुल संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) प्रत्येक श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों की राज्यवार संख्या कितनी है ;

(ग) स्थायी और अस्थायी कर्मचारियों तथा नैमित्तिक श्रमिकों की पृथक-पृथक संख्या कितनी है ;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि अधिकांश नैमित्तिक श्रमिक स्थानीय लोग हैं ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण है ?

इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मन्त्री (डा० सरला रेड्डी): (क) और (ग). कुल कर्मचारियों की श्रेणीवार संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

नियमित कर्मचारी .	37,003
वर्कचार्जेड (अस्थायी) कर्मचारी	9,897
नामिनल मस्टर रोल कर्मचारी (सामयिक) .	403
जोड़ . .	47,303

(ख) कर्मचारियों की राज्यवार सूची नहीं रखी जाती ।

(घ) जी, हां।

(ङ) यह इस कारण से है कि उनसे जो काम लिया जाता है वह बहुत अस्थायी किस्म का है।

Motor Vehicle Springs

3531. **Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary**: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that special steel for the manufacture of motor vehicle springs is imported from Japan;

(b) if so, the quantity imported during 1965-66 and 1966-67;

(c) the firms or persons to whom the said steel was allotted and the quantity thereof;

(d) whether this special steel is not manufactured in India;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(f) if it is manufactured, the reasons for its import?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) Yes, Sir. Spring steel is being imported from other countries, including Japan.

(b) and (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) to (f). Spring steel is being produced in India, but the production is not sufficient to meet the full requirements of the country.

Stoppage of Express Trains at Habibganj Station near Bhopal

3532. **Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary**: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Bhopal, since it became a Capital has expanded towards the West and North-East

of Habibganj station on the Central Railway and a fair percentage of persons travelling from and to Bhopal live in that area;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to stop Express trains at Habibganj; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Some expansion has taken place near Habibganj but information about percentage of passengers living there who entrain/detrain at Bhopal station is not available with the Railways.

(b) No.

(c) There does not appear to be sufficient long-distance traffic and the Passengers resident at Habibganj can conveniently use Bhopal station.

Compensation for Land Acquired by Railways

3533. Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the time taken by the Railways, specially Central Railway, to pay compensation for the land acquired by the Railways;

(b) whether this time exceeds three years from the date of delivery of possession; and

(c) if so, the number of cases where land was acquired over four years ago but no compensation has been paid so far; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to expedite these cases?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Railways acquire land through the State Govts. and compensation is also paid through them immediately after the award is declared by the State Revenue authorities. In some cases, the amount is deposited with the State Govts. even in advance for provisional payments to the land owners.

(b) Only in exceptional cases when legality of a recipient is in dispute or the award is not accepted by the land owners, or there is delay in declaration of the award.

(c) 77 cases. Delay in most of these cases is due to the time taken by the Revenue authorities in declaring the awards.

(d) The Revenue authorities are urged from time to time to expedite the awards and arrange payment of compensation.

Development of Small Scale Industries in M.P.

3534. Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary: Will the Minister of **Industrial Development and Company Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any schemes for the development of small scale industries in Madhya Pradesh during 1967-68 are under consideration;

(b) if so, the names of the schemes and the places where industries will be located; and

(c) the amount proposed to be invested on each scheme?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State Government of Madhya Pradesh have included the following schemes in their programme for the Fourth Plan period (schemes for the year 1967-68 have not been separately indicated):

1. State Aid to Industries:—

(i) Loans and Grants.

(ii) Subsidy on interest on loans, power and rent of sheds in Industrial Estates.

(iii) Managerial assistance.

(iv) Subsidy on interest charges by L.I.C. and other financing Agencies on loans for construction of Industrial Estates, etc.

2. Small Industries Units to be run by Government or Government Corporation.

3. Supply of machines on hire-purchase through Laghu Udyog Nigam.

4. Export promotion and marketing facilities.

5. Provision for testing and quality making facilities.

6. Training programme including in-plant and institutional training for the officials and non-officials.

7. Survey and collection of statistics and preparation of schemes and Area Development Studies.

8. Publicity and Exhibitions, Seminars, Study-tours of officials and non-officials.

9. Strengthening of staff at Head Office and regional offices of Directorate of Industries.

10. Development of Semi-urban 'Industrial Growth Centres' (excluding construction of Industrial Estates).

11. Development of Leather Industries.

(c) The Working Group on Village and Small Industries have recommended a provision of Rs. 152.70 lakhs for the development of Small Scale Industries and setting up of Industrial Estates, during 1967-68.

Cost of Production of Cement

3535. **Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:**
Shri Bhagaban Das:
Shri K. Haldar:
Shri Viswanatha Menon:
Shri K. Ramani:

Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the cost of production of ordinary grey cement, at factory gate basis, in different areas;

(b) the cost of packing (i) in new gunny bags (ii) used serviceable gunny bags;

(c) the cost at which producers procure (i) new gunny bags and (ii) used ones; and

(d) whether these costs have been scrutinised and, if so, by whom?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) The existing ex-works prices (excluding packing charges and excise duty) payable to the three main groups of cement factories are as follows:—

I. Rs. 90.50 per tonne (unpacked) to the following low cost units:

(1) Macherla (Andhra Pradesh).
(2) Dalmianagar (Bihar). (Rohtas)
(3) Dalmianagar (Bihar). (Ashoka)
(4) Dalmiapuram (Madras).
(5) Bhadravati (Mysore)
(6) Bagalkot (Mysore).
(7) Rajganpur (Orissa).
(8) Sawaimadhopur (Rajasthan).
(9) Churk (Uttar Pradesh).
(10) Kistna (Andhra Pradesh).
(11) Mancherial (-do-).
(12) Sindri (Bihar).
(13) Chaibasa (Bihar).
(14) Khalari (Bihar).
(15) Dwarka (Gujarat).
(16) Sevalia (Gujarat)
(17) Kymore (Madhya Pradesh).
(18) Banmore (-do-).
(19) Madukkarai (Madras).
(20) Shahabad (Mysore).
(21) Surajpur (Haryana).
(22) Lakheri (Rajasthan).

II. Rs. 93.50 per tonne (unpacked) to the following middle cost units:

(1) Talaiyuthu (Madras)
(2) Sikka (Gujarat)

(3) Satna (Madhya Pradesh)
(4) Banjari (Bihar)

III. Rs. 96 per tonne (unpacked) to the following high cost units:

(1) Cement Nagar (Andhra Pradesh).
(2) Ranavav (Gujarat)
(3) Tulukapatti (Madras)
(4) Japla (Bihar)
(5) Vijayawada (Andhra Pradesh).
(6) Dalmia Dadri (Haryana)
(7) Ammasandra (Mysore)
(8) Sankaridrug (Madras)
(9) Jamul (Madhya Pradesh)
(10) Porbandar (Gujarat)
(11) New Units/expansions.

(b) The current packing charges, fixed in consultation with Government, are Rs. 19.50 per tonne of cement (*i.e.* for 20 new as well as serviceable second hand D.W. Heavy Cees jute bags in the ratio of 2:1).

(c) This will vary from time to time depending on the prevailing market quotations for jute bags and from producer to producer depending on the arrangements each individual producer may have made with the sellers of jute bags.

(d) The Tariff Commission examined the costs of cement production last in 1961 and reported on the fair prices payable to the cement producers. The packing charges are also fixed every quarter, as recommended by the Tariff Commission, on the basis of the average of the daily quotations for jute bags over a period of nine months preceding each quarter.

Over-Bridge at Kalol Station

2536. **Shri D. R. Parmar:**
Shri S. M. Solanki:
Shri Ramchandra J. Amin:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal for an over-bridge at the southern crossing at Kalol (M.G.) station yard on the Western Railway to give relief to about eight thousand people residing on the other side of the Railway station;

(b) if so, when the proposal is likely to be implemented; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Yes, there is a proposal from Kalol Municipality for construction of a foot-overbridge across the railway lines at the southern end of Kalol Station, for the exclusive use of the pedestrians in the area.

(b) Under the rules, the costs of such a facility, the need for which has arisen after the railway line was opened to traffic and as a result of subsequent developments in the area, are required to be borne by the authority requiring the facility.

Accordingly the Railway has already asked the Municipality to agree to bear the cost of the proposed foot-overbridge and to deposit the necessary fees with the Railways for preparation of plans and estimates. Response from the Municipality is however still pending.

(c) Does not arise.

Over-Bridges at Girdharnagar and Asarwa Railway Crossings

2537. **Shri D. R. Parmar:**
Shri S. M. Solanki:
Shri Ramchandra J. Amin:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are proposals for the construction of over-bridges or putting up any other device at Girdharnagar and Asarwa railway crossings on the Ahmedabad-Mehsana and Ahmedabad-Prantij Sections respectively of the Western Railway in Ahmedabad city to give relief to the public who have to wait for a considerable time;

(b) if so, when these proposals are likely to be implemented; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) and (b). Girdharnagar level crossing at Km. 497/7-8 between Ahmedabad and Sabarmati Stations has already been provided with power operated lifting type gates and a similar arrangement is also expected to be brought into use during the current year on the Asarwa level crossing No. 1 at Km. 0/9-10 between Ahmedabad-Asarwa Stations.

These improved gates will reduce the detention to road traffic at these two level crossings considerably.

There are no proposals so far for replacement of these two level crossings by Road over/underbridges. There is, however, a proposal from Ahmedabad Municipality for construction of a road overbridge in replacement of level crossing No. 2 beyond Asarwa Station. The proposal is still in the preliminary stages of correspondence with Municipality for their acceptance of terms and conditions.

(c) Does not arise.

Shortage of Polyester Fibre

3538. Shri N. K. Somani: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a shortage of man made fibre especially polyester, if so, whether the prices in the open market have shot up; and

(b) whether Government have plans for a more equitable distribution of this and other fibres in relation to the cotton mills' installed capacity to manufacture fabrics for export?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Yes, Sir. As the manufacturer of polyester fibre sells the entire production to actual users; prices shooting up in the open market would not arise.

(b) No, Sir. As the number of consumers of manmade fibre are very large, and some of these consumers particularly for fibres other than polyester are very small in size, it would not be practicable for Government to distribute these fibres.

The polyester fibre manufacturing unit has drawn up a scheme which is under consideration to supply a portion of their production to exporters at concessional price.

Handloom Industry in Manipur

3539. Shri M. Meghachandra: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 859 on the 7th April, 1967 and state:

(a) whether a serious crisis which is hitting the handloom industry in the country has also hit the industry in the Union Territory of Manipur;

(b) if so, how many looms and weavers have been affected;

(c) whether Government of Manipur have requested for facilities to open Emporia for the handloom products and handicrafts in some important State capitals and Delhi; and

(d) how many sale emporia have been opened by the Government of Manipur outside Manipur?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi):

(a) and (b). The Government of Manipur informed us in April 1967 that there is no crisis in the handloom industry in that Territory. Prices of yarn, dyes and chemicals had risen by 10 to 12½ per cent. The Government of Manipur has been asked to furnish the latest information which will be laid on the table of the House in due course.

(c) and (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House in due course.

रेलवे लाइनों को दोहरा करना

3540. **श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रेलवे लाइनों का दोहरा बनाने का काम किन मुख्य रेल मार्गों पर 1965–66 तक पूरा हो गया था, किन पर अभी तक अपूर्ण है और किन मुख्य रेल मार्गों के बारे में अभी निर्णय किया जाना है ; और

(ख) दोहरी रेलवे लाइनें बिछाने का काम कब तक पूरा हो जाने की आशा है ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) और (ख). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय मे रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल टी–776/67] मुख्य लाइनों के खण्डों पर दोहरी लाइन बिछाने का कार्यक्रम साधन की उपलब्धता और इस बात पर निर्भर करेगा कि समय समय पर किस प्रकार यातायात का विकास होता है।

De-lux Train Service between Delhi and Ahmedabad

3541. **Shri D. R. Parmar:**
Shri Ramchandra J. Amin:
Shri R. K. Amin:
Shri Meetha Lal:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to start a De-lux train service between Delhi and Ahmedabad;

(b) if so, when the proposal is likely to be implemented; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) to (c). Two Metre Gauge Air-conditioned rakes, which have been planned for procurement, are expected, on present indications, to become available sometime in 1970. It is proposed to utilise these rakes for introduction of Air-conditioned services on one or two Metre Gauge trunk routes; Delhi-Ahmedabad is one of the routes under consideration, provided the required line capacity will be available.

Manufacture of Rigs

3542. **Shri Kameshwar Singh:**
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Dr. Karni Singh:

Will the Minister of **Industrial Development and Company Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have explored the possibilities of manufacturing rigs for boring tube-wells in the public sector;

(b) if so, when the production is likely to be started; and

(c) what will be the annual production and the cost?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) Yes, Sir. Manufacture of Well drilling rigs has been taken up in Heavy Machine Building Plant of Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd., Ranchi.

(b) The production will start from 1967-68;

(c) During 1967-68, 22 rigs are expected to be manufactured. Production thereafter would depend on the demand. The cost of production has not yet been worked out.

Employees of Exploration Wing of Geological Survey of India

3543. **Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any action to decide the seniority of the employees of the Exploration Wing in Geological Survey of India;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that the *ad hoc* promotion in the case of employees having three years of service is

within the powers of the Director-General of Geological Survey of India;

(d) if so, whether it is possible to promote the employees of the Exploration Wing who had more than requisite years of service; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) and (b). There were as many as 187 different cadres representing different categories of posts in the erstwhile Geological Survey of India and 153 in the Exploration Wing of Indian Bureau of Mines which have since been merged together and are now borne in a single organisation. The amalgamation of these cadres and preparation of *inter se* seniority of the individual holders of posts in the combined organisation will necessarily take some time, as it involves detailed examination of pay scales, prescribed qualifications and other relevant particulars of various posts with a view to determining their relative position in a hierarchical pay structure and fixing them in appropriate unified scales. Determination of principles of fixing *inter se* seniority will also be necessary.

Inspite of the complexity of the problem, work on preparation of unified recruitment rules for gazetted cadres on the drilling side has been completed and it will be accordingly possible to fix *inter se* seniority of the incumbents of these posts shortly. Similarly action for other posts is in progress.

(e) The Director-General, Geological Survey of India, can promote Class II, Class III and Class IV employees on *ad hoc* basis only in emergent circumstances when recruitment to such posts has to be made immediately in the interest of the administration and it has to be ratified through normal procedure as soon as possible thereafter.

(d) and (e). Such promotions are not based merely on the length of service of officers but are primarily dependent upon administrative exigencies.

Trade with Nepal

3544. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri N. K. Sanghi:
Shri Shankarrao Mane:
Shri Tulsidas Dasappa:
Shri Umanath:
Shrimati Suseela Gopalan:
Shri P. Gopalan:
Shri C. K. Chakrapani:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Nepal Government have decided to introduce with immediate effect a licensing system for the import of some major items from India, such as cotton textiles, restricting the movement of goods between the two countries;

(b) whether it is a fact that of these items cotton textiles are estimated to account 50 per cent of Nepal's import bill from India;

(c) if so, whether Nepal's action is likely to hamper free movement of goods between the two countries; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Details of the licensing system for certain items proposed to be introduced by H.M.G. Nepal have just been received. These are being examined and suitable action will be taken by Government.

Government Electric Factory, Mysore

3545. Shri A. Sreedharan:
Shri Mangalathumadom:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Ram Gopal Shalwale:
Shri M. Meghachandra:

Shri Dhireswar Kalita:
Shri Bhogendra Zha:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of **Industrial Development and Company Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State-owned Government Electric Factory in Mysore is being converted into a foreign collaboration venture with a managerial control virtually in the hands of West Germany collaborators; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) and (b). A proposal was made by the Government of Mysore in 1965 to convert the New Government Electric Factory Ltd., Bangalore, owned by the State Govt. into a new company in which equity shares will be held in the following manner:

A.E.G., West Germany	40%
Government of Mysore	30%
Industrial Finance Corporation, Washington.	11%
Public.	19%

This was proposed because the State Government was finding it a heavy financial burden on their resources. The day to day management was also proposed to be entrusted to a committee of management consisting of three directors of AEG, two directors to be nominated by the Government of Mysore and the Chairman being the nominee of the State Government.

The proposal was not found acceptable by the Government of India and the State Government were requested to modify it suitably so as to provide for a minority foreign holding. The revised proposal has not been received so far.

Expansion of Rourkela Steel Plant

3546. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri K. Pradhani:
Shri Heerji Bhai:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal for further expansion of the Rourkela Steel Plant during the Fourth Five Year Plan period has been examined by Government; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel Mines and Metals (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) and (b). The proposal for further expansion of the Rourkela Steel Plant during the Fourth Five-Year Plan period is under examination. The Central Engineering and Design Bureau of Hindustan Steel Limited has been commissioned to prepare a Detailed Project Report. A final decision will be taken in due course.

Allotment of Scooters to Government Employees

3547. Shri Suraj Bhan: Will the Minister of **Industrial Development and Company Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of scooters allotted to the Central Government servants out of the Central Government quota from December, 1966 to February, 1967;

(b) how many scooters have actually been delivered to Government employees from 1st March, 1967 to 31st May, 1967;

(c) the reasons for discrepancy between item (a) and (b) above; and

(d) what remedial measures Government propose to take in the matter?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) 1056 Nos.

(b) 898 scooters were despatched by the manufacturers to their dealers during this period for delivery to the allotees.

(c) and (d). A period of 60 days from the date of issue of the release order is allowed to each allottee for giving his delivery instructions to the manufacturers and the scooters are despatched by the manufacturers only after the receipt of the delivery instructions. In view of this, there is a time lag in completing deliveries of all scooters allotted during a particular quarter.

Water Cooler at Ambala City Station

3548. Shri Suraj Bhan: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that there is no water cooler at Ambala City Railway Station and the public has to face great difficulty in the summer season;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there is no urinal or latrine for the Railway and R.M.S. Staff at this station; and

(c) the steps taken to remedy the situation?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) No water cooler has been provided so far at Ambala City Railway Station due to the partial ban on provision of water coolers at the railway stations on account of the foreign exchange involved in their manufacture. Alternative arrangement for supply of cold water exists.

(b) No separate latrines are provided for the use of RMS and other Railway Staff. Latrine, however, exist in all platforms and the III class waiting halls. The staff use these latrines.

(c) In view of reply to (a), and (b), question does not arise.

Pay Scales of Drivers and Firemen on Railways

3549. Shri Suraj Bhan: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that "B" class Firemen while officiating as "A" class Firemen do not get any officiating pay, whereas such benefits are given to the "C" class and "B" class Drivers and "C" class Firemen for officiating in higher grades; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to remove this anomaly?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) and (b). First Firemen Grade "B" on the scale Rs. 100—130 and First Firemen Grade "A" on the scale Rs. 125—155, perform identical duties and the two scales are meant for staff promoted from the ranks and Apprentices directly recruited with the minimum qualification of Matriculation respectively. Therefore, no short-term officiating promotions are permissible. However, on the occurrence of long-term vacancies in the posts of First Firemen Grade "A", scale Rs. 125—155, 25 per cent of such vacancies are earmarked for absorption of serving Firemen Grade "B" on the scale Rs. 100—130. On the other hand, Drivers Grade "A" and Grade "B" are superior categories shouldering higher responsibilities than Drivers Grade "B" and "C" respectively and so officiating promotions even in short-term vacancies are permissible. Similar is the case of second Firemen on scale Rs. 80—95 (not 'C' class Firemen) when they officiate as First Firemen Grade "B", as the posts in the latter grade carry higher responsibilities than posts in the former grade.

Work Load of Commercial Clerks

3550. Shri Suraj Bhan: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that at present the workload of the Commercial Clerks on the Indian Railways has doubled in comparison to the year 1959-60, but the staff has not been increased at all; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in the matter to afford relief to this category of employees?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) The workload has

not doubled; and increases in staff have been sanctioned wherever workload has increased to justify such increases.

(b) Does not arise.

Commercial Code on Railways

3551. Shri Suraj Bhan: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no Commercial Code has so far been issued by the Railway Department for use by the Commercial Clerks and for information of the public men concerned; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Stoppage of Train at Dhaur Salar Station

3552. Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representations rgarding the stoppag of trains at the Dhaur Salar station (Bilhaur-Kanpur District U.P.) North Eastern Railway; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to meet the genuine demands of the public?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Yes.

(b) Three Up and three Down Passenger trains stop at Dhaur Salar halt now. The request for provision of stoppages of additional passenger trains is under examination with reference to the quantum and pattern of traffic offering at the station and action as found warranted and feasible will be taken.

Production of Steel billets by H.S.L.

3553. Shri Virendrakumar Shah: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of steel products produced by the Hindustan Steel Ltd. in 1966-67 both in terms of tonnage and its money value, how much of it was exported and how much of the exports comprised of billets; and

(b) the requirement and supply per annum of billets in India at present

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-777/67]. Information regarding the category-wise value of steel items produced and despatched internally is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The total recognised entitlement of billet re-rollers at present is about 1·2 million tonnes per annum. Despatches of billets during 1965-66 and 1966-67 from all producers were as follows:

Year	Billets for Forgings	Billets other than for Forgings	Total tonnage
1965-67 . .	196,034	6,72,397	7,68,431
1966-67 . . (Up to Dec. '66)	1,22,502	7,30,150	8,52,652

Business with Birla Group of Companies

3554. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state how much business (in millions of rupees) was done by the Railways with the Birla Group of companies listed in the Monopolies Commission Report or in the Hazari Report during the last 5 years?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha in due course.

भाप से चलने वाले रेलवे इंजन

3555. **श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :**
श्री अकालवीर शास्त्री :
श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :
श्री शाल बास :
श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :
श्री रामावतार शर्मा :
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया :
डा० सर्व श्रेयस पुरी :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जिन रेलों में डीजल तथा बिजली से चलने वाले इंजन लगाये गये हैं वहां पर भाप से चलने वाले कितने इंजन फालतू हो गये हैं।

(ख) क्या ये इंजन अब भी उनके पास बेकार पड़े हुए है या वे अन्य रेलवे को दे दिये गये है ; और

(ग) भाप से चलने वाले इंजनों पर काम करने वाले कितने कर्मचारी फालतू हो गए हैं तथा इससे रेलवे की कितनी मासिक बचत हुई है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० म० पुनाचा) : (क) 1491.

(ख) जी नहीं। रेलों के जिन भागों पर डीजल/बिजली इंजनों से गाड़ियां नहीं चलायी जाती, उन पर अतिरिक्त यातायात की जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए रेलवे के अन्दर और अन्तर्रेलवे संभंजन द्वारा 667 रेल इंजनों का इस्तेमाल किया गया है। 7 रेल इंजन प्राइवेट पार्टियों को बेच दिये गये है और 817 रेल इंजनों को आयु, अवस्था एवं अप्रचलन के आधार पर निकम्मा घोषित कर दिया गया है।

(ग) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Ayurvedic and Unani Dispensaries on Railways

3556. Shri Rajdeo Singh:
Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is not a single Ayurvedic or Unani Dispensary on the Railways; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Yes.

(b) Ayurvedic or Unani system of medicine has not been officially recognised by Government.

Setting up of Industries in Madhya Pradesh

3557. Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary: Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the heavy industries and industrial units proposed to be established by Government in Madhya Pradesh during 1967-68; and

(b) the amount to be invested thereon?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) and (b). The projects proposed to be implemented by Government in Madhya Pradesh during the Fourth Plan period and the investment proposed in eah of them during the year 1967-68 are as under:

	Name of projects	Proposed investment during 1967-68 (Rs. Crores.)
1.	Expension of Heavy Electricals project, Bhopal.	11.69
2.	Expansion of NEPA Mills	1.75
3.	Expansion of Bhilai Steel Plant	18.08
4.	Security Paper Mills, Hoshangabad.	2.07
5.	Korba Aluminium project.	5.00
6.	New Alkaloid Factory, Neemuch	0.30
7.	Mandhar Cement Factory	The separate Provision proposed for this project is yet to be decided.

Mudaliar Committee Report on Foreign Technical Know-how

3558. **Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:**
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Bhogendra Jha:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a copy of the Mudaliar Committee Report on foreign technical know-how;

(b) if so, the main features thereof;

(c) whether Government intend to place it on the Table of the House;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the decision of Government in regard to the Committee's recommendations?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e). The Report is at present under consideration of the Government. After Government have formulated its veiw on the recommendations in the Report, a copy of the Report, along with Government's decisions thereon, will be placed on the Table of the House.

Breakdowns in the Air-Conditioning on Trains

3559. **Shri Baburao Patel:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the frequent breakdowns in the air-conditioning on the trains that run between Madras and New Delhi;

(b) whether the surcharge of Rs. 32 and odd collected for the Air Conditioning coach is refunded to the passengers at the end of their journey when the air-conditioning fails; and

(c) the steps taken to give better air-conditioning service and to prevent breakdowns in future?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) There have been a few cases of failures in the chair cars of the Deluxe Express Service running between Madras and New Delhi due to certain unforeseen defects developed en-route on the equipments mainly on account of the intensive use of the equipments during the last ten years.

(b) Refund of the surcharge is made as soon after the journey as possible. It may be mentioned that action for

grant of refunds is initiated by the Railway without waiting for claims for refund.

(c) Periodical Overhaul facilities have been centralised at Perambur Workshops where re-conditioning of equipment is also being undertaken. Sufficient spares are being obtained to maintain the equipment in good working order.

Arrest for breach of Export-Import Regulations

3560. Shri Baburao Patel: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to *state:*

(a) whether the Central Bureau of Investigation has recently arrested in Bombay a number of Directors of various concerns for alleged breach of export-import regulations;

(b) if so, the number and names of the persons and firms involved in these arrests; and

(c) the action taken against each of them?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 9 persons were arrested and released on bail. Names of the persons and the firms involved are:

Name of the persons	Names of the firms
1. Sh. Satwant Singh Sawhney . .	M/s. Indo European Corporation, Bombay.
2. Sh. Chaman Lal S/o Shri Lekh Raj .	M/s. Chaman Lal Overseas Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.
3. Sh. Narain Dass Prabhu Dayal . .	M/s. Chaman Lal Bros., Bombay.
4. Sh. Roshan Lal S/o Shri Lekh Raj .	M/s. Steel (1957) Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.
5. Sh. B. N. Mullan . . .	M/s. Barter India Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.
6. Sh. Arun Sanghi . . .	M/s. Arya Vart Export Corporation, Bombay.
7. Smt. Krishna Kumari W/o Sh. Chaman Lal . . .	
8. Mrs. Shakuntala Devi W/o Sh. Roshan Lal	
9. Mrs. Kamla W/o Shri Brahma Pal .	

(c) The cases are under investigation.

Export of Iron ore to Japan

3561. Shri G. S. Mishra:
Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) the iron content in the iron ore being exported to Japan and other countries; and

(b) the iron content in ores used at Bhilai, Durgapur and Rourkela Steel Plants, separately for each?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) Exports of Goan ore, to Japan and Europe, range in iron content between 56 per cent to 62 per cent in lumpy ore and between 60 per cent to 62 per cent in fines; same applies to small quantities shipped to Japan from the minor port of Redi. Exports of Kiriburu ore via Vizag to Japan are of 62/60 per cent grade lumpy ore. All other exports, from various ports, range in between 62 per cent to 67 per cent both for Japan and Europe.

(b) The average Fe content of iron ore at Bhilai during 1966-67 was 63 per cent, at Durgapur it ranged between 62 per cent to 67 per cent and at Rourkela between 59 per cent to 65 per cent.

Export of Footwear during Fourth Plan

3562. **Shri R. Barua:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Footwear Export Committee recommended the establishment of five mechanised plants to manufacture quality goods at competitive price to cater to the needs of sophisticated markets;

(b) if so, whether concrete steps have been taken in this direction; and

(c) whether in the Fourth Plan period there is going to be a rise in footwear export and if so how it would compare with the world trade in footwear in the context of our having the biggest cattle population?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The estimated world trade in footwear is of the order of Rs. 450 crores annually. At the end of the Third Five Year Plan, India's share in this amounted to less than 1 per cent. (Rs. 4.3 crores—pre-devaluation). It is estimated that exports of leather and leather combination footwear would rise from Rs. 4.3 crores in 1965-66 to Rs. 10.8 crores in 1970-71 (pre-devaluation), thus raising India's share in the world trade from 1 per cent to 2 per cent.

Technical Staff of Railway Electrification Project

3563. **Shri Nambiar:**
Shri Mohammad Ismail:
Shri C. K. Chakrapani:
Shri Ganesh Ghosh:
Shri P. Gopalan:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent annually by Government since 1965 in imparting training inside and outside the country to the technical staff of Railway Electrification;

(b) the number of staff trained in India and in foreign countries;

(c) whether such staff has improved up to the mark so far as technical know-how is concerned;

(d) if so, whether Government are aware that India can earn foreign exchange by imparting training to the persons from developing countries in similar fields;

(e) whether any offer has come from any foreign developing country in this regard; and

(f) whether any steps have been taken so far to negotiate with the foreign developing countries in this regard?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-778/67].

(b) 128 were trained abroad; others acquired necessary skill by association with foreign trained staff during normal duty.

(c) Yes.

(d) Yes. We have afforded training facilities to more than 50 foreign Railway personnel of developing countries since 1948 in different departments on Indian Railways.

(e) Yes, through diplomatic channels.

(f) Yes, through the Department of Communications, Government of India, for training facilities available in the Indian Railways School of Signal Engineering & Telecommunication, Secunderabad, at present.

Halt Station at Balangir Town (S. E. Railway)

3564. **Shri R. E. Singh Deo:**
Shri Dhirendranath:
Shri P. K. Deo:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to have a passenger halt station at

Balangir town (South-Eastern Railway) as the Balangir Station is too far from the town;

(b) whether Government have received any representation from the people in this regard; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) and (b). No.

(c) Does not arise.

Road Under-Bridge Near Titlagarh Station

3565. Shri R. R. Singh Deo:
Shri Dhirendranath:
Shri P. K. Deo:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the people to have a road under-bridge near the Titlagarh Railway Station on the South-Eastern Railway; and

(b) if so, the action taken in this regard?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Yes.

(b) The proposed under-bridge is not considered feasible as it would be very difficult and costly to arrange adequate drainage for it on account of the surrounding terrain being at a higher level.

Senior and Junior Administrative Officers

3566. Shri Arjan Singh Bhadoria: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the maximum permissible period of stay for Senior and Junior Administrative Officers on a particular Railway;

(b) the total number of such officers on the North Eastern Railway Headquarters who have crossed the permissible time limit; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) No specific period of stay has been prescribed.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Mineral Exploration with U.S. Aid

3567. Shri Bhogendra Jha:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have prepared a scheme, in consultation with the U.S. Agency for International Development for a multi-purpose mineral exploration of the country;

(b) if so, the main features thereof;

(c) the estimated cost of the scheme;

(d) whether the contract for the exploration work has been given to an American engineering Company;

(e) if so, the terms of the contract; and

(f) when the scheme is expected to be implemented?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. The scheme envisages airborne surveys of the following three selected regions which are of considerable importance for locating new resources of non-ferrous metals:

1. Aravalli region in Rajasthan.
2. Eastern Cuddapah basin in Andhra Pradesh.
3. Mica belt and Ranchi Plateau in Bihar.

These three areas cover an extent of 120,000 sq. kms. The surveys will be carried out by combined magnetometric, electromagnetic and radiometric methods. In the event of promising zones being located the air borne survey operation will be followed up by work on the ground which will comprise geological, geophysical and

geochemical surveys and drilling. A modern well-equipped metallurgical ore-dressing and chemical laboratory will also be established as a part of this programme. The entire work of aerial surveys and subsequent ground work will be carried out by an American Engineering firm on contract.

(c) The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 4.5 crores including a foreign exchange component of 3.5 million dollars.

(d) Yes, Sir. A contract with Parsons Corporation of Los Angeles was signed on 4th February, 1967. They, in turn, have entered into a sub-contract with Aero Service Corporation for undertaking aerial survey work.

(e) and (f). According to the terms of the contract, the contractor will conduct the entire operation under the directions of Government of India. For this purpose, he will import aircraft fitted with necessary instrumentation for carrying out magnetometric, electromagnetic and radio-metric surveys, and experts in the field of geology, geophysics, geochemistry, photogeology, metallurgy and diamond-drilling, who will work in association with Indian technical officers drawn from the Geological Survey of India and Indian Bureau of Mines. The contractor will also be responsible for providing the requisite equipment and services in accordance with the requirements and time-schedule as may be prescribed by Government. For day-to-day administration, a senior Indian Geologist designated as Deputy Coordinator will assist the Secretary, Department of Mines and Metals, who will be the Coordinator of the Project. The technical organisations of the Ministry viz., Geological Survey of India, Indian Bureau of Mines, National Mineral Development Corporation will be associated with the project in appropriate manner. The first phase of operation, viz., aerial surveys, is expected to commence shortly. The contractor is also expected to phase his work in such a way that all these operations will be completed within a period of 30 months from the start of aerial survey operations.

Production of Green Tea

3568. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of green tea produced in the country during 1963-64, 1965 and 1966 (State-wise); and

(b) the quantity of tea that was exported during the same period with the names of the countries to which exported?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) and (b). The required information is given below:

State	Production of green tea (in '000' kg.)			
	Year			
	1963	1964	1965	1966
Assam	359	432	50	145
West Bengal	2872	3132	2548	3349
Tripura	168	196	146	230
Bihar	60	54	39	44
Uttar Pradesh	221	494	378	317
Himachal Pradesh (Kangra & Mandi)	934	618	553	696
TOTAL	4614	4926	3714*	4781*

*Figures are provisional

Country	Exports of green tea (Qty. in '000' kg.) Year			
	1963	1964	1965	1966
Afghanistan	2084	2310	1378	2191
Other Countries	26	23	6	3
TOTAL . .	2110	2333	1384	2194

Reports of the Tea Board

3569. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the reports of the Tea Board for the years 1965-66 and 1966-67 have been prepared; and

(b) if not, when these will be presented to the House?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) and (b). The Twelfth Annual Administration Report of the Tea Board for the year 1965-66 was laid on the Table of the House on the 6th September, 1966. The Report for the year 1966-67 is under compilation. It is expected that this Report will be laid on the Table of House some time in August, 1967.

Kangra and Dehra Dun Teas

3570. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representations from the Kangra Tea Planters Association and Dehra Dun Planters for fixing standard for Kangra and Dehra Dun Teas; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is being examined.

Geological Survey of H.P.

3571. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether geological survey of Himachal Pradesh was undertaken during the years 1963-64, 1965-66 and 1966-67; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As a result of the investigations carried out by the Geological Survey of India, occurrences of cement grade limestones have been recorded at Dharmkot, sataun and Gagal and rock phosphate at Bakhlag. The actual reserves of the limestone deposits are being estimated.

Occurrences of clays, copper ore, mica and pyrites have also been found in certain parts of the State. The investigations are in progress.

Export of Iron Ore to Japan

3572. Shri S. K. Tapuriah: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that export of iron ore to Japan has steadily declined; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

स्टेशनों पर पेय जल

3573. श्री माधू राम अहिरवार : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आगरा ग्वालियर झांसी और झांसी-मानिकपुर लाइनों पर सभी स्टेशनों पर पीने के पानी की अत्यधिक कमी है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन स्टेशनों पर पानी न मिलने के कारण गर्मी के दिनों में यात्रियों को बड़ी परेशानी होती है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इन लाइनों पर पीने के पानी की सप्लाई करने के लिए सरकार का क्या प्रबन्ध करने का विचार है ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) से (ग). पिछले दो वर्षों में बहुत कम वर्षा होने के कारण इन खण्डों पर पानी की सप्लाई में कुछ कमी हुई है, लेकिन यह कमी बहुत अधिक नहीं है।

इन खण्डों के रेलवे स्टेशनों पर मौजूदा कुओं को गहरा किया गया है अथवा पानी के वैकल्पिक स्त्रोतों से काम लिया गया है। जहां स्थानीय रूप से पानी नहीं मिलता, वहां आस पास के स्टेशनों से चलती फिरती टंकियों में पानी सप्लाई किया जाता है। रेलवे स्टेशनों पर पानी की अतिरिक्त चट्टियां और पीपों की व्यवस्था की गयी है। गर्मी के मौसम में पानी पिलाने के लिए अतिरिक्त आदमी लगाये गये हैं। इस बात के लिए सभी संभव प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं कि यात्रियों को पीने का पर्याप्त पानी मिलता रहे: मानसून के शुरू हो जाने पर स्थिति में सुधार होने की आशा है।

12.29 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

ACUTE SCARCITY OF FOODGRAINS IN ASSAM AND WEST BENGAL

Shri Hem Barua (Mangaldai): I call the attention of the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:—

The acute scarcity of foodgrains in Assam and West Bengal.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Jagjiwan Ram): Shall I read it out, or place it on the Table?

Mr. Speaker: Is it a long one?

Shri Hem Barua: We have got a copy of the statement.

Mr. Speaker: Then he can place it on the Table.

Shri Jagjiwan Ram: I place it on the Table, that will save time. [*Placed in Library, see* No. LT-769/67).

Shri Hem Barua: The situation in West Bengal is deteriorating as evidenced by the incidents of attacks on grain trains and grain buses. Starvation is stalking the land of West Bengal from one end to the other, and a similar situation is developing, one of acute sarcity and starvation, in the State of Assam due mainly to (a) the failure of the State Trading Corporation to enter the market in time due to which foodgrains have passed into the hands of the middleman; (b) failure of the Government to plug the vulnerable routes through which foodgrains are smuggled out of Assam to China and Pakistan; and (c) failure of the Government to move the wheat stocks allotted to Assam for the months of May and June from the godowns in Calcutta, where they are rotting, as a result of which there has been a lot of trouble in the State of Assam.

These are the facts. Against these facts, may I know what special statement propose to take to avert

(Shri Hem Barua)

the demand of West Bengal and Assam because they are strategic, vulnerable and important areas? Do they propose to allow the people to starve? Mere platitudes will not do. We want action from you.

Shri Jagjiwan Ram: I will not take notice of the irrelevant portions in the question.

It is not right to say that starvation is spreading through the length and breadth of West Bengal and Assam.

Shri Hem Barua: It is.

Shri Jagjiwan Ram: So far as Assam is concerned, the hon. Member, without knowing perhaps the *modus operandi* of the Food Corporation of India, has blamed it. The Food Corporation of India functions in any particular State, and I have stated this on previous occasions also in the House, under the power and authority delegated to it by the State Government.

Shri Hem Barua: That might be true, but the State Corpoartion in Assam entered the market late, with the result that the foodgrains have passed into the hands of the middlemen.

Shri Jagjiwan Ram: Is it going to be a supplementary to every sentence I utter?

The question is that the hon. Member should try to understand that the Food Corporation . . .

Shri Hem Barua: I know that, but the way it has functioned, that has created trouble.

Shri Jagjiwan Ram: The food Corporation of India—perhaps the hon. Member is not aware, I want to enlighten him—was invited by the State Government only in the latter half of January.

Shri Hem Barua: That is the failure of the State Government. You admit it. That is your Government there. You have almost admitted it.

Shri Jagjiwan Ram: What it this? He must realise that if it is the failure of the State Government, he is not competent to raise it here, it should be raised there. He must realise these things.

I am saying that we entered very late in the field. Secondly, unless the State Government's machinery, where it has to be a levy, comes to the help of the Food Corporation, the Food Corporation will not be in a position to discharge the obligations placed upon it. So, I myself say, he should have noticed it in my statement, that the procurement in the State of Assam has not been according to the schedule that they have planned themselves and that has really created the difficulty. Even in previous years, the Central Government never took the responsibility to supply rice to Assam. We have never supplied except under special circumstances. And so far as wheat is concerned, as I have stated in the statement . . .

Shri Hem Barua: What about the second part?

Shri Jagjiwan Ram: So far as the supply of wheat is concerned, in view of the serious conditions that have developed in Bihar and certain parts of U.P. and Madhya Pradesh, naturally even in the case of allotments there has been certain shortfalls to a slight extent, and to say that the wheat was rotting in the godowns of Calcutta again . . .

Shri Hem Barua: I am receiving telegrams to that effect.

Shri Jagjiwan Ram: . . . is a misinformed statement, because our availability is not such that we have any stock.

Shri Hem Barua: Ten thousand you have allotted.

Shri Jagjiwan Ram: Then, we have this month stepped up allotments, and up till now I understand 6,000 tonnes have been supplied to Assam, and we have stepped it up to 10,000. If the Assam Government, even at this stage, comes to the assistance of the Food Corporation of India, I have no doubt that some sizable quantity of rice can be procured.

Shri Hem Barua: What about smuggling of rice through volnerable routes.

Shri Jagjiwan Ram: I have no information about that. But if that is taking place, the State Government should take prompt action to see that rice does not go outside Assam.

In Bengal we have taken certain steps. There also procurement has not kept pace according to the expectations of the Ministers who made an announcement that they would procure two lakhs of tons of rice. Out of which they had succeeded till now in procuring only 40,000 tons or so though there is no doubt that if they intensified their procurement measures, they could reach the target of two lakh tons of rice. What we have been supplying West Bengal was just to supplement their internal procurement because we have been supplying only 15,000 tons per month to West Bengal. In view of their inability to procure as much as they expected, we have this month taken special steps to loan 3,000 tons of rice from Andhra which is moving already. We have supplied till now more than 54,000 tons of wheat and during the course of the next few days 75,000 tons is going to be completed. Only yesterday I have allotted 10,000 tons of wheat from Punjab and efforts are being made to move it. This month 5,000 tons of milo were allotted to West Bengal and it is being made available to them. Then again we have allotted 2,000 tons of gift wheat for free distribution in the drought affected areas. I inform the House, as I did on a previous occasion, I have also sanctioned 500 maunds of wheat every day for running 500 kitchens for three months in the drought affected areas.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): May I know whether as a result of the discussions between the West Bengal Government and the Food Minister, he has assured the supply of foodgrains as promised by the Central Government and there would be no reduction in the rice ration quota? Secondly, may I know whether the Minister had any discussion about the special responsibility of the Centre to feed the scarcity districts which were mentioned, Bankura and Purulia districts, which require special attention? Has anything been done in that respect?

Shri Jagjiwan Ram: Our commitment to the State Government is up to the end of June at present. What happens beyond June will depend upon the supply position from abroad and availability in the country. For rice supply to West Bengal, we have been depending entirely on Orissa and I must express my thanks to the Government and the Chief Minister of Orissa for the co-operation they had extended in this matter. Further supplies for the month of July and onwards will depend upon what stocks are made available to us for this purpose from Orissa. We do not make any allocation for any particular drought affected area or district in a State. That is the responsibility of the State Government. So far as relief operations are concerned, that is again the responsibility of the State Government. But if the West Bengal Government's expenditure exceeds the amount which they normally spend per year during normal times for relief purposes, certainly the normal convention of 75 per cent of the expenditure being met by the Central Government will be followed. As I have said, I took certain action to persuade voluntary organisations to open a large number of kitchens in that area, because that is the only answer for the class of people who are suffering the most. I am happy to inform the House that a large number of voluntary organisations have started relief operations by way of free distribution of foodgrains, free kitchens, and taking care of the children, expectant mothers and nursing mothers, throughout the area.

Shri A. K. Kisku (Jhargram): in view of the fact that the agriculturists have to go to the field for the next three months, for which they

(Shri Jagjivan Ram)

need at least a psychological security that the country will be able to feed them for these three months, may I know from the Food Minister whether it will be possible from the Centre to give the State of West Bengal some extra quantity, say, 50,000 tons of foodgrains, during the coming three months?

Shri Jagjiwan Ram: As I have said, it should be the joint responsibility of the State and the Centre, to the best of their capacity and in the context of the availability of the foodgrains, to make available the quantity required in that State. As I have said, if the West Bengal Government intensifies procurement measures and we do our best to supply what we are *doing as I have been indicating*, I have no doubt that we will be in a position to meet the minimum requirements of West Bengal.

Shri S. N. Maiti (Midnapore): May I know what is the Government's firm commitment of additional allotment of foodgrains to West Bengal in view of this acute scarcity condition prevailing there, especially in Purulia and Bankura?

Shri Jagjiwan Ram: I think if the hon. Member has followed what I have already said, our commitment till the end of June is to supply 15,000 tons of rice and 75,000 tons of wheat per month. In view of the difficulties that I have indicated, I have already taken steps to send 3,000 tons of rice from Andhra, 10,000 tons of wheat from Punjab, 5,000 tons of milo and 2,000 tons of gift wheat. All these things are there to make foodgrains available in West Bengal.

Shri S. C. Samanta (Tamluk): The hon. Food Minister last time told us that ships carrying wheat from the USA were diverted to Vizag and other ports, and so there was delay in giving the wheat quota to West Bengal. I would like to know why ships were diverted when for the last four or five years, the ships were coming to Haldia where they were unloaded and then they were giving the quota. What is the difficulty, I would like to know.

Shri Jagjiwan Ram: At present I have not said that. That present difficulty is that I have ont got the wheat arrival. So, the question of unloading does not arise.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Last time he said the ships were diverted.

Shri Jagjiwan Ram: I have not said it today.

Shri H. P. Chatterjee (Krishnagar): In many parts of West Bengal jute is grown, and that is the golden fibre which earns hard currency. For example, Nadia, the constituency which I represent, is a jute-growing district. There, this time, they are growing much of paddy instead of jute. The prospect of the crop is very good there. But during these lean months, people are starving. There is no modified ration or any ration at all. There is no grain left. People are roaming about in thousands without food. There are no party considerations. Congressmen as well as other party men are roaming about in thousands. There has been looting of the shops and bazaars by the common people in many places like Karimpur, Krishnagar, Nabadwip, Shantipur, etc. In view of this and in view of the fact that the people behind the plough are emaciated and they require support for the future crop, will the Minister consider coming to their help forthwith?

Shri Jagjiwan Ram: I do not have anything to add to what I said. We are doing our best in the context of the availability of foodgrains in the country to help West Bengal to tide over the difficult situation till the next crop comes.

Shri Dhireswar Kalita (Gauhati): Sir, I have found some discrepancy in the statement made by the Minister. In his letter dated 12th June, 1967, the

Deputy Minister, Mr. Ering, has said like this:

> "As regards the position of supply of wheat to Assam, the position is like this. During May, 1967, 3,800 tonnes was despatched. Out of a total quantity of 10,000 tonnes earmarked to be supplied till the 21st June 1967, 3000 tonnes have already been supplied till the 6th June 1967. In addition to this, an additional quantity of 10,000 tonnes of wheat will also be supplied in the third week of this month, but there is likelihood of shortage in this."

In the statement made by the Minister today, it is said:

> "From January to May, 1967, 35.7 thousand tonnes of wheat have been supplied against an allotment of 44.6 thousand tonnes."

In reply to Unstarred Question No. 2244, the Minister of State, Mr. Shinde said as follows:

Statement showing stocks of foodgrains held by State Governments on their own account as on 1st April, 1967

(In 1000 tonnes)

State	*Wheat*
Assam	Nil.

So, I always find that many times the hon. Food Minister promises many things, but actually they do not materialise. Today also he said that 6000 tonnes have been despatched to Assam. I have got a telegram saying that not a single kilogram of wheat has reached Assam up till now and the flour mills are closed.

Mr Speaker: You are making this a food debate. What is your question?

Shri Dhireswar Kalita: I will first quote one more sentence about the labour unrest in the tea gardens:

> "A piquant situation has developed in the tea gardens of Assam following the failure of the managements to supply the labourers with the subsidised cereal rations. Labour unrest has been reported in several tea gardens in Dibrugarh area while a protest strike was organised in Cachar on Monday, nearly one lakh labourers taking part and holding meetings and processions. The problem of providing cereal rations to the workers has assumed serious proportion . . ."

Mr. Speaker: It is really difficult for me. There are 23 names here. There are senior members like your party leader. Please put a question.

Shri Dhireswar Kalita: In view of this, will the hon. Minister consider the question of increasing the quota of wheat to Assam and wheatever he has already committed will he make an immediate and urgent despatch to Assam?

13 hrs.

Shri Jagjiwan Ram: I think the hon. Member was present when I pointed out to the House the difficulty that has arisen out of the difficulties in West Asia and the Suez Canal. I am also presuming that the hon. Member tried to understand the implications of that. In view of that difficulty I am not in a position to increase the supply to Assam over and above what I have done already.

Dr. Ranen Sen (Barasat): The Suez crisis was not there in April. What is the Minister's explanation for the shortfall in April?

Shri Jagjiwan Ram: Because there was no wheat at my disposal. So, there was shortfall.

Shri Ganesh Ghosh (Calcutta South): The Central Government promised to supply West Bengal 15,000 tons of rice every month and, as far as I know, they had promised to supply 85,000 tons of wheat, and not 75,000 tons as stated by the Minister.

(Shri Ganesh Ghosh)

to West Bengal every month. Immediately after the elections, when there was no Suez crisis, in April and May, the Central Government did not supply the entire quota of 15,000 tons of rice in April and 36,000 tons of wheat, out of the promised quota of 85,000 tons, in May to West Bengal. Therefore in all 88,000 tons of foodgrains are till now outstanding. There is no food in West Bengal. People are looting the shops and bazars. In spite of the presence of the Suez Crisis Punjab offers rice to West Bengal. They have offered wheat also. Is the Government prepared, in view of the extraordinary circumstances in West Bengal, to permit the West Bengal Government to get wheat and rice from Punjab to ease the crisis there, especially in view of the failure and reluctance on the part of the Central Government to supply foodgrains to West Bengal because of the UNF Government there?

Shri Jagjiwan Ram: Again, Sir, I will say that the hon. Member does not possess the full information. So far as rice supply is concerned, before the month of June there has been never any shortfall, only in wheat supply there was shortfall. So far as Punjab is concerned, I am afraid, perhaps, the hon. Member has not cared to listen what I have already said.

Dr. Ranen Sen: He put a question as to why long before the Suez crisis there was shortfall in the supply of wheat to West Bengal. The Minister has to answer that.

Shri Jagjiwan Ram: I have already said that availability was not with me in view of much more serious conditions prevailing in famine-stricken areas outside West Bengal.

Shri Ganesh Ghosh: Does he mean to say that the full quota of 15,000 tons of rice was supplied to West Bengal?

Mr. Speaker. Order, order. We cannot go on with arguments like this. For a food debate the Demands for Grants of the Ministry are coming up.

Shri E. K. Nayanar (Palghat): The hon. Minister has said in his statement:

> "It may be mentioned that from March, 1967 West Bengal Government expected to procure two lakh tonnes of rice from within the State but they have been able to procure only about 40,000 tonnes so far. West Bengal has to meet its rice requirements mostly out of their internal availability. It is not possible for the Centre to meet the entire distribution requirement of rice of the State."

This means the entire responsibility is on the State Government. It is not discrimination towards the present non-Congress Government in West Bengal? May I know whether the Central Government will consider the present UNF Government in West Bengal just like the previous Congress Government there? Last year the Central Government helped the Congress Government of the State in the matter of food. Will the Central Government do the same thing now?

Shri Jagjiwan Ram: It can be done only by the joint endeavours of the Centre and the State. If the State Government intensify the procurement there and we supply as we have been doing, with the assistance of Orissa, I think we will be able to do it.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri (Berhampore): The hon. Minister was recently in Calcutta. I understand he had a discussion with the Food Minister and also the Chief Minister there. May I know whether besides their commitments up to June, he was given any idea of the requirements of West Bengal from the Central food pool, for the months of July and August, and up to what extent he is in a position to meet it.

Shri Jagjiwan Ram: I had, as I have said, two long sittings not only with the Chief Minister and Food Minister but the entire Cabinet of West Bengal. We discussed the requirements of West Bengal during these lean months before the arrival of the crop. As I have said, so far as the 15,000 tons of rice is concerned, I will again take it up with the Orissa Government and I hope Orissa will be considerate to meet that. 75,000 tons wheat I will be meeting. Over and above that, it will be my effort to meet the backlog up to 15,000 tons every month.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta North East): Between March and June, that is, before the Suez Canal difficulties arose, there was a shortfall in terms of wheat suplies to Bengal to the extent of 43,000 tons according to what I have been able to find out. Though Bihar's claims were paramount because conditions were very bad there, this happened at a time when in Purulea and Bankura near-starvation conditions had begun. They had begun much earlier, in late April, but in May the position had become very bad and starvation death reports had begun to come in early May. Now, may I know why this thing happened and whether this shortfall is going to be made up or is going to be written off as arrears? Could the Minister tell me on that basis that whatever deficiency there might be in West Bengal, internal procurement or its slow progress, that will not be made an excuse for the Centre's irresponsibility? I fear that after June the Centre is going to wash its hand off the matter altogether, which would be a calamity. The Minister must have some answer in regard to this point.

Shri Jagjiwan Ram: I think the Professor has perhaps not heard what I have said. There was a shortfall, not in March but in April-May. I have admitted it in the House. That was in view of the difficult situation in other parts and short arrivals as well. So far as Purulea and Bankura are concerned, I am not quite sure whether even the West Bengal Government was aware of the seriousness of the situation in that area. As a matter of fact, relief operations of any sizable scale have started only just now.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Starvation deaths were reported a month ago.

Shri Jagjiwan Ram: That might have been so, but the West Bengal Government was not aware of it. Perhaps, it might have been the fault of the local officers. Relief operations have started only just now on any sizable scale. As regards the backlog, I have already said that I have assured the West Bengal Government that in the months of July-August-September I will be allotting 15,000 tons per month to clear off the backlog.

Shri Humayun Kabir (Basirhat): While appreciating the fact that 10,000 tons of extra wheat have been given from Punjab and some broken rice has also been given from Punjab, would the Minister be pleased to answer the two questions? Firstly, is he thinking of sources other than those from which he has so far drawn, namely, Australia and Taiwan, where I understand that rice is available and it can be brought to India without much difficulty and, secondly, diverting some rice from Punjab to Bengal, for which I understand the reluctance of the Government of India has been mainly on account of the fact that most of the rice is sent to Kashmir? In view of the fact that till now the quota of Kashmir had been generally of the order of 50,000 tons, even during the difficult years of 1958-59, has the quota for this year has been raised to 1,50,000 tons? Will the hon. Minister examine and see if some additional rice could be made available to Bengal, from Punjab, from Orissa and from Andhra Pradesh?

Shri Jagjiwan Ram: If Andhra Padesh is good enough to give more than what they have committed to give to Kerala and if Kerala is pre-

[Shri Jagjiwan Ram]

pared to accommodate West Bengal and make some sacrifice, I will have no objection to that.

So far as the availability of rice is concerned, the hon. Member is wrongly informed that such a quantity is being supplied to Jammu and Kashmir. As a matter of fact, the quantity available in Punjab is a very small quantity. What I have offered to West Bengal, as he might have noticed from the statement, is broken rice. If they find that it is suitable for them and if the Punjab Government procures it from the traders in whose hands it is, that quantity will be moved to West Bengal.

Shri Humayun Kabir: What about Taiwan and Australia?

Shri Jagjiwan Ram: We are procuring some wheat from Australia. About Taiwan I do not know.

Shri Chittaranjan Roy (Joynagar): The rice position in West Bengal has caused serious concern. It is also known that food rioting has already started. Hunger knows no law and order. It is gradually converting into anger.

Mr. Speaker: It is too late in the day. Please put a question.

Shri Chittaranjan Roy: The Central Government has put all responsibility on the State Government stating that it is very inefficient and incompetent in procurement. Will the Central Government try to solve this problem and shoulder the responsibility equally as the State Government will also do? Will the Central Government allow the State Government to purchase foodgrains from Andhra, Punjab and Haryana also?

Shri Jagjiwan Ram: In the first place, the question of law and order is a subject for the State Government and if there is any disorder that will prove only the incapacity of the State Government.

Shri Hem Barua: You are using very strong words.

Shri Jagjiwan Ram: So far as taking responsibility is concerned, as I have stated, the Centre alone will not take the responsibility. So far as Andhra is concerned, Andhra has been kind enough to advance 3,000 tonnes as loan. So far as other States are concerned, procurement by other States in their States is not permitted.

Dr. Ranen Sen: He is hiding his incompetency and inefficiency by putting the blame on the West Bengal Government.

13.11 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Report of Salt Department, etc.

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Report of the Salt Department for the year 1965-66. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-758/67].

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report of the Hindustan Machine Tools Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1965-66, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

(ii) Review by the Government on the working of the above Company.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-759/67.]

(3) A copy of the Annual Report of the National Productivity Council for the year 1965-66. [Placed in Library, *see* No. LT-760/67].

(4) A copy of the Annual Report of the Indian Standards Institution for the year 1965-66. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-761/67].

(5) A copy of the Tractors (Price Control) Order, 1967, published in Notification No. S.O. 1118 in Gazette of India dated the 30th March, 1967, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Ac, 1965. [*Placed in Library, see* No. LT-762/67].

(6) A copy each of the following Notifications issued under section 4 of the Tractors (Price Control) Order 1967:—

(i) S.O. 1119 published in Gazette of India dated the 30th March, 1967.

(ii) S.O. 1435 published in Gazette of India dated the 18th April, 1967.

[*Placed in Library, see* No. LT-762/67].

(7) A statement showing reasons for delay in laying the Notifications mentioned at items (5) and (6) above. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-762/67].

AMENDMENT TO ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION OF BOKARO STEEL LIMITED, ETC.

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Amendment to the Article of Association of Bokaro Steel Limited approved at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the members of the Bokaro Steel Limited held on the 20th January, 1967. [*Placed in Library, see* No. LT-763/67].

(2) A copy of the Amendments to the Memorandum of Association and the Articles of Association of the Bokaro Steel Limited, approved at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the members of the Bokaro Steel Limited, held on the 20th March, 1967. [*Placed in Library, see* No. LT-763/67].

(3) A copy of the Annual Report of the Bokaro Steel Limited, for the year 1965-66, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

(ii) Review by the Government on the working of the above Company.

[*Placed in Library, see* No. LT-766/67].

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report of the Hindustan Steelworks Construction Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1964-65, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

(ii) Review by the Government on the working of the above Company.

(5) A statement showing the reasons for delay in laying the Report mentioned at item (4) above.

[*Placed in Library, see* No. LT-764/67].

(6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report of the Hindustan Steel Works Construction Limited, Calcutta for the year 1965-66, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

(ii) Review by the Government on the working of the above Company.

[*Placed in Library, see* No. LT-764/67].

AUDIT REPORT ON ACCOUNTS OF COAL BOARD

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals (Shri P. C. Sethi): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Audit Report on the Accounts of the Coad Board for the year 1965-66, under sub-section (2) of section 12 of the Coal Mines (Conservation and Safety) Act, 1952. [*Placed in Library, see* No. LT-765/67].

ACCOUNTS OF KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES COMMISSION

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Annual Accounts of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission for the year 1964-65 along with the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 23 of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956. [*Placed in Library, see* No. LT-766/67].

(2) A copy of the Audit Report on the Accounts of the Textiles Committee for the period from 22nd August, 1964 to 31st March 1965, under sub-section (4) of section 13 of the Textiles Committee Act, 1963. [*Placed in Library, see* No. LT-767/67].

(3) A copy of the Rubber Board (Service) Amendment Rules, 1967, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 901 in Gazette of India dated the 10th June, 1967, under sub-section (3) of section 25 of the Rubber Act, 1947. [*Placed in Library, see* No. LT-768/67].

12.12 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secreary of Rajya Sabha:—

'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on Friday, the 16th June, 1967, adopted the following motion in regard to the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit:—

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that a Joint Committee of the Houses to be called the *Joint Committee on Offices of* Profit be constituted for the purpose set out in the motion adopted by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 5th June, 1967, and communicated to this House and resolves that this House do join in the said Joint Committee and proceed to elect, in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, five members from among the members of the House to serve on the said Joint Committee".

2. I am further to inform the Lok Sabha that at the sitting of the Rajya Sabha held on Thursday, the 22nd June, 1967, the Chairman declared the following Members of the Rajya Sabha to be duly elected to the said Committee:

1. Shri Sunder Singh Bhandari
2. Shri Lokanath Misra
3. Shri Narayan Patra
4. Shri Biren Roy
5. Shri H. V. Tripathi'.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

FIRST REPORT

Shri D. N. Tiwary (Gopalganj): Sir, I beg to present the First Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Forty-seventh Report of the Estimates Committee (Third Lok Sabha)—Export Risks Insurance Corporation Limited, Bombay (now transfomed into Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation Limited, Bombay).

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

FIRST REPORT

Shri Thirumala Rao (Kakinada): Sir, I beg to present the First Report of the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House.

13.14 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Five Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House from 26th June, 1967 up to 21st July, 1967 will consist of:—

(1) Consideration of any partly discussed Government business carried over from today's Order Paper.

(2) Discussion and voting on the Demands for grants in respect of the General Budget in the order announced by me on the 9th June, 1967.

(3) Discussion under rule 193 on the statement made by the Minister of Home Affairs on 22nd June, 1967, regarding emergency, on Monday, the 26th June, 1967 at 4 P.M.

A statement showing the likely dates on which the Demands of individual Ministries are expected to come up for discussion on the basis of time allotted for each Ministry is being separately furnished to the Lok Sabha Secretariat for circulation to Members.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): As regards the discussion on emergency, I would like to submit that we had given notice under rule 184. If the discussion is on the notice under rule 184, then the House can have amendments, and we can discuss the whole matter, and it will be helpful to Government also. I do do not know why they have accepted a discussion only under rule 193. Under rule 193, there can be a mere discussion only and there can be no decision by the House.

Shri A. B. Vajpayee (Balrampur): What decision is to be taken?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: The decision whether the emergency should continue or should not continue. The House should have an opportunity to express its opinion on this matter.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Once a discussion for a short duration has been accepted under rule 193, it is difficult for me to change it now.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: A notice under rule 184 will give the House an opportunity to move amendments to the motion, whereas under rule 193 there will be a mere discussion only. When notices had been given under rule 184, why has a discussion been fixed under rule 193.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: After taking into consideration all the notices received, the Speaker in his own discretion has fixed a discussion under rule 193.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: It makes a great difference. It should not be left to the discretion of the Speaker at all. I would like to know whether the notice under rule 184 was received first or whether the notice under rule 193 was received first. If notice under rule 184 has been received first in the office, then I think that that should be accepted as the first notice and it cannot be changed in this way.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: As you have already stated, that matter will be decided by the Speaker. Since the hon. Member has raised the question which of the two notices was received first, I think the Chair will take a decision in the matter. But for my part, as I have already submitted it should be a discussion under rule 193.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It appears that after taking into consideration the notices received, the Speaker has fixed a discussion under rule 193, and the matter stands there now.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Who gave the notice first?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह डिस्कशन किस के नोटिस पर हो रहा है, यह तो बतलाइये ?

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Burdwan): Kindly look at rule84. The motion has been given notice of under rule 184. Rule 186 lays down the conditions of admissibility of the motion. If all those conditions (i) to (viii) are complied with, I submit that there is no option to the Speaker but to admit it, and under rule 187 the Speaker should admit it. In this case there can be no question that all the conditions specified in rule 186 are satisfied....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is left to the option of the Speaker and the Speaker has taken a decision.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: The conditions laid down in rule 186 are:

> "(i) it shall raise substantially one definite issue;
>
> (ii) it shall not contain arguments, inferences .
>
> (iii) it shall not refer to the conduct or character of persons except in their public capacity;
>
> (iv) it shall be restricted to a matter of recent occurrence;
>
> (v) it shall not raise a question of privilege....".

Then, there are other conditions also. All those conditions are fulfilled in this case. We have already had such cases in the past more than once, and as you yourself know from your own experience, it is mandatory that the Speaker must admit that motion....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall convey all these expressions of views to the Speaker. Beyond that, I cannot say anything just now.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: We should like to have a discussion under rule 184.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will convey that to the Speaker.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Now that the business for next week has been announced, I want to make the following submissions.

You remember that last time we requested the hon. Minister to place certain documents on the Table. You are aware that this House is sure to discuss the Report of the Monopolies Inquiry Commission and Dr. Hazari's report. Some of us, Shri Madhu Limaye, myself and others, want that the audit report of the New Asiatic Insurance Company and the Ruby General Insurance Company should be laid on the Table. Once we produced an unofficial copy of the audit report where we find that there was scathing criticism of functioning of these two

mpanies. So we want copies of that port. I want a specific answer to is.

Second: We requested the hon. nance Minister, when he laid on the ible, the Report of the Gajendragad- ar Commision, that this House should t an early opportunity to discuss it. e find that all the government em- oyees not belonging to the INTUC, e All India Railwaymen's Federa- on, the All India Employees' Federa- on, the Confedration of Central Gov- rnment employees and the National ederation of Posts and Telegraphs mployees, have decided to boycott e Report because it has not fulfilled eir aspirations and it is against the terim report. So we should have an rly opportunity to discuss it. Only en should Government implement it order to avoid a controversy.

Third: When a calling attention rtice was admitted in this House re- rding retrenchment of central water rriers and sweepers working in fence units with a view to effect eco- omy, the hon. Speaker was in the hair, and he in his wisdom agreed at there should be a fuller discus- on. Dr. Melkote, myself and others ve given notice—about 40 Members all—to have a discussion of this estion. For this also an early op- rtunity should be provided.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : नो डेट नेम्ड मोशन स्वीकार करने वाली समिति ने सदस्यों के अनियत दिन वाले प्रस्तावों पर विचार करके दो प्रस्तावों को प्राथमिकता दी थी। एक प्रस्ताव यह कि जिसमें अमरीका द्वारा पाकिस्तान को सैनिक सहायता मिलने से देश की सीमाओं पर जो तनाव की स्थिति पैदा हो गयी है और दूसरी प्राथमिकता उस समिति ने दी थी पश्चिमी ऐशिया संबंधी प्रस्ताव को। मुझे दुख है इस बात का कि समिति को यह निर्णय लिये हुए 15–20 दिन हो चुके हैं, तीन सप्ताह उसे यह निर्णय लिए हुए व्यतीत हो गये और इस दौरान में आप के माध्यम से संसद कार्य मंत्री से बराबर

अनुरोध कर रहा हूं कि हमारी सीमाओं के ऊपर चीन पाकिस्तान सैनिक दबाव से स्थिति दिनों दिन बिगड़ती जा रही है, देश में चारों ओर से उस के लिए चिन्ता व्याप्त है। उसी प्रकार पश्चिमी ऐशिया संबंध में विदेश मंत्री श्री चागला ने संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में अभी जो अपना मत प्रकट किया है वह एक पक्षीय मत है। आप ने सदन में भी देखा होगा कि सरकार के उस मत से सदन ने अपनी सहमति व्यक्त नहीं की। इसलिए यह दोनों इस प्रकार के महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न हैं जिन पर कि अगले सप्ताह में चर्चा होनी चाहिए और उस के लिए आप संसद कार्य मंत्री को कहें। उस समिति द्वारा जो इस प्रकार से प्रस्ताव सदन में चर्चा किये जाने के लिए स्वीकृत हो जायं उन को इतना महत्व-हीन न समझा जाय कि तीन, तीन सप्ताह निकल जांय और उन पर सदन में चर्चा न हो पाये। अब या तो इस समिति द्वारा इस तरह से प्रस्ताव सदन में चर्चा के लिए स्वीकृत किये जाने की परम्परा को समाप्त कर दिया जाय अन्यथा उन पर सदन में विचार कराया जाना चाहिये और मैं चाहूंगा कि एक, दो या तीन सप्ताह में इस प्रकार के स्वीकृत महत्वपूर्ण प्रस्तावों को अवश्य सदन में चर्चा के लिए रक्खा जाय।

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद (नालंदा) : संसद में पहले प्रत्येक सत्र में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्थिति पर चर्चा हुआ करती थी लेकिन पिछले सत्र में इस पर चर्चा नहीं हुई और इस बार भी चर्चा नहीं हुई। अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्थिति ऐसी गम्भीर हो गयी है कि हमें अपनी परराष्ट्र नीति पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करने की अधिक आवश्यकता है और मैं चाहता हूं कि अगले सप्ताह उस पर बहस के लिए समय दिया जाय।

Shri K. N. Pandey (Padrauna): I had given notice of a no-day-yet-named motion concerning the sugar situation. It was also accepted. I would request the Minister to fix some

[Shri K. N. Pandey]

time for it early so that Members have an opportunity to discuss the matter and find out a solution to the problem.

श्री एस० एन० जोशी (पूना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे मित्र बनर्जी साहब ने आप के सामने जो बात रखी है मैं उस का समर्थन करता हूं। यह मंहगाई भत्ते के बारे में न्यायमूर्ति गजेन्द्रगड़कर की जो रिपोर्ट है उस से वह सम्बन्ध रखता है और केन्द्रीय मजदूर तथा जो राज्य के मजदूर हैं वह सब उस की तरफ आशा भरी निगाहों से देख रहे थे लेकिन उस से कुछ नतीजा नहीं निकला है और अभी मजदूरों ने उस का विरोध करने का फैसला किया है तो मैं हुकूमत से यह प्रार्थना करूंगा कि परिस्थिति के और खराब होने के पहले पहले इस विषय के ऊपर सदन में चर्चा हो जाय और कुछ फैसला उस के ऊपर हम करें। यहां पर शीघ्र ही चर्चा हो जानी चाहिए ताकि मजदूरों के लिए भी और हम लोग जोकि मजदूरों का नेतृत्व करने की कोशिश करते हैं, हम भी अपनी कुछ बात व विचार समझा सकें लेकिन अगर उस के ऊपर कोई चर्चा न हो और फैसला न हो तो हम कुछ कर नहीं पाते हैं।

Shri Hem Barua (Mangaldai): The recent West Asia crisis had raised many problems....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That has been brought before the House just now by Mr. Shastri.

Shri Hem Barua: . . .and this country has to learn a lot of lessons from the recent conflict both military and political. On a previous occasions when I said that this should be discussed, the hon. Minister said that this could be discussed when we discuss the demands of the External Affairs Ministry and all that, but may I submit that that discussion will pertain to the report of the ministry, and it would be merely administrative, nothing of this external or foreign policy is likely to come in. Therefore, would you please ask the Minister to allot a particular day for discussion of the West Asian crisis and the lessons that this country is learning from that crisis?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Minister also has taken note of the concern expressed on all the sides of the House.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: (उज्जैन) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स कमिश्नर की रिपोर्ट पर सदन में चर्चा नहीं की गई है जबकि यह विषय बहुत आवश्यक व महत्वपूर्ण है। दो साल के बाद उन का रिजर्वेशन समाप्त होने जा रहा है इसलिए यह बहुत आवश्यक है कि उस पर यहां सदन में शीघ्र ही बहस हो।

Shri S. S. Kothari (Mandsaur): I would submit that every week there should be two one-hour discussions at least, because there are so many no-day-yet-named motions which have accumulated, and if they are taken up gradually, at least two every week, we can make some progress. Otherwise....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This could be considered. Of course, we will decide it, but financial business needs to be given some priority.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : सुरक्षा मंत्रालय के जो गैर फौजी कर्मचारी हैं उन की बड़े पैमाने पर छंटनी हो रही है तो उस पर भी बहस हो, आधे घंटे की बहस हो या एक घंटे की बहस ही, लेकिन बहस उस पर जरूर हो।

Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterji (Howrah): The question of international affairs should be considered for an entire day in this House. The West Asian crisis has developed in such a way....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: As I have already stated, this has been stressed by almost every member. The Minister will make up his mind.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma (Khamam): Only seven hours have been allotted for external affairs. Most of the members would like to speak, and they should not be deprived, because we want to discuss threadbare external affairs and policies and international situation and all these things. So, members should be given an opportunity to speak, and time should be either extended or we should sit late on both the days.

श्री विभूति मिश्र (मोतीहारी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा ख्याल है कि इस वर्तमान सत्र का नाम बजट सैशन है। बजट पास करने के लिए हम लोग इस सत्र में बैठे हैं इसलिए बजट का जो काम है उस को ठीक से हो जाना चाहिए कल ही आप ने देखा कि पहले दिन बहुत देर तक और मसलों को लेकर यहां बहस की जाती रही और रेलवे बजट जो कि कल पास करना आवश्यक था उसे पास करने के लिए हम लोगों को शाम के साढ़े सात बजे तक हाउस में बैठना पड़ा तब कहीं जाकर रेलवे बजट पास हो पाया . . .

श्री मधु लिमये : तो क्या बुरा हुआ ?

श्री विभूति मिश्र : हम को कह लेने दीजिये।

एक माननीय सदस्य : ओवरटाइम नहीं मिलता।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : सवाल यह है कि जैसा अभी बजट पर जनरल डिस्कशन हुआ तो उस के दौरान देश के जितनी भी मुख्य बातें थीं, जितने भी महत्वपूर्ण विषय और मामले थे, बजट के जनरल डिस्कशन के दौरान आ गये। उस में लेबर संबंधी मामले भी आ गये ; एक्सटरनल एफेयर्स के भी मामले आ गये और फूड, हेल्थ आदि संबंधी मामले भी आ गये गरज कि सारी चीजें उस जनरल डिस्कशन के दौरान आ गईं। अब आगे हमारे सामने हर एक मिनिस्टरी की डिस्कशन के लिए डिमांड्स और ग्रांट्स आयेंगी और उन पर भी हम विस्तार से हाउस में बहस करेंगे और उन को पास करेंगे। लेकिन अब जो अलग अलग विषय के लिए यहां पर अलग अलग दिन निश्चित करने को कहा जा रहा है तो यह बजट सैशन के तो माने नहीं हुए। यह बजट सैशन है और इसलिए यह आवश्यक हो जाता है कि हम बजट संबंधी आय और व्यय के बारे में ठीक से यहां पर चर्चा करें और उसे समय के अनुसार पास करें। जब यह बजट सैशन खत्म हो जाय और दूसरा सैशन आरम्भ हो तो हम और चीजों पर बहस करें। नहीं तो कोई इस तरह से एक्स्टर्नल अफेयर्स की डिमान्ड करता है, कोई लेबर की डिमान्ड करता है। सारी चीजों पर बहस हो गई है। बहस करने से कोई मसला तय होने वाला नहीं है। जो सरकार है जो कैबिनेट है उस से कहिये कि वह फलानी फलानी चीज पर गौर करे।

Shri Sonavane (Pandharpur): The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs instead of giving the weekly business has given the business upto 21st of July. I am afraid that as usual the report of the Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes Commissioner is likely to be kept behind or may be taken up at the fag end of the session. That would not be a very happy state of affairs. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister that it should be taken up immediately after the Budget is passed. The previous practice should not be followed.

Shri Amrit Nahata (Barmer): I would like to reinforce the feelings expressed here; we must devote at least three days to discuss the entire gamut of external affairs, not only West Asia but the entire external affairs so that we may discuss West Asia, China or nuclear proliferation, Mizos and so on. Three days are needed for the external affairs debate.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I fully agree with the sentiments expressed by Shri Sonavane and other friends

[Shri Ram Subhag Singh]

that the Scheduled Castes Commissioner's report should be discussed, but as he himself suggested, I will find time for this only after the budget is over. Regarding the point of Shri Bibhuti Mishra, he aptly pointed out that this was mainly a budget session and so the House should devote itself entirely to the discussion of the budget till the 21st of July. About Hazare report, it will be considered after the conclusion of the financial business.

श्री मधु लिमये : इस को पहले लीजिये आप खुद तो मंत्रियों की लाज बचा नहीं रहे हैं। हम उस के लिये कोशिश करते हैं तो आप अड़ंगा डालते हैं। कम से कम हजारी रिपोर्ट तो आ जाये।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : अगर सचमुच माननीय सदस्य की लाज बचाने की इच्छा हो तो उस से मैं सहमत हूं। लेकिन उन के दिल में तो कुछ दूसरी बात है।

श्री जोशी ने और श्री बनर्जी ने डी० ए० के बारे में कहा। आप को ख्याल होगा कि उस दिन माननीय वित्त मंत्री और उपप्रधान मंत्री ने बतलाया था कि कैबिनट में विचार होने के बाद इस पर डिस्कशन कराया जायेगा।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : मेरा कहना यह है कि आप कैबिनट में विचार कर लीजिये। यह आप का हक है, लेकिन चूंकि रिपोर्ट निकल चुकी है और उस से लोगों में काफी असन्तोष है, इस लिये हम चाहते हैं कि इस पर बहस हो जाये और हम कोई संशोधन ला सकें, जिस से हम लोगों कोई तसल्ली बख्श जवाब दे सकें। इस लिये आप कैबिनेट में इस पर विचार जरूर करें, लेकिन अगर यहां बहस होने के बाद करें तो उस से लोगों को सन्तोष होगा।

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: About the laying of the audit reports from the Ruby and Asiatic companies, I might be permitted to say that these are old reports and the erstwhile Minister of State for finance claimed on the floor of the House that the reports were confidential. But I do not want to go into that. On that plea, the Speaker Lad stated that it was open to Government to claim a particular kind of privilege or secrecy in public interest. However, in response to a reply by the late Prime Minister Shri Jawaharlal Nehru on 30th April 1963, certain documents were laid on the Table of the House to remove misunderstandings that had arisen and to prevent wrong inferences being drawn. It was further clarified by the Law Minister on 30th April 1963 that some of the comments of the auditors of the organisation were themselves later on negatived by facts. The auditor had reached certain wrong conclusions. Placing of a report which in part was erroneous would not only not serve public interest but would be definitely harmful and injurious. Anyway, I will consult the concerned Ministers and shall try to meet the demands made here.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : श्री काशी नाथ पाण्डेय और दूसरे साथियों ने कहा नो डे बेट नेम्ड मोशन्स के बारे में। तीन नो डे बेट नेम्ड मोशन हैं, जिन में से एक पाकिस्तान के बारे में और दूसरा चीन के बारे में है, जिन के बारे में सभी पार्टियों ने सोचा कि लिया जाना चाहिये। उन के ऊपर डिस्कशन कराने का प्रबन्ध हम लोग करेंगे क्योंकि उस से अलग हम को नहीं रहना चाहिये।

छंटनी के बारे में श्री मधु लिमये ने कहा कि वहां छंटनी हो रही है। डिफेन्स मिनिस्ट्री की डिमान्ड 26 तारीख को आ रही है। वह सब से पहले आ रही है अगर आप उस में इस पर विचार कर लें तो अच्छा है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : पिछड़ी जातियों के बारे में ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : पिछड़ी जातियों के ही मैंने प्रारम्भ किया था। उस वक्त शायद आप सुन रहे थे। वेस्ट एशिया के बारे में मैंने पिछले दिन कहा था कि वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री से बात कर के बतलाऊंगा। मैंने उन से परामर्श किया, लेकिन वह बाहर चले गये। एक्स्टर्नल एफेयर्स की डिमान्ड पर डिस्कशन 12 जुलाई को है। जब वे लौटेंगे तब उन से परामर्श कर के अगर कोई तिथि तय होगी तब बतलाऊंगा। नाहाटा जी ने भी इसी के बारे में कहा कि एक्स्टर्नल अफेयर्स का समय बढ़ाया जाये, श्रीमती लक्ष्मीकान्तम्मा जी ने भी कहा और श्री चटर्जी ने वेस्ट एशिया के बारे में कहा। जब उस पर डिस्कशन होगा तब एक घंटा बढ़ाना तो हमेशा अध्यक्ष महोदय के अधिकार में होता है। वे स्वयं सोचेंगे।

Shri Shashi Ranjan (Puri): She has demanded three days.

डा० राम सुभग सिंह: ठीक है, सारी बात बिजिनेस ऐडवाइजरी कमेटी में तय होती है।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, I wanted to get a clarification about the audit reports on the New Asiatic and Ruby General Insurance Companies.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has already said that he would consult the concerned Ministry.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: That is all right, but what I want to say is that we have a sad experience about these two reports. For the last five years I have been trying to get them, but I have failed and even with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, I failed. My point is that before the Hazare report is discussed, these audit reports should come.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Poonacha.

14.28 hrs.

STATEMENT RE DISLOCATION OF TRAIN SERVICES ON CERTAIN SECTIONS OF EASTERN AND SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAYS

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): From 1st April to 17th June, 1967, there have been 128 cases of hold-ups of trains on Eastern and South-Eastern Railways in West Bengal. This has resulted in detention and cancellation of several trains, causing serious inconvenience to travelling public. These cases mainly concern smuggling and looting of rice and acts of hooliganism by anti-social elements. There have also been 6 cases of robbery. 35 members of railway staff were assaulted and injured. The anti-social elements hold up trains by pulling alarm chains, disconnecting nose-pipes and squatting over the track.

It hardly needs emphasis that interference with the train running and train passing staff is fraught with serious danger in that they might, intimidation or loss of morale, be led to take action which may be prejudicial to safe running of trains. In any case, both punctual running of trains and rendering an efficient service to the public has become difficult. On certain occasions, use of unjustifiable hold-ups has led to complete cessation of traffic for some time over important sections.

The General Manager, Eastern Railway, approached the Chief Minister of West Bengal and apprised him of the position. The Police authorities of West Bengal were also kept informed of the developments from time to time. Having regard to the seriousness of the situation, the General Manager requested the Chief Minister to use his good offices to help the railways in maintaing the normal running of trains. As the situation was progressively deteriorating and the State Police Reserves were fully stretched due to difficult law and order position in the districts, the Inspector-General of Police, West Bengal, sent a wireless message of the Inspector-General,

[Shri C. M. Poonacha]

Railway Protection Force, Railway Board, on 20th June, requesting for 8 coys. of the Railway Protection Special Force. The Inspector-General, Railway Protection Force took prompt action in moving the coys. the same day to Calcutta. The Inspector-General, Railway Protection Force flew to Calcutta on 22nd June and held a meeting with the Inspector-General of Police, West Bengal, his Additonal Inspector-General of Police, Dy. Inspectors-General of Police and Suptds. of Police. The Inspector-General of Police, West Bengal, has expressed his gratitude for the prompt action taken by the Ministry of Railways.

Inspector-General of Police, West Bengal, has assured the Inspector-General, Railway Protection Force, that the State Police will do their best to give protection to the railways against the forces of disorder.

It has been decided that the State Police will send Police parties with a Sub Inspector or Asstt. Sub Inspector to escort trains and such escorts will be strengthened with the manpower of the Railway Protecion Force. The Chief Security Officers of Eastern, South-Eastern and Northeast Frontier Railways are rendering full assistance to the West Bengal Police.

These arrangements will ensure safety to the travelling public who were subjected to untold harassments by anti-social elements and were insisting on the authorities concerned to provide necessary security during their travel by arranging armed escorts to the passenger trains.

The Ministry of Home Affairs are also being kept informed of these developments. All possible steps are being taken to restore normal conditions for safe running of trains.

I felt that these matter should be brought to the notice of the Hon'ble Members, as they would have been anxious to know the correct position pertaining to this area.

Shri Hem Barua (Mangaldai): May I seek a clarification?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is a rather disquieting situation. Instead of just now seeking clarification, if some hon. member gives notice, I would permit a short discussion.

Shri Hem Barua: Just one clarification, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If it is just one question, I can permit, but I see many hon. members rising up.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (उज्जैन) : हमने नोटिस दे रखा है और आप हमें सवाल पूछने नहीं देते हैं ।

श्री रणबीर सिंह (रोहतक) : वहां पर गदर मचा हुआ है । कोई गवर्नमेंट वहां है ही नहीं । हमें ये बदनाम करते रहते हैं . . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You will get an opportunity, but not now. So many members are anxious to know the state of affairs there. From the statement it appears that safe running of trains there has become difficult.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): This may be one-sided story. You should get the report directly from the Chief Minister of West Bengal. This House is being utilised to damn the West Bengal Government. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All of you will resume your seats.

I have already stated that an opportunity will be given, because from the statement everybody feels that safety of travel, law and order and other matters are involved. Many members would like to put question. As I said, later on an opportunity will be provided.

श्री रणबीर सिंह : हमें दबाया न जाए । यह मामला बहुत सीरियस है । कांग्रेस वालों को जकर बुलाया जाए । हमें अब एक्सपोज इनको करने का मौका मिला है । हर वक्त ये हमें जूते लगाते हैं । आज हम देखना चाहते हैं । हमें जकर मौका मिलना चाहिये ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am not saying no opportunity would be given. Certainly opportunity will be given, but not now.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta North East): I would raise a point of propriety rather than of order. I cannot raise a point of order in regard to what you have chosen to say in you wisdom. However, you have let fall certain observations which appear to me to go against the sense of propriety with which proceedings of the House ought to be conducted. You have given an *obiter dictum* that from the statement we have heard, it seems railway travel in that part of the country has become a precarious proposition.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I never used the word 'precarious.' I said, safe running of trains is difficult.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: You have said something which virtually amounts to that. This is a very highly loaded statement. (*Interruption*).

I know the kind of conspiracy which goes on, but it goes against the grain when the Chair chooses to make an obiter dictum of this sort. I beg of you, Sir, not to make this kind of an observation, and to behave differently.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When I made cetain observations I have made them keeping in view the responsibilty of the Railways.

Shr H. N. Mukerjee: You have no business to make observations which can be interpreted in a very different light.

Mr. Deputy-Speake: I cannot understand why you are so much touchy.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Because you behaved in that fashion from the Chair. You have not forgotten that you are sitting in these benhces (*Interruption*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am not permitting any questions just now.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: You are in the Chair now, you are not a Congress Member.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: You should expunge your own remarks.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Banerjee, I will have to call you to order. What I have said is within my right.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: You can expunge many things. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes, certainly. Please resume your seat.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: But there is a calculated attempt to maign the Government of West Bengal.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: You are not to champion the cause of the Government from the Chair.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is not a question of my becoming the champion of this side or the other. I have made an objective observations.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: For God's sake do not forget that you are the Deputy-Speaker.:

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have made an objective observation. I have said that I would permit all Members concerned to put some questions or raise a discussion but at later date. There is nothing objectionable (*Interruptions*). I take strong exception to the remarks made by Shri Banerjee. If they are repeated I will have to take action.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What remarks, Sir?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Please resume your seat.

Shri V. Krishnamoorthi (Cuddalore): Sir, I rise to a point of order. The hon. Minister of Railways has made a statement regarding the railways and it is up to the House to discuss it or to put questions to elicit information. Certainly, you, Sir, the Deputy-Speaker jumped to the conclusion and made an allegation, a charge, that is dis-heartening. Is it monducive to the proper conduct of business of this House? That is the only thing I would like to know.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have made certain observations to show that it deserves a discussion.

Shri V. Krishnamoorthi: The House is not at all agreeing with the observation that you made. You may make that observation as Member here. After occupying the Chair you cannot make such an observation.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When so many hon. Members were rising in their seats, I said I would not permit any questions at this stage.

Shri V. Krishnamoorthi: You cannot presume things and make an observation.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is there objectionable, I do not understand. You can see from the records what I have said. I am within my rights to make objective observations on a statement like this.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Burdwan): Sir, you are perfectly within your rights to make an objective remark with regard to a particular problem. I take it that it was not your intention to cast any reflection on the efficiency, honesty or capacity of the West Bengal Government. May I have an assurance from you?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It was not at all my intention. I am concerned with the Railways. Where is the question of Government of West Bengal there?

Shri Randhir Singh: There is civil war in West Bengal. We should be ashamed of such a government if it is there. There is no Government. Trains are being looted.

Shri Thirumala Rao (Kakinada): Sir, the hon. Minister made a factual statement giving the information that the Government could gather from the offices of the West Bengal Government, from I. G. Police West Bengal, from their Railway Securit Police officers, and there was perfect co-operation between those two wings. There is no question of any aspersion being cast from the Chair. You have given a ruling that the matter can be raised, if there was any grievance from the other side, in a half-hour discussion or one-hour discussion and they can ask for further information from the Government. Hon. Members cannot trasgress your ruling like this. There is no further question to be asked on this. I say that the House should bow to your ruling and pass on to the next item.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न सुनिये। मैं कितनी बार खड़ा हुआ हूं, लेकिन आप सुनते ही नहीं हैं। आप दूसरे सदस्यों को अवसर दे रहे हैं। आप मुझे भी मौका दीजिए।

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, on a point of order.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sorry We have to pass on to the next item.

Shri Hem Barua: May I sumbit very honestly that when you said that you would not listen to anybody, we were satisfied with that. But, after saying that, you listened to so many Members here, there and everywhere. If you were true to your words and did not allow anybody to speak, I would not have minded.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He should remember that members from both sides have been given opportunity.

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, I have stood up persistently, wanting to raise a point of order. Every time you said "Please sit down. I will give you an opportunity later." Now, you have passed on to the next item. That is why we feel so much about it. We are expressing only our agony and not anger.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I do not think any Member of this House would agree with your observation that you are neglected in this House. You get a major share.

Shri Hem Barua: Since I come from an under-developed State, there is a tendency on the part of the Chair to neglect peoples coming from an under-developed state like Assam. That is my complsit.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: A highly sophisticated person like you should not make such an observation, simply because you happen to come from a particular constituency. This is not being fair either to your constituency or to your State.

Shri E. K. Nayanar (Palghat): Sir, on a point of order. What have discussed this issue for the last 15 minutes. I raised this question three times but you did not allow me to ask a question. Now this discussion has been going on for 15 minutes. If only you had allowed one question each to some members, this would have been over in no time. The hon. Minister has submitted a report, which gives one version. We want to know the other version also. At the same time, we want to express our opinion about that report. Why could you not allow that? Already 20 minutes have been spent. It would have beeen ovr earlier if you had allowed questions.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no question of side here. The Minister has given an objective assessmeent of the situation.

Shri E. K. Nayanar: How can we rely on that?

Shri S. Kandappan (Mettur): How can you say that it is objective?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is my view.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय रेलवे मंत्री ने जो वक्तव्य दिया है, उस से हमें बड़ी चिन्ता हो गई है, क्योंकि वहां सारी जनता पर बड़ा आतंक छाया हुआ है और किसी का जीवन सुरक्षित नहीं है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That will be raised later on. Not on a point of order You can mention it when I have permitted a discussion. Not now.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : हम इस सम्बन्ध में मंत्री महोदय से और जानकारी लेना चाहते हैं । हम जानना चाहते हैं कि वहां पर जो ये सारी घटनायें हो रही हैं, क्या उनमें किसी विदेशी सरकार का हाथ है, क्या उस में चीन का हाथ है, क्या ये सब घटनायें चीन के द्वारा कराई जा रही हैं ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no point of order. We will now take up the next item. Shri P. C Sethi

---

14.45 hrs

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO S.Q. No. 541 RE. PRICE OF STEEL AFTER DECONTROL

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals (Shri P. C. Sethi): In my reply to Starred Question No. 541 given in Lok Sabha *on 16th June, 1967* I have stated as follows:

(Price of standard categories in rupees per tonne as announced by Joint Plant Committee)

Item	Price before 1-5-67 (f. o. r. rail head station)	Price after 1-5-67 (f. o. r. rail head station)	Increase in price	Percentage of increase
Wheels & Tyres*				
New Design	1286	1356	70	5
Old Design	1140	1373	233	20
Axles*				
New Design	1394	1464	70	5
Old Design	2109	2362	253	12

*F. O. R. Works.

[Shri P. C. Sethi]

There was an error in the Joint Plant Committee price announcement dated 1-5-67 which has since been corrected by them. The correct position is as under :—

Item	Price before 1-5-57 (f. o. r. rail head station)	Price after 1-5-67 (f. o. r. rail head station)	Increase in price	Percentage of increase
*Wheel & Tyres**				
New Design	1286	1356	70	5
Old Design	1140	1210	70	6
*Axles**				
New Design	1394	1464	70	5
Old Design	1109	1179	70	6

*F. O. R. Works.

Shri S. S. Kothari (Mandsaur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I have to say something on this.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has corrected himself. You can raise it on some other occasion, not now.

14.46 hrs.

ELECTIONS TO COMMITTEES

(i) Coffee Board

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): Sir, on behalf of Shri Dinesh Singh, I beg to move the following:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (2)(b) of Section 4 of the Coffee Act, 1942, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Coffee Board for a term of three years, subject to the other provisions of the said Act."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (2)(b) of Section 4 of the Coffee Act, 1942, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Coffee Board for a term of three years, subject to the other provisions of the said Act."

The motion was adopted.

(ii) Rubber Board

Shri Shafi Qureshi: Sir, on behalf of Shri Dinesh Singh, I beg to move the following:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (3)(e) of Section 4 of the Rubber Act, 1947, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Rubber Board for a term of three years, subject to the other provisions of the said Act."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (3)(e) of Section 4 of the Rubber Act, 1947, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of

the Rubber Board for a term of three years, subject to the other provisions of the said Act."

The motion was adopted.

(iii) CARDAMOM BOARD

Shri Shafi Qureshi: Sir, on behalf of Shri Dinesh Singh, I beg to move the following:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (3)(c) of Section 4 of the Cardamom Act, 1965, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Cardamom Board for a term of three years, subject to the other provisions of the said Act."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (3)(c) of Section 4 of the Cardamom Act, 1965, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Cardamom Board for a term of three years, subject to the other provisions of the said Act."

The motion was adopted.

14.47 hrs.

RULES COMMITTEE

SECOND REPORT

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): Sir, I beg to move the following:

"That this House agrees with the Second Report of the Rules Committee laid on the Table on the 22nd June, 1967."

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That this House agrees with the Second Report of the Rules Committee laid on the Table on the 22nd June, 1967."

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (उज्जैन) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सवालों के नोटिस की अवधि के सम्बन्ध में जो परिवर्तन किया गया है, उस से हमारे अधिकारों पर कुठाराघात होता है। अब तक यह स्थिति रही है कि सवाल करने के लिए हमें दस दिन की मियाद मिलती है, लेकिन अब हमें 21 दिन पहले नोटिस देना पड़ेगा और फिर हमें जवाब मिलेगा। अगर एक महीने का सेशन होगा, तो हमारे लिए एक समस्या पैदा हो जायेगी। कई विशेष घटनायें और बातें ऐसी होती हैं, जिन के लिए इतना लम्बा नोटिस नहीं दिया जा सकता है। इस परिवर्तन से हमारा अधिकार छिन जायेगा।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Rules Committee has taken all these things into consideration. If you have any grievance against it, you can refer the matter to the Rules Committee for revision. That is the only solution.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : ऐसी बात नहीं है। आप इस रिपोर्ट पर सदन की मुहर लगाने जा रहे हैं। उसके बाद यह व्यवस्था अन्तिम हो जायेगी और तब कोई अपील करता रहे, उस पर निर्णय हो, न हो। अब तक स्थिति यह है कि दस दिन की सूचना देने पर सामान्य प्रश्न को स्वीकार कर लिया जाता है। लेकिन अगर 21 दिन की अवधि निश्चित कर दी जाती है, तो जब सदन का अधिवेशन समाप्त होने लगेगा, उस समय कठिनाई उत्पन्न होगी। उस समय यह 21 दिन की अवधि तो उपलब्ध नहीं होगी और अगर हम अल्प-सूचना प्रश्न भेजते हैं, तो उस के सम्बन्ध में नियम यह है कि मिनिस्टर चाहे, तो उस को स्वीकार करे और चाहे, तो उस को स्वीकार न करे। अब तक का हमारा

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

अनुभव यह है कि मिनिस्टर अधिकांश अल्प-सूचना प्रश्नों को स्वीकार नहीं करते हैं। इस के विपरीत सामान्य प्रश्नों की स्वीकृति अध्यक्ष पर निर्भर करती है और कोई सामान्य प्रश्न स्वीकृत होने पर मंत्रालय को उसका जवाब देने के लिए निश्चित रूप से बाध्य कि ा जा सकता है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि सामान्य प्रश्नों के नोटिस की अवधि को दस दिन ही रहने दिया जाये और उस में कोई परिवर्तन न किया जाये।

श्री रणबीर सिंह (रोहतक) : मैं शास्त्री जी से इत्तिफ़ाक करता हूं। सब सदस्य यह समझते हैं कि 21 दिन का टाइम ज्यादा है। इस लिए इस को पहले की तरह दस दिन ही रहने दिया जाये। दिस रिपोर्ट शुड बि सेन्ट बैक टु दि कमेटी। इट शुड नाट बि पास्ड।

श्री अ० सि० सहगल (बिलासपुर) : उपा यक्ष महोदय, पिछले पंद्रह वर्षों से जिस नियम के अधीन् आज तक इस सदन का काम चला है, आज कौन सी ऐसी स्थिति उत्पन्न हो गई है, जिसमें उस नियम को बदलने की जरूरत पड़ी है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि ऐसी कौन सी दिक्कतें पेश आई हैं, जिन की वजह से नोटिस के पीरियड को दस दिन के स्थान पर इक्कीस दिन किया जा रहा है। मैं आप से और इस हाउस से यह निवेदन करूंगा कि दस दिन की मियाद को जारी रखना चाहिए। मान लीजिए कि एक महीने का सेशन है। उस के शुरू होने के कुछ दिन बाद अगर हम कोई सवाल भेजना चाहते हैं, तो इक्कीस दिन न होने की वजह से हम कोई भी प्र श्न नहीं भेज सकेंगे। इसलिए इस दिक्कत को दूर करने के लिए दस दिन का समय ही जारी रहना चाहिए।

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta (Delhi Sadar): Sir, I rise on a point of order....

Shri Randhir Singh: How can he speak on this? He is a member of the Rules Committee; he is an interested party.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You are a member of the Rules Committee.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: I want to rise on a point of order.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No, no.

श्री यशपाल सिंह कुशवाह (भिंड) : श्रीमन् शास्त्री जी ने जो विचार व्यक्त किए हैं मैं उस से सहमत हूं और जो यह संशोधन पेश किया जा रहा है नियमों में उस में जो कठिनाई है, सारे सदस्यों के अधिकारों पर जो कुठाराघात होगा उस का मैं भी विरोध करता हूं। इसलिए मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि इस रिपोर्ट को रूल्स समिति के पास पुनर्विचार के लिए वापस किया जाय।

Shri K. K. Nayanar (Palghat): I agree with some of the points of the hon. Members. Some amendments have been made in the rules. We want more explanation from the members of the Rules Committee as to why they extended the period of 10 days to 21 days.

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : श्रीमन्, शास्त्री जी ने, कछवाय जी ने, रणधीर सिंह जी ने, सरदार अमर सिंह सैगल ने तथा और माननीय सदस्यों ने जो यह कहा कि दस दिन के बाद तिथि बढ़ाकर 21 दिन की जा रही है, वैसी बात नहीं है। न्यूनतम तिथि दस दिन की ही रहेगी। अधिकतम 21 दिन का किया गया है और यदि वह इस को पढ़ें तो स्पष्ट हो जायगा।

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am sorry that there is a misunderstanding of the rules which we have sought to amend. The practice has been, of course, that 10 days minimum notice must be given for a Question to be answered in the House. That rule has not been touched by us. But what was happening

was that on the first day of the session, a Member gave Questions for the whole of the session, say, he gives a Question on the 1st of May for the 8th of August. Now, this Question, when it comes to be answered in the House, becomes outdated—it has no relevance, no topicality—and, therefore, in order to see that Questions of immediate importance are taken up, this inordinately long period available to Members has been shortened. The maximum period in which you can give notice has been brought to 21 days. Let there not be any misunderstanding about it.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: After this explanation, no further discussion is necessary. He has made it clear.

Shri Hem Barua (Mangaldai): I want to say another thing. When this lunch hour was introduced, my hon. friend, Mr. Nath Pai, said that there was no use for introducing the lunch hour if we are to be condemned to the type of food that is served in the Parliament House cafeteria. We had the honour to visit the cafeteria one day and we submitted ourselves to the position of Guinea-pig' experiment there and after consuming the food what happened was that I will not say what happened to us. So, either you improve the food there or you cancel the lunch hour.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will come to that later.

The question is:

> "That this House agrees with the Second Report of the Rules Committee laid on the Table on the 22nd June, 1967."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What have you to say regarding the lunch hour?

Shri Hem Barua: Either improve the food there or cancel the lunch hour.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I have request to make the House. There the Companies Tribunal (Abolition Bill on the Order Paper for considera tion and passing. This will have t be assented to by the President. would request the House to extend th time by one hour for the Governmen Business, that is, to 4 O'clock and th Private Members' Business may b taken up at 4 O'clock after this Bill adopted.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): the intention of the hon. Minister that that Bill will start just now an it will be finished by four O'clock, h is mistaken. Sometimes we find th the formation of a tribunal is ther then, it is abolished, and we find th Government are oscillating betwee formation and abolition of tribunal So, we want enough time for the di cussion of this Bill. If the hon. Mini ter thinks that we would pass th Bill by 4 p.m. he is mistaken, and shall not be a party to that.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Burdwan Let us start it and then let us see.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Let me declar it clearly even now that it will cont nue even on the 26th instant.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : अगर मान भी लिया जाय कि दूसरा बिजनेस चार बजे शुरू हो, लेकिन क्या यह जरूरी है कि यह बिल चार बजे तक खत्म हो जाना चाहिये । अगर खत्म नहीं हुआ और अधिक सदस्यों ने विवाद में हिस्सा लिया, तब क्या होगा ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : कांग्रेस वालों का टाइम दे देंगे ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have note what the hon. Member has said. L us start with it and let us see ho we proceed with it.

14.56 hrs.

COMPANIES TRIBUNAL (ABOLITION) BILL

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): I beg to move:

> "That the Bill to provide for the abolition of the Companies Tribunal and for matters connected therewith, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

As hon. Members would recall, quite some time back, Government had appointed a commission known as the Vivian Bose Commission to inquire into the affairs of certain companies. This commission had reported various malpractices and gross irregularities in the management of some companies and made certain recommendations for the amendment of the Companies Act. While considering the report of the Vivien Bose Commission, it was noticed that due to inadequacies in the law, persons who may be said to have acted in an undesirable way in corporate management could not be easily or fairly soon removed from their positions of authority. To remedy this situation, powers were taken by Government to remove such persons from their directorship etc. in all companies, after giving them a due hearing.

In order to ensure speedy disposal and also for affording due consideration of the representations of the affected persons, it was decided to place the decision in regard to such matters in the hands of a tribunal with a judicial bias. Accordingly, the Companies Act, 1956, was amended in 1963, providing for the constitution of a tribunal and empowering it with the power of making recommendations to the Central Government for removal of directors etc. from the management.

The tribunal was constituted on 1st July, 1964. Subsequently, the jurisdiction of the tribunal was extended by amending the Companies Act in 1964 and 1965 and also by issue of a notification under section 10A of the Companies Act whereby some of the powers which were exercised by the Central Government and the Court were also vested in the tribunal.

At the time of setting up the tribunal, it was intended, especially in relation to proceedings under section 388B that the findings of the tribunal, quickly given, would enable the Central Government to remove from office, even before the expiry of the term, persons who had committed acts of fraud, misfeasance or indulged in some other malpractices or irregularities in the management of companies The very idea behind the tribunal was to protect public interest which largely depends on quick action.

Up till now, only one case was filed under section 388B and that too has been subjected to a stay order by the Calcutta High Court before which a writ petition was filed, and an appeal is pending before the division Bench, and hence the tribunal has not been able to take it up at all. Our experience has also shown that the writ jurisdiction of the High Court is more often than not likely to prevent the tribunal from starting its proceedings or continuing them uninterruptedly. Since every finding or decision of the tribunal is appealable on points of law, its procedure has been meticulous and the proceedings long and protracted. Hence it is felt that the tribunal has not been able to achieve the desired objective and to make its impact either by injecting health in the corporate management or by building up a wealth of case law which would lay down standards and norms for the corporate sector of our economy.

Further, in regard to the working of the tribunal, there has been a persistent criticism, particularly in big commercial centres like Calcutta and Bombay, that it is very inconvenient and expensive for the litigant public to pursue their cases before the tribunal whose headquarters are at Delhi.

The Tribunal has no doubt been sitting at outside places in Benches. But such sittings have been few and far between. The suggestion to strengthen the Tribunal by constituting more Benches involves considerable financial expenditure, at least Rs. 6-7 lakhs more annually, and one cannot be certain that sufficient work-load will develop.

15 hrs.

After taking into consideration all these facts and circumstances attending on this question, Government have decided to abolish the Tribunal with effect from 1 July, 1967. The Bill seeks to implement this objective. It is proposed to revert back to the old scheme of jurisdiction vesting in the Central Government or the Court, as the case may be, before the Companies Tribunal was created in 1963. In respect of the new jurisdiction, that is, in court proceedings under sections 388B, 388C and 388D of the Act, it is proposed that the jurisdiction should vest in the High Court who should inquire into such cases, record findings and pass suitable orders of disqualification. The findings of the High Court against directors etc. under these sections shall be binding on the Central Government who shall remove such directors from the management. Trial of these cases by the High Court is likely to cut down writ petitions and will thus probably lead to a more expeditious disposal than by Tribunal.

Incidentally, I may also point out that the proposal does not involve any expenditure; on the other hand, it will result in a saving of approximately Rs. 2,80,000 per year.

Therefore, I commend the Bill for the consideration of the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the abolition of the Companies Tribunal and for matters connected therewith, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration".

The non-official business is to start at 3 P.M. shall we postpone it till 4 P.M. so as to dispose of this Bill?

Shri S. Kandappan (Mettur): The non-official Bill which will be taken up for resumption of discussion is a very important one. We should have more time for that also. This aspect may also be borne in mind. If we do not begin discussion of it now, I think it would be difficult to get through with it.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Burdwan): Let us dispose of this Bill first. It may take an hour only.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): This is not going to the Rajya Sabha. It has come from it. Naturally, there is no hurry. The non-official business should not suffer. I do not know what is the urgency for this Bill. The Tribunal will be abolished. But the Bill cannot be finished today.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: I think it can be finished in an hour.

Shri F. A. Ahmed: The subject-matter of this Bill is, I feel, not controversial. As I have pointed out, the object is to abolish the Tribunal with effect from 1 July, 1967. Today is the 23rd.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Abolish it on Monday. कोई मुहूर्त थोड़े ही है, मंडे को एबोलिश कर लीजिये।

Shri F. A. Ahmed: After it is passed by this House, it will have to be sent to the President for his assent. As hon. Members are aware, the President is leaving the country on Sunday and will be away for some days and will not be back till the 3rd or 4th July. So I crave the indulgence of the House to sit a little longer and help me get through this Bill. I am sure the urgency will be appreciated by hon. Members and they will agree to this proposal.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We will try to curtail the debate and finish it.

Shri S. Kandappan: Would it be feasible?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We will try.

Shri Sonavane (Pandharpur): We have agreed.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: It is not a very controversial measure.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We shall have five minutes to a speaker.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: No, no. Kindly read the Bill and then make your suggestion.

An hon. Member: We want enough time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Do you agree to start the non-official business at 4 O'clock?

Some hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Mr. Chatterjee may begin. Let us see. We will try to finish it in one hour.

Shri Randhir Singh (Rohtak): Not more than seven minutes to each speaker.

Shri Sonavane: Let the motion be placed before the House by the Chair.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

> "That the Bill to provide for the abolition of the Companies Tribunal and for matters connected therewith, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration"

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: I had the privilege to appear in a number of important cases before this Companies Tribunal. All of us know that during the second world war a lot of expansion of companies took place. A large number of companies came into existence, and unfortunately for India, a very powerful industrial oligarchy was built up which controlled a number of companies. Then, after the world war was over, it was detected that a lot of fraud and chicanery and malpractices was taking place in the company world, and therefore the Bhabha Committee was appointed, the a very powerful committee with experienced men functioned. They took evidence. You know the Bhabha Committee report was well received. It made a thorough good job of its work and they decided that very strong action should be taken in order to check frauds and irregularities and especially malpractices. The greatest difficulty was that the minority of the shareholders was at the mercy of the directorate, the powerful men who control the company. That was the great defect in our company law administration.

Then we tried to have the company law amended. I was associated with the Select Committee, and we sat for one year practically week after week, and ultimately we produced the biggest company law in the whole world, with, I think, we have 658 or 659 sections. We had beaten the Cohen Committee, we had beaten the English law and the other laws in the world, but we have made it more complicated.

With my experience in a number of cases before the Company Law Tribunal, I ought to say this. We had the good fortune of having an eminent Judge of the Bombay High Court as the Judge of this Compay Law Tribunal. Possibly you know him, Mr. Justice Gokhale. I must say he was a very patient, very careful, very objective, very courteous Judge, but I must say that none of our objectives had at all been fulfilled, all our cherished desires, all our aims and aspirations were absolutely negatived. I take it that the Minister will also agree with me that there is no question of casting of reflection on the Judge himself. There is no question of insinuation against any member of the tribunal. They did their best, but they were bogged by the procedural difficulties.

I remember I was appearing for one company which is associated with a big mill in Bewar in Rajasthan. For two years the preliminary application was pending and it is still going on

from time to time. The entire object has been rendered nugatory and illusory because the main objective was quick decision, to find out the man who has committed fraud and to remove him before his term expires. There is an annual or biennial election. Before one year if you find the man has committed any malpractice, drive him out. But the Company Tribunal goes on from day to day, week to week, and after hearing three or four days the tribunal has to go to Bombay to hear the Bennett, Coleman case or some other case. I was also associated with that and there were interminable proceedings.

The whole difficulty was this. We had unfortunately, put in a clause, that the Civil Procedure Code was applicable under section 10(c) with regard to production of documents, enforcing attendance of witnesses, requiring deposits, and other matters like examination of witnesses, granting of adjournment, issue of commissions and so on and so forth. You know our Civil Procedure Code which is really a copy from another law of a foreign country has been responsible for too may of our law's delays and nothing has been done since Sir George Rankin's commission. In this House I had appealed to Law Minister after Law Minister: for heaven's sake do something; appoint a special commission for the purpose of simplifying the procedural law. Otherwise it will completely frustrate the rule of law; the law's delays are absolutely scandalous in India. This company tribunal functioning under section 10 (c) is completely bogged down by procedural delays. After six months or one year when some preliminary order is made immediately there is an appeal; when some definite order is made immediately there is a mandamus application under 226. Article 226 is still operative; article 32 is still operative. A Judgment is given after good deal of hearing; then an appeal goes to the High Court. Therefore, it is not so much delinquency on the part of Mr. Justice Gokhale or his colleagues but the system which was built up is thoroughly inefficient. I therefore say that the Minister is justified in bringing forward this Bill. In the interest of the litigants and in the interest of honest administration of company, law and in the interest of the oppressed minority, it is essential that this kind of a tribunal should cease to function and something better and more expeditious and more effective should be introduced. The Minister is doing two or three things. He says 'time consuming judical procedures; perfectly correct. He says that the objectives had not been realised. That is also right. He says that all orders are liable to be set aside by appeals. That is also correct. Parliament should be wise enough to accept this Bill. I am not at all happy that the jurisdiction is transferred to the Central Government and I will appeal to Mr. Ahmed who is experienced—he was himself a lawyer and advocate general—and who knows that the Central Government is not an ideal tribunal. So do not replace Gokhale's tribunal by the Central Government which possibly means an Under Secretary or Secretary functioning and disposing of these cases. There should be some machinery evolved which will ensure speedy trial and at the same time see that there is real vindication of the rule of law and the rule of justice.

Shri C. Muthusami (Karur): Sir, I believe it was only three or four years ago that the predecessor of this Government came forward with the Bill and sang the praises of a Tribunal to adjudicate upon company matters. Idea was no doubt a good one but it has been worked so badly that it has now been found to be useless and unnecessary. As you know, Mr. C. H. Bhabha is an authority on Company Law having been the Chairman of a Commission which led to a widespread revision of the company law in 1956. I would like to quote him on the subject:

> "The Tribunal idea is not bad at all, but the way they nominate people and use such organisations as avenues for employment and

[Shri C. Muthusami]

power leads to odd and awful results".

They have put on the tribunal all kinds of people regardless of merits and on political considerations. Secondly, Sir, this legislation is based on the general policy of the present Government to transfer all powers from courts, tribunals and adjudicating bodies to themselves. That is only a sign of weakness for a weak Government not sure of its strength and therefore feels like transferring all the powers to itself. I suppose, if they had their way, they would even seek to abolish the Supreme Court and High Courts and try all the cases themselves in their own way. Fortunately for us, there is the Constitution and the recent judgement of Mr. Subba Rao has made it difficult for the Government to proceed in such a high handed manner. It is this attitude or approach or policy of the Government to which we can on this side of the House take strong exception and will not be a party to any proposal which seeks to transfer power even from an executive appointed tribunal to themselves. If the Tribunal has to be abolished, the power to try such cases must vest in a judicial body such as the High Court or a District Court.

I have tabled a few amendments to the Bill which have already been circulated. The object of our amendments is pure and simple. The Government, both Centre and State, are not always impartial in the matter of dealing with cases and disputes of companies. If I say, at times, they behave very much partial and show favouritism to those who were helpful to them at the time of election, I am not at all wrong. I know many muddles were hushed up and justice denied simply because some Ministers or the concerned Government were interested in guilty persons. So, Sir, a High Court or for that matter any judicial body is the proper authority to pass judgement on this matter i.e., if the Government is not willing to reconsider its decision to abolish the Tribunal. The Tribunal, I am sure, Sir, could have and still can serve a useful purpose if political considerations don't weigh with the Government in the constitution of the Tribunal. It appears to me that the abolition of the Tribunal will lead to further delay at the hands of the Government. As for the courts with thousands of cases pending, disposal of companies cases would take a lot of time, and till such time proceedings against a particular company are pending, their work would be at a standstill.

And so my earnest appeal to Government is to accept our amendments and transfer all the pending cases lock stock and barrel to the High Court and other judicial bodies. The way Government continues to clothe itself with more and more powers is a symptom of dictatorial trends. They should shed such a trend, otherwise it would prove fatal to our democratic way of life.

Shri S. S. Kothari (Mandsaur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, with regard to the companies tribunal, I would support the Government in a qualified manner with regard to its abolition. It is remarkable that in 1956, the Companies Act was introduced—a massive document indeed—and it was expected that it would bring about a healthy corporate structure and put a stop to the kind of evils and malpractices that exist in the economy, but despite being such a complicated piece of legislation, it has not met with the amount of success expected. What happens is that the complicated legislation goes on increasing, and the Government is not able to give a correct direction or to administer laws in a satisfactory manner. Time and again, the Companies Act has been amended, but even today it is in a state of flux; and it is said that some amendment or the other will have to be made to the Act.

Now, coming to the tribunal, sometime back the piece of legislation increating the companies tribunal was enacted and it was stated that it would result in expeditious disposal of cass, where there were mal practices or mismanagement by company directors. But now the Government comes and says that the tribunal has to be absolished. That means the Government is not clear in its own mind what it wants to do; how it should do it. The result is that you have hasty, ill-drafted pieces of legislation. It is a kind of experimentation, and this experimentation adversely affects the companies, the shareholders and even the directors.

Besides, there were certain advantages in the companies tribunal in that it was not so costly for the people concerned; even the chartered accountants were allowed to appear before the tribunal. But now those proceeded against would have to appear before high courts. There are so many cases pending before High Courts and cases do not come up for a considerable time. I feel that this is not going to expedite matters, but will only lead to further delays. What steps has the Government taken to ensure that cases are disposed of expeditiously? That is the lacuna in this Bill. They have not made clear how things are going to move more quickly.

A considerable amount of money has been spent in setting up the tribunal. It has a library, furniture and all that, involving a lot of expenditure. That becomes infructuous now. This is blatant waste. We are told that one application is pending. Then, where is the delay? It would be a healthy practice if more and more administrative tribunals are created and discretion is taken away from the department. In the department, it is not necessarily the judgment of the Secretary or the highest official. In practice, some small official takes a decision and it is often rubber-stamped at the highest level.

We find that the matter coming under section 111 regarding transmission and appeals would again go to the Central Government. Why should not that matter also be referred to the High Court?

Even though I am opposed to the Bill, I know it will be passed by the steam-roller tactics of the Government. So, the minister must amend this Bill at least to the extent that all the matters under the jurisdiction of the tribunal should be referred to the High Court and the High Court must be the final authority to decide all those matters. Any exceptions can only lead to a travesty of justice, which should not be allowed.

In conclusion, I would urge upon the Government to be more careful in establishing tribunals and quasi-judicial bodies and to see that this type of infructuous expenditure does not take place by subsequent abolition.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, on 25th November, 1963, the then Finance Minister, Shri T. T. Krishnamachari, moving the Companies (Amendment) Bill said:

> "On the first and perhaps somewhat controversial subject of setting up of a tribunal, I would like to say this that the primary object is to provide for the removal from office or of managerial authority in companies of persons who have been found to have given a sense of insecurity and lack of stability to the institution by the adoption of certain methods in the management of the company under their charge.
>
> It was while considering the report of the Vivian Bose Commission that the inadequacies of the present law, due to which persons who may be said to have acted in

[Shri S. S. Kathari]

an undesirable way in corporate management could not be easily or fairly soon removed from positions of authority, came to light.

....It is therefore proposed that before Government take any action in this regard, the tribunal will go into the facts of the case and record its findings."

So, Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari convinced this House, despite opposition from all quarters, that the only solution of the problem was to set up a tribunal.

The hon. Minister now wants to convince this House that the only solution is the abolition of the tribunal. In this Bill it has been said that this will avoid delays. He says that only one case went to the tribunal under section 368 and there too a writ has been filed in the Calcutta High Court. I know this particular case of India Belting Company where the directors falsified the accounts, misappropriated money and still no action could be taken by the Company Law Administration. I have another case before me. In Kanpur, the notorious businessman, Shri Ram Rattan Gupta, against whom a case is going on under the Company Law, perhaps it was before the Tribunal, where a poor editor, of Citizen, Shri S. P. Mehra, with all his eloquence, never wanted adjournment of the case even for a day, influenced even the Tribunal and delayed the case to an extent that now the Tribunal is going to be abolished.

There is a lurking fear in the mind of the hon. Minister that this may delay matters. Before setting up the Tribunal it should have been thought of by him that it was open to anyone to file a writ under section 226—natural justice. Supposing we take into account that these cases will go to High Courts for expeditious settlement, what is the position in the High Courts. In Calcutta alone, if I am not wrong, 32,000 cases are pending and in Allahabad High Court there are 36,000 cases pending. If this is the state of affairs in the High Courts now I do not know, with the addition of election petitions and these petitions, what is going to be the position in the High Courts.

I would like the hon. Minister to give a second thought to it. Let him not commit another mistake—one for formation and another for abolition—and make the people suffer. I fully agree with him that for an ordinary share-holder it is very difficult to go either to Delhi or to Bombay—because the tribunal only moves between Delhi and Bombay—and this may eliminate delays as far as he is concerned. But I say, Sir, that this is again a thoughtless Bill. I wish it could have been referred either to a Select Committee or an informal meeting could have been held with the representatives of all parties here, who are experts in Company Law—we have hon. friends like Shri Dandekar and others who know something about Company Law—and their opinion taken. That would have been better.

With these words, Sir, I again request that the Minister gives a second thought to it and sees that a foolproof, comprehensive measure is brought to plug the loopholes as suggested by the Vivian Bose Commission.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मिनिस्टर साहब ने यह अहसान किया है पब्लिक के ऊपर, खास तौर से लिटिगेन्ट पब्लिक पर, कि उन्होंने यह बिल पेश किया है। इस से दो आदमियों को जरूर नुकसान होगा। एक तो जो वकील साहबान हैं, जो इकट्ठी बड़ी बड़ी फीसें लेते हैं, और दूसरे जज। खास तौर पर रिटायर्ड आदमी इनमें हुआ करते हैं। जज लोग रिटायर होने के बाद ट्राइब्यूनल बन जाते हैं और लम्बी लम्बी तारीखें लगाते रहते हैं एक साल या छः महीने की। जो काम एक महीने में हो सकता है, उस के लिये इतना लम्बा वक्त ले लेते हैं। गवर्नमेंट ने यह बड़ी मेहरबानी की है कि

इन को ऐबालिश कर दिया । आम तौर से चाहे एलेक्शन ट्राइब्यूनल हो, चाहे लेबर ट्राइब्यूनल हो, चाहे इंडस्ट्रियल ट्राब्यनल हो, चाहे कम्पनी ला ट्राइब्यूनल हो, हर एक ट्राइब्यूनल तपेदिक की बीमारी हैं । जिस तरह से जब मवेशी बेकार हो जाता है तो उस को गौशाला में लाया जाता है, उसी तरह के रिटायर्ड जजेज को ट्राइब्यूनल में ला कर उन की तन्ख्वाहें बांध देते हैं ।

मैं इन ट्राइब्यूनल्स के खिलाफ हूं और मैं बड़ा अहसानमन्द हूं कि मंत्री महोदय इसको खत्म करना चाहते हैं ।

दूसरी चीज यह है कि मैं महसूस करता हूं कि मैजिस्ट्रेट को इन्होंने सारे केस जो डाइवर्ट किए हैं, इनको उसके पास डाइवर्ट न करके डिस्ट्रिक्ट जज के पास डाइवर्ट करना चाहिये था । ट्रिब्यूनल से जो केसिस डाइवर्ट हों वे डिस्ट्रिक्ट जज के पास होने चाहियें । ये केसिस सिविल और सैमी-क्रिमिनल बाडा के पास डाइवर्ट होने चाहियें और वह डिस्ट्रिक्ट जज ही हो सकता है । ट्रिब्यूनल भी ऐसी ही बाडी थी । हाई कोर्ट की बात भी कही गई है । पहले प्रोमीजर यह था कि जो एपेलेट पावर्ज थी वे सैंटर गवर्नमेंट के पास थीं । चूंकि ये ज्यूडिशल फाइंडिंग्ज हैं इस वास्ते सैंट्रल गवर्नमैंट का कोई अफसर बजाय इसके कि मुकर्रर किया जाय, हाई कोर्ट के पास ये पावर्ज वैस्ट होनी चाहियें । सैंट्रल गवर्नमैंट के पास अगर आप रखते हैं तो इसका मतलब होगा कि एक हाथ से आप देते हैं और दूसरे हाथ से लेते हैं । बजाय इसके कि सैंट्रल गवर्नमैंट इन पावर्ज को अपने पास रखे मैं चाहूंगा कि इनिशियल स्टेज पर ये पावर्ज डिस्ट्रिक्ट जज में वैस्ट करें और एपेलेट पावर्ज हाई कोर्ट मे वैस्ट हों ।

मैं मंत्री महोदय को इसको लाने के लिए मुबारिकबाद पेश करता हूं । इससे सभी को फायदा है । जिसे डिफीट्स इक्विटी का भी सैक्शिम है ला का वह भी इससे पूरा हो जाता है । डिले नहीं होगा और जस्टिस जल्दी से इस से मिल जाएगा ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is . . . (*Interruptions*).

Shri E. K. Nayanar (Palghat): Sir, our representative did not get even a single minute.

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा सुझाव है कि इस पर अब चर्चा स्थगित रखिये क्योंकि इस समय तीन बज गए है । मैं चाहता हूं कि सबको, जो बोलना चाहते हैं, मौका मिले । मुझे भी बोलना है । इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि इस पर चर्चा स्थगित की जाए ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Limaye, I am hurrying up because there are several Members on this side who are very eager to participate in the discussion on Shri Nath Pai's Constitution Amendment Bill, and there is a certain urgency, as the Minister has pleaded in his preliminary remarks, that we have got to pass this Bill as early as possible. So, it is not a question of hurrying up.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : हो नहीं पाएगा ।

Shri E. K. Nayanar: When you have given time to spokesmen of other parties, why not to our party? Why this discrimination?

श्री मधु लिमये : आप कानून बनाते है और एक दो घंटे में इसको खत्म करना चाहते हैं । यह कैसे हो सकता है ? मैं आपको याद दिलाना चाहता हूं कि तीसरी लोक सभा में कई दफा यह तय हुआ कि जो महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक आएंगे उनको सिलेक्ट कमेटी के पास भेजा जाएगा । रंगा साहब बैठे हुए हैं । उनको मालूम हैं कि कई दफा सरदार हुकम सिंह के साथ हमारी बातें हुई थीं । इधर मैं देख रहा हूं कि चौथी लोक सभा में एक के बाद एक बिल बिना सोचे समझे आप ला रहे हैं । एक दो बिलों को तो आपने वापिस भी ले लिया है । पता नहीं क्यों बिना सोचे समझे अनलाफुल एक्टिविटीज बिल

[श्री मधु लिमये]

इसी तरह से आप घसेड़ रहे हैं। साथ ही आप बिलों को वापिस भी ले रहे हैं। इसका मतलब है कि आप सोच समझ कर किसी भी विधेयक को सदन में नहीं ला रहे हैं। अगर सोच समझ कर लाते होते तो उनको वापिस नहीं लेना पड़ता। दो बिलों को आपको वापिस लेना पड़ा है।

यह महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है। मैं भी इस पर बोलना चाहता हूं। अब साढ़े तीन बज गए हैं मेरी इच्छा है कि प्राइवेट मैम्बर्ज बिलों पर अब चर्चा शुरू की जाए। आधे घंटे में यह खत्म नहीं होगा। हम इस पर बोलना चाहते है। आज मैं इस पर तैयारी करके नहीं आया हूं क्योंकि मैं सोचता था कि यह आज पास नहीं होगा। मुझे नाथपाई साहब के बिल पर बोलना था।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Mr. Limaye, perhaps you were not here when this issue was raised and the Minister made a plea in a very cogent manner for the early passing of this Bill.

श्री मधु लिमये : कानून क्या इस तरह से पास होते हैं। यह तो मजाक हो रहा है। दस पंद्रह मिनट में आप बिलों को पास कर रहे है। इसको अब आप स्थगित करिये और एक घंटा, बाद में इसके लिए दीजिये। अगर यह आज पास नहीं हुआ तो कौन सकट आने वाला है, कौन सा आसमान टूटने वाला है?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I felt then that the sense of the House was that we should take up the Private Members' Bill at 4 O'Clock.

Shri Ranga (Srikakulam): This Bill can be taken up later on, some other day.

Shri S. Kandappan: If the Government can set up the Tribunal in a hury and abolish it also in a hurry, it is a bad day for the country. We must give some thought to its provisions leisurely and calmly.

श्री मधु लिमये : इस सरकार को ही जल्दी से एबालिश करना चाहिये।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am not eliminating any Member.

Shri E. K. Nayanar: Yes, you are eliminating.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There were on slips from any other group that they also want to participate in the discussion.

Shri E. K. Nayanar: What was the necessity for sending slips? Government could have passed it even without comig before Parliament. That would have been better. Now, our party should also get some minutes to have their say on this Bill. Since you have given time to other groups, our group should also be given at least two minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will give them even 5 minutes. Shri Madhu Limaye has raised the point that this discussion should be adjourned. I am in the hands of the House.

Shri S. Kundu (Balasore): I would appeal to the Minister to agree to the adjournment of the discussion rather than hustle it like this.

Shri F. A. Ahmed: My hon. friend, Shri Limaye, was not here when this matter was discussed. It was the understanding that this Bill would be given about one hour's time within which, as Shri Chatterjee said, it could be completed because the Bill is not controversial. I am very sorry that instead of confining observations to the Bill, the hon. Members are actually taking time in discussing extraneous matters. I will request hon. Members to give if they have any suggestions to offer in another 10 or 15 minutes that we have. I have expressed the difficulty for which I have asked for the indulgence of the House to see that this Bill is passed today.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have pleaded and expressed your urgency. But

Shri Limaye stands on his own right and I am helpless in this regard because it is time for Private Members' Business. With their consent only, I can accept this.

Shri F. A. Ahmed: That was accepted by the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But now he has raised a new question.

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा मोशन है । नियम 109 के मातहत मैं स्थगन प्रस्ताव रखता हूं ।

Shri Ranga: Let them come later.

Shri M. Y. Saleem (Nalgonda): Sir, the discussion on this Bill was started after taking the concurrence of the House. When the House agreed to postpone consideration of Private Members' business then only this discussion was started.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have followed your argument. Because there is a half-an-hour discussion we were to start Private Members' business at 3 o'clock. With their concurrence I said that we would give one hour to this Bill and we will sit one hour extra.

Shri M. Y. Saleem: The concurrence of the House was obtained.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: At that time some hon. Members were silent. Now there is a formal motion for adjournment of debate on this. What can I do?

श्री मधु लिमये : कार्य सूची जो बनती है उसको क्या इस तरह से बदला जाता है ?

Shri Randhir Singh: Concurrence once given cannot be withdrawn.

Shri M. Y. Saleem: In view of the urgency expressed by the hon. Minister you placed the matter before the House and the concurrence of the House was given that one hour should be devoted for the discussion of this Bill. Having got that concurrence you called upon Shri Chatterjee to express his views on the Bill. Every Member who wanted to express his views on the Bill was given an opportunity. Because the hon. Member was not present at that time..... (*Interruption*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now six Members from this side say that they want to participate in this debate.

Shri Randhir Singh: Give them two or three minutes each.

Shri M. R. Masani (Rajkot): The Bill could not be passed by 4 O'clock, it is obvious, without doing violence to the House. You cannot pass this Bill and get it to the President by 4 O'clock, as it is. So, you can postpone it, because even otherwise it will have to go over the weekend.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How many Members will like to participate in this debate?

Some hon. Members *rose*—

Shri M. Y. Saleem: Only two hon. Members are anxious to express their views. Let them do so.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has made a formal motion. Unless he withdraws it, with the consent of the House, I cannot proceed further.... (*Interruption*).

श्री तुलसीदास जाधव (बारामती) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मेरी बात भी सुन लीजिए ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : सुनने का सवाल नहीं है ।

We are wasting time now. The Private Member's Business was to start at 3 O'Clock and we decided to postpone it by one hour. Now, a formal motion has come forward and I will have to put it to the House.

Shri Viswanatha Menon (Ernakulam): Why not have more time? Let them wait.

Shri F. A. Ahmed: I would humbly submit that what was agreed upon cannot be changed now. Actually, with the approval of the House, one hour's time was given for the consideration and passing of this Bill. The hon. Member was not present at that time. He now comes and says, "I do not want to agree with that." How can that be allowed?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When he makes a formal motion, I am helpless.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस विधेयक पर 4 बजे तक बहस जारी रखी जाये। यह विधेयक स्वीकृत तो नहीं हो सकेगा। लेकिन 4 बजे तक इस पर बहस करने का फैसला सदन ने किया हुआ है, इस लिए हम उस का पालन करें।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We stick to 4 O' Clock.

Shri M. R. Masani: We consider it till 4 O'Clock and adjourn it.

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ने 4 बज तक का डिसिजन किया हुआ है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It was the decision of the House, not the decision of the Chair. I have to take a decision with the concurrence of the House.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida (Anand): I rise on a point of order. Rule 109 is very clear. It says:

> "At any stage of a Bill which is under discussion in the House, a motion that the debate on the Bill be adjourned may be moved with the consent of the Speaker."

So, your consent is necessary..... (*Interruption*)

श्री मधु लिमये : वह किस आधार पर इन्कार कर सकते हैं। कोई ग्राउंड तो होना चाहिए।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We are encroaching upon the time of the Private Members' Business.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, प्राइवेट मेम्बर्ज बिजिनेस के लिए ढाई घंटे का समय निश्चित है। हम प्राइवेट मेम्बर्ज बिजिनेस को 4 बजे लेंगे और वह साढ़े छः बजे तक चलेगा। इसलिए प्राइवेट मेम्बर्ज के समय के अतिक्रमण का सवाल नहीं है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : हमें ज्यादा देर तक बैठना होगा।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : हम ने ज्यादा देर तक बैठने का तय किया है।

Shri Viswanatha Menon: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the first point that I would like to make is that this manner of passing the Bills will not do any good to this country. They want to pass this Bill in a hurry. That should not be done. Three years back, they came forward with this Tribunal Bill and got away with that. Now, they come and say that they do not want a Tribunal and that they want a High Court. Why? He has not explained that. His explanation in the Objects and the Reasons of the Bill is not clear at all. Somehow or other, they want to pass this Bill and they want to do it in half an hour. We come to Parliament not for the sake of simply raising the points of order. We come here to discuss serious and important matters. But when a serious matter like this comes up in the House, it is sought to be got through within half an hour or so. This is a very bad precedent. This manner of passing the Bills must be stopped. I do not mind whether it is passed today because they have got a majority but this will not do. I am sure, they are going to come forward with another amendment to this Bill. Even this Bill is not sufficient. In the name of giving powers to the High Courts, they are, actually, taking powers for the Central Government. They want the Central Gov-

ernment to deal with everything and they are giving certain powers to High Courts. I have not the optimism of my learned friend, Mr. N. C. Chatterjee. Even in the case of High Court, there will be delay. It will first go before a single judge and then to a Bench and then there is the Supreme Court. In the name of avoiding delay, they are taking powers for the Central Government and they want to save certain big sharks in the country. That is the point behind this Bill and that is the principle behind this Bill. If Government do not want delay and they want to do something good for the people then they should have set up tribunals in every State. They could have tackled the issue in that way instead of merely setting up a tribunal in Delhi and asking everybody to come over to Delhi. The tribunals could have been set up in Bombay, Calcutta and other State capitals too. Instead of doing this, Government are doing all kinds of other things and they have come forward with a Bill of this nature. Clause 3 clearly indicates that the powers are sought to be taken by the Central Government. They want to save certain big businessmen and that is why this Bill has been brought forward.

My humble submission is that this Bill must be reconsidered, and for that purpose, it must be referred to a Select Committee consisting of Members like Shri N. C. Chatterjee, Shri A. N. Mulla and Shri N. Dandekar and others and it must be fully discussed there and then only it should be brought forward here. In the absence of such a thing, I submit that this Bill must be thrown out.

Shri S. Kandu: I do not dispute in principle the fact that tribunals are better forums than the High Court. I am aware of the fact that the Frank Committee set up in England has said that always in such matters, the High Courts are a better forum but the question is whether the object for which this Bill has been brought forward will be achieved in the High Court. It is a fact that even writ petitions within the jurisdiction of the High Courts have been pending for years. I know particularly of the Orissa High Court where writ petitions have been pending for the last three or four years, whereas they ought to have been disposed of in six months. Therefore, I feel that when these cases will also come before the High Court, instead of the High Courts constituting a better forum, it will add to the burden of the High Court.

Further, original jurisdiction is sought to have been given to the High Court. This means that the High Court will just sit like an ordinary first class magistrate and examine witnesses and so on. I should feel that it is due to the clique of somebody that in 1963 this provision was introduced and now again it is sought to be taken away. I feel that the Department must be hauled up for this, and the Minister ought to be charged for this. Why did they put the entire nation to such a suffering by bringing forward a measure without putting their heads to it? I think that the heads do not work but the muscles work much faster than the brain. This is indeed a shocking thing. I feel that the hon. Minister should put in a provision in this Bill to the effect that these cases ought to be disposed of by the High Court within a certain time-limit.

When these new Ministers took the charge of this Department, we thought that the entire affair of company law would be put on a proper basis by means of a new comprehensive Bill. Charges of corruption and malpractices have been alleged on the part of the directors and so on. This Bill is a very poor remedy for eradicating all that. Merely by changing the form without changing the entire structure we cannot hope to remove the corruption which has been alleged on the part of the company law administration or the managing agency system as a whole. We have been demanding

[Shri S. Kundu]

that the managing agency system should be abolished, but Government have not said anything about how they are going to abolish the managing agency system.

Then, the Report of the Monopolies Commission has come. It is a staggering thing to know that in a democracy like ours, during these few years, huge monopolists have come up who are controlling entire industrial establishments and also influencing political parties with huge donations. We want that some legislation should be brought forward to amend the company law so as to check these monopolists. We also want that the donations given to the political parties by these big monopolists should come to a halt, and the Act should be suitably amended for that purpose. But we do not find any such thing being done at all.

The hon. Minister has said that the tribunal's work has not resulted in speedy action. I would submit that the report submitted by the tribunal speaks of quick disposal. The hon. Minister himself may verify it if he wants. From the report given by the tribunal we find that there has been speedy disposal of cases in the tribunal. I do not know how the hon. Minister says that the disposal has been delayed and, therefore, the case should now be sent to the High Court for disposal.

There is also that nagging section, namely section 111 under which the Central Government have reserved to themselves the jurisdiction and power to sit as arbitrator and judge on some of these important matters. So, it is not the High Court which is going to decide everything finally. Once the decision of the High Court is given, it is for the Central Government to take follow-up action.

Another point that has been made is that after the High Court gives a decision on a writ petition, it cannot go up in appeal. I do not know on what basis this view has been expressed. So far as I know, if a single Judge disposes of a writ petition, there can be an appeal to a Bench of two Judges of the same court. In any case, under this Bill speedier disposal of cases is not going to materialise. On the other hand, my fear is that after two or three years, the Minister will again come to the House and say that this procedure has failed, it has led to further delay, so we are bringing forward another Bill revising it.

I charge the Ministry in charge of this Department for not having bestowed enough thought. My suggestion is that a group may be constituted from all political parties to go into this Bill and suggest what is the real way to bring about speedier disposal of cases. Without that, only changing the structure or the form for that matter will not achieve the objective.

As I have said, I am for speedier disposal of cases, but my fears, which I believe are genuine, is that mere change of forum is not going to achieve it. Again the Minister will have to come to the House saying that they have not been able to realise this objective.

Therefore, I would suggest to the Minister to take it back and remit it to a Select Committee or some other committee to give more thought to it and recommend a workable solution. There is no hurry. There are so many things one has to speak on this. As time is short, I do not want to take it up clause by clause. I have touched only on the general principles. If the Minister is willing, I am prepared to discuss with him and point out the real lacunae. He has expressed a real desire to speed up disposal of cases. But this Bill will actually land him in a wrong alley. Therefore, let him take the Bill back and reconsider it as I have suggested.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं ने तो पहले ही कहा था, मैं भी इस पर बोलूंगा। अब आप इस को और टालते तो मैं तैयारी कर के आता। लेकिन अब मेरे मन में जो बातें हैं वह मैं बता देना चाहता हूं .....(व्यवधान) .....अब मधुर होगा या नहीं, यह आप की रुचि पर निर्भर करेगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस विधेयक के जो मकसद हैं वह इन्होंने विधेयक के साथ दिए हैं, और इस में उन्होंने कहा है कि इस का ट्रिब्यूनल निर्मित करने में उद्देश्य था कि :

".....persons who have committed acts of fraud, misfeasance or indulged in malpractices and irregularities in the management of companies."

को दंडित किया जाय।

उद्देश्य तो बहुत अच्छा था लेकिन आगे यह कहते हैं :

"The Tribunal has not been able to make any impact either by injecting health in the corporate management or by building up a wealth of case law which could lay down standards and norms for the corporate sector of our economy as was hoped for when it was created".

अध्यक्ष महोदय, सब से पहले मुझे यह कहना है कि कम्पनी कानून विभाग जिस तरह से चल रहा है उस से मुझे बड़ा असन्तोष है। पिछले कुछ वर्षों से हर मंत्री के साथ यह विभाग बदलता रहता है। कृष्णमाचारी साहब के जमाने में यह वित्त मंत्रालय के साथ था। उस के बाद जब चिन्तामन चौधरी वित्त मंत्री हो गए तो पाठक साहब को यह दिया गया। अब यह उद्योग मंत्रालय के साथ है। हम को तो ऐसा लगता है कि यह घूमता रहता है। नतीजा यह होता है कि कम्पनी कानून पर ठीक से अमल नहीं हो रहा है। इन्हों ने कम्पनी ट्रिब्यूनल के काम में जो ढिलाई हैं या जो विलम्ब होता है उस का जिक्र किया। लेकिन मैं एक व्यापक सवाल उठाना चाहता हूं कि यह जो पूरा कंपनी कानून का मंत्रालय है यह इतना रद्दी हो चुका है कि इस के सामने जितने मामले मैं ने पिछले तीन सालों में रखे हैं एक भी मामले को इन्हों ने हल नहीं किया।

मुझे याद है सब कम्पनियों को मैं नहीं जानता लेकिन 1965 के अगस्त महीने में डंकन स्ट्रेटन का मामला मैं ने उठाया था। लगातार हर समय में मैं उस पर सवाल देता हूं और मुझे उत्तर मिलता है कि मंत्रालय जांच कर रहा है। अभी तक इस की जांच पूरी नहीं हुई। इसी तरह गेमन इंडिया कम्पनी है। जब पाठक साहब कम्पनी कानून मंत्री थे तो उन के पास मैं ने इन की एक वार्षिक रपट भेजी थी और उस रपट में आडिटर ने कहा था कि दस लाख रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा एक अरसे से इन्हों ने इंग्लैंड में रखी थी लेकिन कभी इस के जो हिस्सेदार हैं या कानून मंत्रालय है, रिजर्व बैंक है, इन को कभी इन्हों ने इस का पता नहीं लगने दिया। बाद में जब आडीटर्स ने एतराज किया तो उस के बाद उन्होंने कबूल किया कि इस विदेशी मुद्रा को छिपाया गया था। तो इस की वार्षिक रपट के साथ सारा मामला मैं ने पाठक जी के पास भेजा था। अब पाठक जी भी चले गए; अब नये फखरुद्दीन अली साहब आये हैं। तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जब कम्पनी ट्रिब्यूनल के काम के बारे में यह खोज करने लगे हैं और यह विधेयक लेकर आये हैं तो क्या और बुनियादी बातों पर भी सोचेंगे। और कम्पनी कानून मंत्रालय का जो सारा काम है उस के बारे में कोई विचार करेंगे। अभी अभी कुछ दिन पहले एक बात

[श्री मधु लिमये]

बागान कम्पनी के बारे में मैं ने लिखा था और इन्हों ने पाकिस्तान को सारे शेयर्स बेचने के नाम पर, जो हिस्सेदार लोग हैं उन को लूटा है। उस के बारे में कोई न कोई न्याय मिलना चाहिये। तो इस विधेयक के बारे में मैं इतना ही कहूंगा कि ट्रिब्यूनल को कायम करने के लिये हम ने नहीं कहा था, यह आप ने कायम किया। आप समझते हैं कि यह गलती हुई, उस को सुधारने के लिए आप यह काम कर रहे हैं। तो दूसरी जो आप को पचासों गलतियां हैं कंपनी कानून को लेकर क्या उस में भी सुधार लाने की कोशिश करेंगे? जैसे राजनीतिक दलों को पंसा देने का मामला इस में है। उस में आप सुधार करने की आवश्यकता नहीं समझते हैं। जो कि राजनीतिक भ्रष्टाचार का मूल है ? तो उस को भी आप खत्म कीजिये। कम्पनी कानून में जितने दोष हैं उन सभी दोषों को खत्म करने के लिये और कंपनी कानून मंत्रालय के काम को सुधारने के लिये कोई आप ठोस सुझाव देंगे तो उन पर हम हमदर्दी के साथ विचार करेंगे वरना इस तरह के बिल जल्दबाजी में पास करने का कोई नतीजा नहीं होने वाला है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now it is almost 4 O' Clock. Would you like to reply, because we have to take up the other business.

Shri M. Y. Saleem: Kindly consider rules 25 and 26. That will solve the difficulty. Only 2½ hours are allotted for private business. If the House continues till 7 O' Clock, till 4.30 you can proceed with this Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Once, taking the sense of the House, I extended the time till 4. Now I do not think it will be proper. I would request the Minister to reply.

Shri F. A. Ahmed: Practically all the hon. members who were anxious to participate in this debate have taken part in it. I would have certainly liked to reply to many of the observations made, but as my time is limited, I shall not deal with those matters at this stage. I would, however, like to correct the wrong apprenhension in the minds of the hon. members that by bringing this amending Bill we are trying to take the power to the Government. That is farthest from our thought. Practically all the powers enjoyed by the tribunal are being handed over to the High Courts. I will appeal to the House to give me ten minutes. After all, ten minutes of my time was taken and so I request that ten minutes may be given.

Shri V. Krishnamoorthi (Cuddalore): He has already taken one minute. He should not take our time.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): That is unusual so far as non-official business is concerned.

16 hrs.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will request the Opposition that after the non-official business is over, the House will sit for half an hour.

Shri V. Krishnamoorthi: What is the urgency? Let him have it on Monday.

Shri F. A. Ahmed: Then, Sir, I have spoken; I shall not speak more if the motion is put to vote.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We will take a vote on this and finish with it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The practice is that when we take clause by clause consideration and if somebody wants to speak on the clauses, he should be given a chance. We should not be hustled. Otherwise, we can discuss it in the Central Hall. What is the use of discussing it here?

Shri V. Krishnamoorthi: We are going to have division.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If they demand a division, what happens? I would request the hon. Minister that

this can be taken up later on. We will take up non-official business now.

16.01 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS
Fifth Report

श्री हर दयाल देवगण (पूर्व दिल्ली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि यह सभा गैर-सरकारी सदस्यों के विधेयकों तथा संकल्पों संबंधी समिति के पांचवें प्रतिवेदन से, जो 21 जून, 1967 को सभा में पेश किया गया था, सहमत है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Fifth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 21st June, 1967."

The motion was adopted.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): The resolution of Mr. Nath Pai should have more time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When we take it up for discussion, we shall see if it could be done not now. Bills to be introduced.

16.02 hrs.

SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT (AMENDMENT) BILL*

श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी (होशंगाबाद): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि संसद-सदस्यों के वेतन तथा भत्ते अधिनियम, 1954 में आगे संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पेश करने की अनुमति दी जाये ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament Act, 1954."

The motion was adopted.

श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी : मैं विधेयक को पेश करता हूं ।

16.03 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL—*contd.*

(*Amendment of article 368*) by Shri Nath Pai

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We take up Mr. Nath Pai's Bill now. Somebody wanted to raise a point of order.

Shri Lobo Prabhu (Udipi): I am raising a point of order.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): You should not invite it. He should have risen.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He did. He has gven notice.

Shri Lobo Prabhu: Sir, I raise a point of order that this Bill is *ultra vires* this House; it is against the Constitution; it is against the interpretation of that Constitution very recently in the Supreme Court. I would like to establish that the Bill is *ultra vires* by five propositions. My first proposition is that the Member in his Statement of Objects and Reasons states that confusion and doubt have arisen from this particular judgment. I wonder if the Member has perused the majority judgment which is quite clear and which lays down that....

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, on a point of order. My submission is that he cannot raise this point of order now.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I think we must hear him first. He is on a point of order. I will give Shri Banerjee an opportunity. Have a patient hearing.

---

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 23-8-67.

Shri Lobo Prabhu: It says:

> "We declare that the Parliament will have no power from the date of this decision to amend any of the provisions of Part III of the Constitution so as to take away and abridge the fundamental rights enshrined therein."

There is, therefore, no confusion or doubt. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Let us proceed.

Shri Lobo Prabhu: If the argument is that the findings are in the majority judgment, I would like to point out that it is a simple proposition of the law that the majority decision is final.

The second proposition I would like to take up is also from the aims and objects. They state that the supremacy of the Parliament over the Constitution should be established. I beg to differ from this enunciation of the supremacy of Parliament. Parliament derives its rights from the Constitution. There is no other paternity for the Parliament except the Constitution.

An hon. Member: What is the point of order?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is a very serious matter. I will give opportunities to all. Be patient.

Shri Lobo Prabhu: Therefore, to maintain that a Bill is necessary to establish the supremacy....

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma (Khammam): Why add to this controversy now at this stage through a point of order? There has already been a discussion on the Bill

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Please be patient and listen.

Shri Lobo Prabhu: To raise the question of supremacy of Parliament through this Bill is completely out of order.

My third proposition is that it is only the Supreme Court which can interpret the Constitution, and the Supreme Court has interpreted the Constitution very clearly and very definitely. It has held that article 368 cannot in anyway govern article 13(2). Article 368 is procedural. It has no implied powers. It does not enable any overriding of article 13(2). In the circumstances, any amendment of article 368 cannot be effective on article 13(2). Now, there may be an attempt to say an amendment is not law within the meaning of article 13(2).

Shri S. Kundu (Balasore): Sir, I fail to hold my patience. With your permission, I beg to submit that a point of order should not be used as a guise to make a speech.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Please sit down. As I have said, a fundamental issue has been raised in the point of order. I will give an opportunity to all. Therefore, nobody need be impatient about it. I will listen to every side, every argument, because I have to say something about the point of order; ultimately I have to decide.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): In an irregular manner, can this be raised? Please show me any precedent wherein, in this House, a point of order has been raised about the discussion of a Bill in the midst of a discussion. If it is *ultra vires*, this point of order should have been raised in the beginning and not in the midst of the discussion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You are an experienced member. A point of order can be raised at any time. This is the general practice. This is a very important matter concerning the supermacy of Parliament. Let us hear him.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: You can give him full opportunity to discuss the purport of the Bill, whether he is opposed to it or not. My point is whether a point of order can be raised at this stage. I do not think in this House we have ever followed this procedure.

Shri Randhir Singh (Rohtak): I raise a point of order against his point of order. I have got enough material ready.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am following a certain procedure. At any stage if a member feels that something needs to be clarified, something is *ultra vires* or not within the framework, he is entitled to place his point of view by raising a point of order. Let us hear him.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप को रास्ता बतलाता हूं। मैं उन के कहने में बाधा उपस्थित नहीं कर रहा हूं, मैं तो एक रास्ता बतला रहा हूं। श्री सुरेन्द्र नाथ द्विवेदी ने जो बात कही है वह ठीक कही है। जो प्रक्रिया है उस के अनुसार हम को चलना चाहिए। यह मैं ने उन को कहा भी था कि जब उस के पेश करने का सुझाव आ जाता है उस स्टेज पर इस तरह का आक्षेप उठाया जाता है। आप नियम 72 देखिये। इसलिये मैं इन को यह सुझाव देता हूं कि वह चर्चा स्थगित करने का प्रस्ताव रक्खें और वह उस पर अपनी बातें कहें।

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Burdwan): This very point came up in this House when Mr. Mavalankar was the Speaker. After the Supreme Court declared a particular legislation to be *ultra vires*, there was an amending Bill which was introduced in the House. I challenged the Bill as *ultra vires* and unconstitutional. Thereupon the Prime Minister brought in the Attorney General who came and argued that the Bill not *ultra vires*. The then Speaker ruled that if a point is made by a member that a Bill is unconstitutional or *ultra vires* to the Constitution, it is not for the Speaker to give a ruling, but it shall go to the Supreme Court ultimately for decision. I submit that is the correct view to take and you should follow that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What you have stated in raising a point of order is a request that the Attorney-General should be requested to clarify the position.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: That cannot be a point of order.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is only making a request.

Shri Lobo Prabhu: Sir, I hope the House will be sufficiently indulgent. My fourth point is that the Bill has not considered if it is possible for the amendment proposed to co-exist with article 13(2). Article 13(2) is very clear that you cannot touch the fundamental rights. Is it proposed that article 368 can introduce a provision contrary to that? If he is consistent he will have to ask for the deletion of article 13(2), otherwise there is going to be a conflict.

Lastly, I would like to say this. After all, this House is a House where the whole dignity of the nation is enshrined. It is not proper for it to enter into legislation which may be struck down very soon by the Supreme Court. I have, therefore, suggested to the Speaker, through you, Sir, that on this occasion the Attorney-General may be invited. I am fortunate that the Law Minister is present here. I have raised four points. I missed the fifth point in the tumult to which I was subjected. I would ask the Law Minister to answer these questions about the supremacy of Parliament, about the co-existence of these sections etc. They are very relevant. We should not commit ourselves, this august House should not commit itself to a Bill which, after all the trouble taken, is going to be rendered useless and void by the Supreme Court. So I repeat this request and failing that I press under rule 109 that this House adjourns till we obtain the opinion of the Attorney-General.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question here..... (*Interruptions*). Order, order. When I am on my legs nobody should get up. I will listen to everyone. If anybody gets up when I am standing, he will not get an opportunity. I am going to be firm on this point. Now, a point of order has been raised. The hon. Member who raised the point of order himself is not sure whether his point of order is tenable or not. The only request that he has made is that the Attorney-General should be requested to address the House. The question is, at what stage he should be invited. That has to be decided. The Law Minister is here. He will now say something about it.

Shri M. Y. Saleem (Nalgonda): Sir, under rule 376 you are to give your ruling on the point of order.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am going to do it. But I would like to hear some others before I give my ruling.

Shri Nath Pai: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, Shri Lobo Prabhu began by claiming that he was raising a point of order. You in your summing up said that he had made a request. There are totally different propositions. Now, what is it that this House . . . Sir, have you finished your consultation with the Marshall? Mr. Deputy-Speaker, now may I claim your undivided attention? Shri Lobo Prabhu began by claiming that he was raising a point of order. Since a point of order must be given preference and priority, you were good enough to accommodate him. He ended by saying that he is making a request. Now, this is strange. In the first place, I have got it in writing and if he sticks to his written proposition, perhaps it has nothing to do with a point of order. It is a simple request. With all respect and humility, may I say that we should not be placed in this extraordinary position, that the House is allowed to believe that a point of order is being made and, under the cover of a point of order, a request is being made. Shri Lobo Prabhu has a very cogent argument and he has, I think, a lot to say about it. I completely disagree with him but I have attentively listened to him. I want to submit that those who want to speak on this Bill, let them make a demand that the time for this Bill be extended and then let them make specific and substantial contributions. I do not think that there is any point of order. So far as this request is concerned, I am not frightened of anybody coming before the House. If the Government agrees, I am agreeable to have anybody appearing before the House. But I would now appeal to you that the discussion on this Bill be allowed to proceed.

श्री तुलसीदास जाधव (बारामती) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: On what issue are you raising the point of order?

श्री तुलसीदास जाधव : अभी जो स्पीच हुई, उस के बारे में मुझे कुछ कहना है । आप मेरी बात सुन लीजिये ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: So far as I am concerned, ultimately I will have to dispose of it. Shri Lobo Prabhu has made his submission. I want to listen to Members only on that. Nok I have called Shri Banerjee. If Shri Jadhav also wants to say something, I will call him later, not now.

श्री तुलसीदास जाधव : मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No, please resume your seat.

Shri Tulshidas Jadhav: Please listen.

श्री नाथ पाई ने जो कुछ आप के लिये कहा है, मैं उस के बारे में कह रहा हूं ।

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Sir, he cannot question your ruling.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have called Shri Banerjee. Let him be brief.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I have not yet started. The point of order which has been raised by my hon. friend, Shri Lobo Prabhu is not a point of order which has been established. The practice in this House is, whenever a Bill is introduced, whether a non-official Bill or Government Bill, at the initial stage itself it is opposed and it is provided in the rules. A request is sent to the hon. Speaker that such and such member wishes to object to the introduction of a particular Bill. Shri Lobo Prabhu or any other member belonging to his party could have taken this opportunity provided by the rules and opposed the Bill at the initial introduction stage, which they did not. In that contingency, it would have been open to Shri Nath Pai to claim, or the hon. Minister in the case of a Government Bill to claim, why a discussion of the Bill should be allowed in the House. He did not do so. In the introduction stage everybody forgot about it. Now, at the discussion stage, if it is opposed, I do not know what is going to be the fate of non-official Bills. That is the first point. Secondly, it is suggested that the Attorney-General should be consulted. We have also gone through the historic judgment of the ex-Chief Justice, of the Supreme Court, Shri Subba Rao, wherein he has said that both are the creatures of the Constitution, whether this House or the Supreme Court. Now, it is the question of supremacy that is being discussed. Shri Lobo Prabhu can utilize this opportunity to tear the Bill to pieces. I do not mind. But, how can he raise a point of order at this stage?

Shri Piloo Mody (Godhra): Sir, I have a point of order which will take 20 minutes.

Shri R. D. Bhandare (Bombay Central): Sir, I will be short, brief, precise and concise in my point of order. My point of order relates to Chapter X, rules 64, 85 and 86.

Shri D. N. Tiwary (Gopalganj): Quoting chapter and verse.

Shri R. D. Bhandare: We have the Rules of Procedure. Under it any Bill for legislation could be introduced in this House. Rule 64 refers to publication of a Bill before introduction. There was publication. So, one stage was over. Then, comes the next rule about notice of motion for leave to introduce private members' Bills. That was also granted and the Bill was under discussion. Now, how could it be objected that the Bill could not be introduced in the House or could not be discussed? If at all they want to challenge the purport of the Bill, the purpose of the Bill, the contents of the Bill, they should go to the Supreme Court. Mr. Lobo Prabhu has said something on the subject matter of the Bill. It is a very simple thing that once a Bill is introduced, the usual procedure is followed and the House has every right to discuss the Bill.

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : मुझे यह कहना था कि जब श्री नाथ पाई बोलना चाहते थे तब आप मार्शल से बात कर रहे थे उस समय नाथ पाई ने कहा कि क्या आप मार्शल से कन्सल्ट करते हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि चेयर से यह पूछना उस की प्रतिष्ठा की दृष्टि से ठीक नहीं है। यह उस का अपमान करना है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I do not think he meant it. He never meant it, I know.

The Minister of Law (Shri Govinda Menon): There are several intricate points with respect to the amendment standing in the name of Shri Nath Pai. Therefore, Shri Nath Pai himself is moving a motion that the Bill may be referred to a Select Committee. There is an amendment standing in my name wherein I have made a request that it may be referred to a Joint Committee of both the Houses. The intention of moving that amendment is that these intricate points may be discussed in a cooler atmosphere in the Joint Committee so that the ultimate law which comes out of this House may be a sound one.

[Shri Govinda Menon]

I would very much like to say that a very well informed man like Shri Lobo Prabhu should serve on that Committee but I was told by Shri Nath Pai that when he approached Professor Ranga for names of Members who should be included in the Committee, Professor Ranga said—that is my information which Shri Nath Pai communicated to me—that he would not like to see that members of his party should serve on this Committee.

An hon. Member: Shri Masani.

Shri Govinda Menon: I am sorry, Shri Masani.

Shri Ranga (Srikakulam): We totally object to this Bill.

Shri Govinda Menon: They would not serve on this Committee. That is to say, they are closing the door for discussion.

An hon. Member: No.

Shri Govinda Menon: That is how I interpret it.

Shri M. R. Masani (Rajkot): It is bad in principal. We do not want to have anything to do with it.

Shri Govinda Menon: It is because they refuse to look into it further that a well informed man like Shri Lobo prabhu committed the mistake of raising this objection against this Bill. I say this because what the majority judgment of the Supreme Court said was that Parliament has no power to amend any of the provisions of Part III of the Constitution. Article 368 is not in Part III of the Constitution. The Supreme Court has not said that article 368 is not amendable. The Supreme Court, among other things, said that article 368 only gives the procedure regarding the amendment of the Constitution and does not contain therein the power for amendment. That is a very serious matter. If that is the correct view on account of the wording of article 368, Shri Nath Pai wants—and I agree with him—that that article should be re-drafted so that the power of amendment will not be relegated to the residuary power which is here with the Centre. Our reason is this. After the emergence of various non-Congress governments in the States there is a demand that there should be certain amendments of the legislative lists attached to the Constitution so that the States may have more power. One of the articles in the Constitution which cannot be amended without the concurrence of the States is the allocation of different subjects in the three legislative lists of the Constitution. Suppose, this House or the country wants that the lists should be amended so that some of the powers or subjects now in List I or in List III are transposed to List II and if the power of amendment is not under article 368 and we would have to go to the residuary power under entry 97 in List I, what follows would be this. That residuary power is only with the Centre. The States will not have any power with respect to that matter. Whatever that be, this is an amendment where Article 368 is sought to be improved upon.

Now, the Supreme Court judgment does not say that Part III of the Constitution cannot be amended. For example, there are several passages in the judgment of one of the judges constituting the majority, Mr. Justice Hidyatullah, who says that Part III can be improved upon by amendments. Therefore, it is not correct to say that Part III is untouchable so far as this Parliament is concerned.

Shri Piloo Mody: It takes away the fundamental right.

Shri Govinda Menon: What the majority judgment was that it is beyond the legislative competence of Parliament to abridge or take away the fundamental rights in Part III. My short answer to Mr. Lobo Prabhu's objection would be that Mr. Nath Pai's Bill to amend Article 368 does not

attempt anything like that. Therefore, I submit that there is nothing in his point of order. As pointed out by Mr. N. C. Chatterjee, the *vires* of a Bill is not decided upon in Parliament. Mr. Lobo Prabhu says that the majority of the Supreme Court gave a certain decision regarding Part III. But the Supreme Court gave another decision earlier and the Supreme Court may give another decision later.

Shri Piloo Mody: Wait for it.

Shri Govinda Menon: We may amend Article 368. If Article 368 cannot be amended a constitutional question need not be raised here. The rule clearly says that if a constitutional question is raised, you may discuss that question but not decide upon it because Mr. Speaker in the Chair is not the person to decide whether a law is within the legislative competence or outside the legislative competence of Parliament. The majority also of this legislature is also not in a position to decide that question. If they decide it, the court may, in its wisdom, look into the matter and give decision. Therefore, it is that we observe a rule in Parliament that the legislative competence may be debated upon but not decided upon. To give a ruling in favour of the point of order raised by Mr. Lobo Prabhu would be to decide that question.

As far as the calling of the Attorney General is concerned, the Government do not think that this is a matter on which the Attorney General should be invited.

Shri Ranga: Why?

Shri Govinda Menon: Because this has been never done.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have only read the Summary of the Supreme Court judgment, both majority and minority judgments, not the original one because I could not get a copy of that.

The framers of the Constitution, in their wisdom, though that after freedom, this society will be a society in transformation and that it might need an amendment to the Constitution. If you go through the Constituent Assembly debates I have gone through all the debates of the Constituent Assembly—

Shri S. Kandappan (Mettur): You are giving the ruling.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes, I am giving the ruling. I am not just speaking off-hand. I have given thought to it.

From all this, it is very clear that they wanted Parliament, taking into consideration the changing social situation and the political situation in the country, to be in full and sovereign authority to exercise powers of amendment. That is the substance of the debate in the Constituent Assembly. In the past, there have been many occasions when we have exercised that right. I do recognise that the Supreme Court is an independent judicial body created by our own Constitution. The same Constitution has created this sovereign body . . .

Shri M. R. Masani: Not sovereign.

Shri Lobo Prabhu: The Constitution is sovereign.

Shri M. R. Masani: It is the Constitution which is sovereign.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: In such a situation, as the Law Minister has rightly observed . . .

Shri R. D. Bhandare: It is not necessary to discuss it now. The only question raised is whether this Bill should be proceeded with or not.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am coming to that.

If at any moment, this body goes beyond the constitutional limits within which it has to function, who is to interpret it? It is not this body, but it is the Supreme Court which has to interpret it.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

Therefore, the initial objection that the hon. Member has raised on the basis of a majority decision, and not a unanimous decision has no basis; moreover, that is not a final decision also, because judge will have to reconsider the whole point. Therefore, the point that the hon. Member has raised at the present juncture has no basis; the point of order has no basis and no relevance whatsoever to the Bill under discussion. I would now call upon Shri N. C. Chatterjee to continue his speech.

But before he starts, I think the hon. Law Minister wants to move some amendment.

Shri Govinda Menon: I would like to move the amendment for the reference of this Bill to a Joint Committee . . .

Shri K. Narayana Rao (Bobbili): On a point of order. How can the hon. Minister's amendment be moved now when the discussion on the original motion has already started? . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This amendment is for reference of the Bill to a Joint Committee.

Shri Govinda Menon: Regarding the names, I would request that name No. 11 be changed for Shri Rameshwar Rao, and instead of name No. 22 given in my notice, I would suggest that Shri A. N. Mulla's name be included. That was a very unfortunate omission. So, I want to effect that change also.

With these verbal amendments, I move my amendment.

I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 45 Members, 30 from this House, namely:

Shri R. K. Khadilkar, Shri R. S. Arumugam, Shri N. C. Chatterjee, Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta, Shri Ram Krishan Gupta, Shri K. Hanumanthaiya, Shri S. M. Joshi, Shri Kameshwar Singh, Shri Krishnan Manoharan, Shri D. K. Kunte, Shri J. Rameshwar Rao, Shri V. Viswanatha Menon, Shri Mohammad Yusuf, Shri Jugal Mondal, Shri H. N. Mukerjee, Shri Nath Pai, Shri P. Parthasarathy, Shri Deorao S. Patil, Shri Khagapathi Pradhani, Shri K. Narayana Rao, Shri Mohammad Yunus Saleem, Shri Anand Narain Mulla, Shri Dwaipayan Sen, Shri Prakash Vir Shastri, Shri Digvijaya Narain Singh, Shri Sant Bux Singh, Shri Sunder Lal, Shri V. Y. Tamaskar, Shri Tenneti Viswanatham, and Shri P. Govinda Menon and 15 from Rajya Sabha;

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the first day of the next session;

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

that this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of 15 members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee.".

Shri M. R. Masani: I understand the hon. Member whose name appears as No. 4 in the list has declined to serve on the committee. So, his name should be deleted. He does not wish to serve on the committee.

Shri Ranga: His leader is with the Speaker. So, let it be accertained from him.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We shall have it ascertained from him. Later on, he can withdraw his name. I think that it is with his concurrence that this motion has included his name . . .

Shri M. R. Masani: His consent has not been obtained, and, therefore, it should be withdrawn.

Shri Nath Pai: I just want to state the facts. If Shri M. R. Masani or anybody else from his party does not want to serve on the committee, he is absolutely welcome to do so; among the fundamental rights it is also a fundamental right not to serve on any committee, and I upholed that right of his party. But with due respect to them, I would say that knowing that they felt very strongly, I had consultations with Shri Piloo Mody and with Shri P. K. Deo and requested them; at that stage, there was no objection to serving on the committee, but they made their position very clear that they would oppose the Bill tooth and nail. I told them 'Simply because you are opposed to this, I would rather like that you be there so that we shall have the benefit of your disagreement and then we can reach our conclusions'. It is only today that Shri M. R. Masani has told me that the members of his party do not want to serve on the committee. I am stating this because I want the House to know the full facts.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It seems that his sweet reasonableness and persuasion have had no effect.

Shri Ranga: Let it also be understood that we do not mean any offence to Shri Nath Pai. We are with him for various other purposes, for all other purposes, except this Bill.

But let it be clearly understood also that this Select Committee is not merely his baby; there are two joint parents for it; one is the Law Minister and the other is Shri Nath Pai, and it is as much the responsibility of the Law Minister to ask for the consent of these Members as that of Shri Nath Pai . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House is seized of the measure. There is no question of any parentage now at this stage.

Shri Ranga: Shri Govinda Menon has only fathered the baby that has been nurtured by Shri Nath Pai.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Amendment moved:

> "That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 45 members, 30 from this House, namely:
>
> Shri R. K. Khadilkar, Shri R. S. Arumugam, Shri N. C. Chatterpee, Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta, Shri Ram Krishan Gupta, Shri K. Hanumanthaiya, Shri S. M. Joshi, Shri Kameshwar Singh, Shri Krishnan Manoharan, Shri D. K. Kunte, Shri J. Rameshwar Rao, Shri V. Viswanatha Menon, Shri Mohammad Yusuf, Shri Jugal Mondal, Shri H. N. Mukerjee, Shri Nath Pai, Shri P. Parthasarathy, Shri Deorao S. Patil, Shri Khagapathi Pradhani, Shri K. Narayana Rao, Shri Mohammad Yunus Saleem, Shri Anand Narain Mulla, Shri Dwaipayan Sen, Shri Prakash Vir Shastri, Shri Digvijaya Narain Singh, Shri Sant Bux Singh, Shri Sunder Lal, Shri V. Y. Tamaskar, Shri Tenneti Viswanatham, and Shri P. Govinda Menon, and 15 from Rajya Sabha;
>
> that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the first day of the next session;

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

that this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of 15 members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee.".

Shri N. C. Chatterjee. Be brief please, because there are other Members also wanting to speak.

Shri Govinda Menon: This is a very important matter and the contribution of a Member like Shri Chatterjee will be very useful to us.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Therefore, I called him first. I am not restricting, but only requesting.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: This Bill is of paramount importance. This is a matter which affects the supremacy of Parliament and also something much more than that, the sovereignty of the whole nation. I am the President of the All India Civil Liberties Union. I ought to tell you and the House that there cannot be anyone in this House more keen to uphold the fundamental rights which are the cherished human rights guaranteed to our citizens by our Constitution.

We deliberately set up a peculiar Constitution and we have given our citizens basic human rights. I remember I represented this country before the first Commonwealth Law Conference in London. Standing before them I said: 'We have given ourselves not only a liberal Constitution, but we have gone further than any other Constitution in the world. We have deliberately conferred on our citizens certain cherished human rights embodied in a special chapter called Fundamental Rights. We have not only put them in the Constitution, but have made them real, effective rights because we have got art. 32 of the Constitution'. From Cape Comerin right up to the Himalayas, every citizen can go up to the Supreme Court and demand the issue of a writ of *mandamus*, *certiorari* or any other writ or direction or order whenever his fundamental right is threatened.

I remember in an important case in which one of our friends from the south argued, I had the privilege to argue for the *Organiser*. The point was made: you cannot come up to the Supreme Court direct; you have to go first to the High Court. I argued before Mr. Justice Patanjali Shastri and other Judges that it is not so. It is also the fundamental right of a citizen to go straight to the Supreme Court for the vindication of his rights if there is any injury or threat to them. In the great judgment of Justice Patanjali Shastri, he said: not merely have the constitution-makers conferred this right on the citizen; they have conferred a remedial right, and what is more important, they have made that remedial right also a fundamental right. Therefore, that is the glory of our Constitution.

While I am supporting Shri Nath Pai, I do not want that our fundamental rights should be whittled down. I do not want that they should be affected or abridged in any way, we want them to be improved and to be maintained.

Why am I against the perpetuation of this emergency? Standing in the Supreme Court, I pointed out that immediately art. 19 is put out of operation, all our basic freedoms, seven freedoms—freedom of speech, freedom of expression, freedom of association, freedom of movement,

freedom to form trade unions and other freedoms enumerated therein are nullified. Immediately you issue a proclamation of emergency, the fundamental rights from one end of India to the other of 50 crores of human beings are put in cold storage. I argued before the Court that that means that all the actions taken under it are illegal, unconstitutional because they violate fundamental rights. When the Attorney-General, Mr. Daphtary, had finished arguing, Mr. Justice Gajendragadkar from the Chief Justice's seat asked: 'Mr. Attorney-General, you have not answered Mr. Setalvad's and Mr. Chatterjee's point. What is your answer to this that the action of detention is all illegal? You have put in jail these M.Ps. and detained them illegally'. He conceded that the detentions are illegal, unconstitutional, *ultra vires* actions.

Therefore, the Supreme Court has laid down that after the emergency is revoked, this Government will have to face hundreds of prosecutions and claims for damages for illegal, unconstitutional action. We are proud of that judgment.

As a matter of fact, Golak Nath's case gave an excuse to this Government. They may say: unless you give us indemnity, how can we revoke this emergency? because we will be flooded with cases. That is what the Chief Justice has pointed out in the D.I.R. judgment. Therefore they want an indemnity clause but how can you have an indemnity clause? The Golak Nath case judgment makes it impossible to pass an indemnity clause. That is the tragedy.

I wrote to President Radhakrishnan, possibly you read it, and he discussed it with me before he left office. I pointed out to him that in order to vindicate fundamental rights, in order to make fundamental rights under article 19 available to 50 crores of human beings, it is absolutely essential that you should revoke the emergency, and you cannot revoke the emergency unless you have a clause of indemnity or a piece of legislation amending one part of the Constitution, so that the emergency can be made effective only in particular places where there is a serious condition.

Now, under article 358 all fundamental rights are immediately put into cold storage. You will remember the argument that because of the application of article 358, any State or legislative action, interference with any of the fundamental rights, cannot be justiciable, you cannot go to the Supreme Court, you cannot go to a court of law for the vindication of fundamental rights.

I had been fighting for fundamental rights. I would appeal to my friends who are opposing Shri Nath Pai to remember this. Bengal, unfortunately just as in Punjab, our province was partitioned. In spite of all the loud proclamations of the Nehru-Liaqat Pact and other professions of friendly amity, 50 lakhs of people had to cross the border, and they flooded Calcutta and the surrounding districts. Thirty lakhs of them were settled near about the metropolis, where big houses of very big industrialists, practically garden houses, were occupied by these poor people. They were shouting that their squatting should be regularised. We wanted it to be regularised, the whole of Bengal wanted it, the Government was compelled to do it, the Assembly wanted it, therefore an Act was passed that they should be actually regularised, a statute was passed that the owners of the property, the big landlords, multi-millionaires who never used any of these garden houses except for tamash once a month, would be paid the market price in the year 1947-48 when the exodus started from East Bengal. The High Court of Calcutta struck down that Act as illegal, and they said you must

[Shri N. C. Chatterjee]

pay compensation under Part III of the Constitution, that those multi-millionaires must be paid the actual compensation payable in the year 1959 or 1960. By that time the prices had shot up ten times or in some place 20 times near about Calcutta. It was impossible for the Government of India to pay this fantastic compensation according to article 31.

Dr. B. C. Roy, he was a great man, sent for me. He told me; "Though you are in the opposite, you fight for us, to uphold this Act before the Supreme Court. The Attorney-General Setalvad, one of the greatest man of law, was there, and I was there. We argued for days, but the Supreme Court turned us down, saying that compensation means compensation on the date of the declaration of the Notification under the Land Acquisition Act. Therefore, each of them had to be paid compensation of value at the time when they were divested, when actually the Notification was issued. That makes it an impossible proposition. For resettling lakhs of human being completely outraged, completely depauperised, for resettling these unfortunate men who were thrown out of their country, we wanted to do something. So, you have got to be realistic, look at the real state of things. In order to give fundamental rights you may have to amend article 31. We had to amend article 31, you know that. After the judgment in Bela Banerjee's case, the Supreme Court upheld the judgment of the Calcutta High Court, and we had to amend the Constitution. I had to admit, when Pandit Nehru was there, I was a member of the Select Committee, that this has got to be done. Therefore, amendment of the Constitution may be necessary on some technical grounds on some ground because of the decision of a High Court or Supreme Court, and it may be necessary really for establishing basic human rights for millions of people. Two hundred or 500 big industrialists could not be paid the fantastic compensation which, according to the strict letter of the law, under the Land Acquisition Act and under article 31, had to be paid. But look at the inequity of this. Justice Subba Rao has also said that this is a developing society; you want to build a welfare state; a socialist state. It would be a progressive evolution. You cannot contemplate and anticipate things forever, Therefore, it will have to be amended. If you read carefully, in the majority judgment they all agree that in proper cases, the fundamental rights will have to be amended but they say, that you cannot amend it through Parliament. I argued this point in Shankari Prasad case in the Supreme Court. I argued with great force—I do not say with great ability—and with great cogency and all the five Judges decided against me; that is not 'law', the law under article 13 does not mean the constitutional amendment; that means an ordinary law. Now by a majority of one, six judges have taken one view and five, another view. With great respect to the Chief Justice and the other majority judges, I must say that the judgment of the other five judges rests on sound and cogent arguments. The majority view, and the Chief Justice recognise: you will have to amend it in some way. What is their suggestion? They say: you can do it by setting up a Constituent Assembly. It is an amazing thing. With great respect to the Chief Justice, I must say that the first principle of law that I learnt both in this country and in England every man of law knows it—what cannot be done directly cannot be done indirectly. The majority judges say: you cannot amend it by Parliament but you can set up a Constituent Assembly and have it amended.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): Take a mandate from the people.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: We have got the mandate from the people; we have got it; we represent the sovereign wish of the people of India. We are

elected by means of adult franchise. There is no question of any thing hanky-panky in our elections. I am amazed at this judgment. If you do it by article 368, you have got to do it by two thirds majority. In a Constituent Assembly, on the other hand, you can do it by a majority of one; 51 per cent would be enough. I had discussions with many eminent jurists, with Mr. Setalvad and also Mr. Pathak and Mr. Chagla, an ex-Chief Justice. They said: it seems rather peculiar that it cannot be done by a majority of two-thirds by Parliament but if Parliament chose to set up some kind of a Constituent Assembly, it can be done only by a majority of one. With great respect, that judgment seems rather a shaky one and requires careful reconsideration. Therefore, I appealed to the President to make a reference under article 143 to the Supreme Court. The Chief Justice also was not making a final decision; he says: I do not make it a judgment. So, I want a carefully considered judgment of the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court in 1951 unanimously turned it down; in 1966 they say by a majority of one, 6 : 5, that it cannot be done. What is Mr. Nath Pai saying? He is only saying that any provision of the Constitution may be amended in accordance with the procedure provided in this article. He is only putting in one clause in article 368. Any provision in this Constitution can be amended according to the procedure laid down. It is quiet clear that this is not only a procedural thing. Article 368 says that an amendment of the Constitution may be initiated by the introduction of a Bill. But does it mean that it is only a procedural thing? Any amendment of Constitution may be initiated by this procedure. If you want to amend these clauses, it must be by a two-third majority. The Law Minister is perfectly right. Like the old Bourbons,—of them it was said, if they learned nothing, they forgot nothing.

Now, from Bhuvaneswar to Amritsar, we have got the non-Congress Ministries, from one end of the country to the other, except one or two States. They are clamouring for greater rights. How can you have greater rights? The Law Minister pointed out very cogently, you cannot have it unless there is a resolution passed by the State legislatures, confirming and affirming that. They must demand it, and they must ratify it; when we pass it, they must ratify it. That resolution, therefore, will be part of the constitutional amendment. Therefore, Sir, this is certainly a part of the constitutional amendment.

I do not think that it is quite correct when they said that the residual thing in List I covers constitutional amendment. With great respect, I submit that it is a thing which requires very careful consideration. I am pointing out that this Bill as it stands today is completely immune from any possible attack. It is a Bill which simply says it assumes this procedure. I only say that this procedure is available for amending any part of the Constitution. That was the original intention. Five judges including the Chief Justice, Patanjali Shastri, Chief Justice Kania, and another judge who became latter on the Chief Justice, Justice B. K. Mukerjee, and that great judge who became Chief Justice, Justice S. R. Das, were all unanimous in deciding it. Of course, the Supreme Court is supreme. The judges are supreme and so are our judges, especially of the Supreme Court. You know this may be again a question of accident; who happens to be the presiding judge and what is the composition of the judiciary at a particular moment. *(Interruption)*

Shri K. Narayana Rao: Simply because it is the latest case the hon. Member should not blame the presiding judge. I may submit that not only in the latest case, but in a earlier case, Sajjan Singh case, breach was made; it was three to two judgment.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee Let me finish. I only point out that it is a question of supremacy of Parliament. I do not even say sovereignty of Parliament. In our own domain, we are supreme. And the sovereignty of the nation is today very greatly paralysed by this kind of thing, and this should be clarified. And this is the best and the safest way of clarifying it, so that the position can be put in proper shape and order and we can defend our stand, the proper status and position of Parliament.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In view of the great importance of this Bill and the interest the House is showing towards the Bill, I would like to make the following motion. I move:

> "That the time allotted to this Bill be extended by another two hours."

Shri S. Kundu: I rise to second the motion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

> "That the time allotted to this Bill be extended by another two hours."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Mohammed Imam (Chitradurga): How long are we going to sit? There is also a half-an-hour discussion today.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We sit till 5.30 for this Bill, and then we take up the half-hour discussion. And then we will take up this Bill the next day.

17 hrs.

Shri R. D. Bhandare: Sir, before I start my remarks on this Bill, I would like to say that Mr. Nath Pai has done yeoman's service both to the Constitution and to Parliament and has, therefore, served democracy. I do not know whether the members have read the judgment delivered by the Supreme Court. Perhaps Mr. Chatterjee, while reading the judgment might not have laid stress on the important point in the judgment. I will just read the portion of it which raises the fundamental question which has impelled Mr. Nath Pai to bring in this Bill to amend article 368 to the extend he seeks to amend:

> "We have not said that the provisions of the Constitution cannot be amended. But what we have said is, they cannot be amended so as to take away or abridge the fundamental rights. Nor can we appreciate the argument that all the agrarian reforms which the Parliament in power wants to effectuate cannot be brought about without amending the fundamental rights."

The judgment further proceeds to say:

> "It was exactly to prevent this attitude and to protect the rights of the people that the fundamental rights were inserted in the Constitution. If it is the duty of Parliament to enforce the Dirsctive Principles, it is equally its duty to enforce them without infringing the fundamental rights."

That is exactly the crux of the matter. The real conflict is between Fundamental rights and the Directive principles. We have, therefore, to consider as to what is the place of Chapter III on fundamental rights and as to what is the place of Chapter IV on Directive principles of State policy in the constitutional scheme, because that is the crux of the judgment. It revolves around this proposition. If there is a conflict in between fundamental rights and directive principles, fundamental rights must have, according to the judgment, precedence over the directive principles. On this point, I differ totally with the judgment. I may go to the extent of saying that the place of the directive principles in the Constitution has not been properly appreciated by the judges in delivering this judgment. That is why the judgment says Parliament certainly can enforce the directive principles, but cannot amend fundamental rights.

In this connection, I would like in the first place, to draw the attention of the House to the position of the fundamental rights and in the second place, to the position of the directive principles. I need not dilate on the basic principles of legislation or constitutionalism. It is very abstruse to deal with this question in a short time. It may be perhaps baffling to some members here or even outsiders to deal with this question. Fundamental rights deal with what is known as negative obligations of the State. Fundamental rights say that the State shall not make such a law which will abridge or destroy the fundamental rights. All those articles incorporated in Chapter III deal with the negative obligations of the State, but the directive principles deal with the positive obligations of the State to change and transform the society based on egalitarian concept. The misunderstanding, therefore, arises regarding the negative obligations of the State and the positive obligations of the State. I need not dwell on this point. Under our constitutional scheme, I may go to the extent of saying that, the Chapter on directive principles is a contribution to Political Science made by the framers of the Indian Constitution as the federal principle is contribution to Political Science made by the founding fathers of the American Constitution and sovereignty of Parliament made by the working of the English Constitution. So the directive priciples deal with the very basic policy of the State, of democratic form of Government when democracy speaks of, both the form of government and the way of life.

The question, therefore, arises whether the direotive principles are inferior to the fundamental rights or they are superior to the fundamental rights. I need not again deal with that simple altruistic proposition that fundamental rights seak of the rights of individuals whereas directive principles speak of the functions, obligations and duties of the State, which functions and duties the State is called upon to perform to bring about transformation in the social system. When the State is, therefore, trying to exercise or trying to perform those obligations, those positive obligations, here is a case where the court steps in and says that the State shall have no right to perform the positive obligations. Why? They say, because the directive principles are not justiciable. That is the point under which everybody is labouring, that because the fundamental principles are justiciable and directive principles are not justiciable, the directive principles are therefore, not superior to the fundamental rights.

Now, in this connection, I would like to mention that Shri Masani was a member when the Constitution was framed. He was also a member of the Committee on Fundamental rights when the question of fundamental rights was considered. Here is a report. There were two reports. One was published and submitted to the Constituent Assembly in 1947. Para (2) of that reports says.

> "The Fundamental Rights Sub-Committee recommended that the list of fundamental rights should be prepared in two parts: the first part consisting of rights enforceable by appropriate legal process and the second consisting of directive principles of social policy which though not enforceable in court are nevertheless to be regarded as fundamental in the goverance of the country."

Therefore, not only fundamental rights but even the directive principles are important and fundamental in the governance of the country. It is but natural for some of my friends, who are arguing against the Bill, to say that it was a report. But what about the constitutional position of these Directive principles? I am coming to the constitutional position itself. The constitutional position as is found under articles 37 and 38 is very clear. Article 37 says that even though it is not justiciable, justiciable in the sense that no citizen of this country can move the court

[Shri R. D. Bhandare]

that the State must exercise that positive obligation and make that law. The fundamental rights are, justiciable in the sense that if an individual exercises his liberty and freedom then the State should not curb or curtail the exercise of that liberty and freedom. It is not so in the case of Directive principles. That is the difference between justiciability and non-justiciability. We are not here in a court of law. We are here in Parliament to perform the legislative powers and functions of the State, and a modern State, according to our Constitution, has been enjoined, has been called upon, to perform certain functions, certain duties, which are enumerated and enlisted in the Directive Principles. Therefore, I shall read out to you article 37.

> "The provisions contained in this Part shall not be enforceable by any courts, but the principles therein laid down are nevertheless fundamental in the governance of the country and it shall be the duty of the State to apply these principles in making laws."

But the question arises, why is it that it is laid down in so many words and terms that it is the duty of the State to perform, exercise or implement the Directive Principles? We have the Preamble in the Constitution, and in order to fulfil those Principles enshrined in the Preamble, we have article 38, incorporating them. That article says:

> "The State shall strive to promote the welfare of the people by securing and protecting as effectively as it may a social order in which justice, social, economic and political, shall inform all the institutions of the national life."

These are the two articles. When the Constitution was framed, emphasis was laid on the acceptance of the Directive Principles.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You have got two more minutes. There are several members who want to participate in the discussion.

Shri R. D. Bhandare: Sir, this is not a usual legislation.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But you have to presume that those who are participating in the discussion have gone through the Constitution and the relevant articles.

Shri R. D. Bhandare: Sir, are you so meticulous about the time that I must bow before you?

As Dr. Ambedkar has observed, these Directive Principles are fundamental in the governance of the country. He observed in the Constituent Assembly:

> "If any Government ignores them, they will certainly have to answer for them before the electorate at the election time."

These are the instructions given to the State, which must be followed by the State.

Coming back to the judgment, it by implication speaks of revolution and says that it could be brought about only by anarchical means or by bloodshed. It goes to the extent of saying that revolutions are not made by majority, revolutions are always brought about by minorities and by bloodshed. Therefore, when we talk of democratic form of Government not only as a form, but as a way of life, we must remember the definition of democracy given by Dr. Ambedkar. He says:

> "Democracy is both form and method of government whereby revolutionary radical changes in social, and economic life of the people can be brought about without bloodshed."

"without bloodshed" is the term which governs, guides and controls our Directive Principles. Therefore, it will be a far-fetched argument to say that we cannot amend the Constitution to bring about a revolution without bloodshed by a Constitutional method.

On the question whether the Constitution could be amended and the

method of amending the Constitution even the Judges have gone to the extent of saying that barring Chapter III, the whole of the Constitution could be amended. I am reading from page 34 of the lectures given by G. N. Joshi, a constitutional lawyer of our High Court, in a book entitled *Aspects of Indian Constitutional Law*. In fact, he refers to the judgment given by the Supreme Court in Shankri Prasad Singh Deo versus Union of India and the Court says:—

> "Now, the Conttitution provides for three classes of amendments of its provisions. First, those that can be effected by a bare majority such as that required for the passing of an ordinary law.....Secondly, those that can be effected by a special majority as laid down in article 368."

The third kind are those which deal with federal polity by a ratification by one-half of the State legislatures. The amending proceduse laid down in the Constitution empowers the Parliament to amend the Constitution which procedure can be classified into three parts. In the first place, the Constitution could be amended for the purpose of an administrative measure. In the second place, the Constitution could be amended with ratification by half the States in order to bring about to change in the federal polity, and in the third place, Constitution could be amended by a majority of two-thirds. When we adopt the third method, Parliament is both a legislative body and the Constitution-amending machinery which is incorporated in the Constitution itself.

Shri Piloo Mody: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I must preface what I am going to say by expressing the wish that when legal matters are discussed in this House lawyers should not be permitted to make any speeches or express any opinion because we tend to lose the substance of what we are about to do and get mixed up in a lot of legal technicality quoting mere this and that none of which is relevant to the point.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Would it be correct to say that architects and engineers need not be consulted while we plan buildings?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (कन्नौज) : आप की इमारत तो बिना आर्किटैक्ट्स के बनी थी।

Shri Piloo Mody: I do not want to enter into an argument with you on this subject. As it is, I am feeling rather despondent because I feel that the heads have already been counted; the debate is hardly likely to swing any votes; people have already made up their minds and go through this procedure merely to satisfy ourselves that we are a democracy and that this is the sovereign body of this country.

Shri Govinda Menon: Have you also not made up your mind?

Shri Piloo Mody: I cannot imagine a more disastrous amendment than what my hon. friend, Shri Nath Pai, has brought forward because it prematurely tends to snuff out a democracy which we have not yet stabilished. We on this side of the House are against this Bill in principle. We are against it because of its contents and we are against it being discussed over here.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: You are reactionaries.

17.18 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*].

Shri Piloo Mody: Mustering the utmost Christian charity of which I am capable I would like to observe that my hon. friend, Shri Nath Pai, be forgiven by the Good Lord because he knows not what he does. I heard at one time that the hon. Member, Shri Nath Pai, would present a better case for selling short our democracy; insead, I find that he has based his entire case on a legal quibble justified on the grounds of a "changing society, a dynamic society" as he calls it—and rapping it all up by reiterating a dozen times that "Parliament is supreme".

[Shri Piloo Mody]

Let us examine his statement of objects and reasons. He says, here that the issue raised is of "cardinal importance for the supremacy of Parliament; this supremacy implies the right and authority of Parliament." Note his obsession with the supremacy of Parliament.

He is Coy. He does not want to be disrespectful to the Supreme Court but does not hesitate to offer his points of disagreement with the judgement that the learned judges have given. He regards the Supreme Court as the guardian and custodian of the rights of the citizen but he has no hesitation whatsoever in presiding over the liquidation of those very rights.

He says that he may appear to be defying the authority of the Supreme Court but he wishes us to remove any possible misunderstanding in the matter. He is merely trying to establish, as he says, the supremacy of Parliament.

Then, again he says:

> "Parliament will not be able to function as the ultimate instrument of the will of our people.. Parliament's supremacy is meaningless, ceases to have any coherent meaning if Parliament cannot amend the Constitution."

Is this the only important function of Parliament? He waxed eloquent. I would like to have quoted rather a long passage from his speech but I realise that I will not be given the time to finish what I have to say. So I will pass on. But he ended not by arriving at the right conclusion as a result of what he said but again on the same stale note about the supremacy of Parliament. What an absurd conclusion? I venture to suggest that it is Mr. Nath Pai who is applying the "Jack boot" to our democracy at this very moment.

His entire legal argument is summed up here, to quote him, when he says:

> "A constitutional amendment is totally different from an ordinary enactment of Parliament. Where as the ordinary enactment which runs counter to the spirit of Article 13 of the Constitution may be null and void, *ultra vires*, and therefore, unconstitutional, a constitutional amendment itself shall not be because that makes a mockery of the supremacy of Parliament."

But my hon. friend really out Pais himself towards the end of his peroration when he says:

> 'This is the fundamental meaning of the supremacy of Parliament and nobody has the "right to take away, snatch away, or deprive Parliament of its inalienable right, the right to amend the Constitution of India."

Mr. Speaker, Sir, please note the misuse of the word "fundamental" and his application to the supremacy of Parliament, which incidentally also has, and mark the words, the "finalienable" right to amend the Constitution. It is when I hear Mr. Nath Pai that I begin to appreciate the rather unreasonable attitude taken by Dr. Lohia and Mr. Madhu Limaye on the language issue.

Where does Mr. Nath Pai get his ideas about the supremacy of Parliament? Does he realise that Parliament derives its powers from the Constitution of India, not from the people, but only indirectly from the people? Does my friend think that because he collected a few votes during the elections, as most of us did, that the people have surrendered their rights and freedoms and have agreed to become the slaves of their elected representatives? Mr. Nath Pai thinks so but I do not think that was the mandate that the people of India gave to Mr. Nath Pai, to Mr. Chatterjee, to Mr. Bhandare or to anybody else in this House.

What is the origin of democracy? it is based on an original belief that

the people are sovereign and that the origins of power lie with the people. This is the only moral justification of any free society. Our very existence as a nation requires moral justification not merely based on power or our capacity to protect our territorial integrity but derived from moral law, the morality being that we are a free people with certain sovereign right, rights that we enjoy subject to none not even the elected representatives over here. If we do not accept this orignal concept of democracy, we have no justification as a nation and any foreing power would have the right, based on pure power, or with brute force, to enslave us, as we have surrendered our sovereign rights as a people to majority rule; to the rule of force, in short, to a jungle society based on the concept that might is right.

It is this moral justification that is required which prompted the founding fathers of the American Declaration of Independence to declare:

> "When in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have kept them with another and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation."

This was the moral justification. And what was the basic truth?

> "We hold these truths to be self-evident that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted amongst men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed."

The Constitution of India framed some 175 years later is no less eloquent. I shall read out the Preamable to you, because I suspect that there has been a severe lapse of memory amongst the hon. Members of this House. The preamble of this Constitution of ours says.....

Shri Nath Pai: We know it by heart.

Shri Piloo Mody: It is not enough to know it by heart, but it is necessary to understand it.

It says:

> "WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a SOVEREIGN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC and to secure to all its citizens:
>
> JUSTCE, social, economic and political;
>
> LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship;
>
> EQUALITY of status and of opportunity; and to promote among them all.
>
> FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity of the Nation....."

I would stress the portion that follows:

> "IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY this twenty-sixth day of November, 1949, do HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION.".

I would like hon. Members to note that we the people of India gave to ourselves this Constittution because we assumed quite rightly that we were born free with certain inherent and inalienable rights—fundamental rights. Kindly note the correct use of the words. We do not enjoy our Constitution at the mercy of parliamentarians who think that they are supreme. Now, what are those rights?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Who made the Constitution.

Shri Piloo Mody: I would take you to article 19, and I shall read out to you what these rights are. The first right is, that "all citizens shall have the right to freedom of speech and expression." Does Shri Nath Pai or the Congress think that they can erase this by a two-thirds majority in Parliament? Then, it says that "all citizens shall have the right to assemble peacebly and without arms." Does Shri Nath Pai or the Congress think that they can erase this with a two-thirds majority? Then, the article says that "all citizens shall have the right to form associations or unions." Do Shri Nath Pai and the Congress think that they can erase this with a two-thirds majority?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : वह तो आप रोज करते रहते हैं।

Shri Piloo Mody: Then, the article says that "all citizens shall have the right to move freely throughout the territory of India, ... to reside and settle in any part of the territory of India,.... to acquire, hold and dispose of property,.... and to practise any profession, or to carry on any occupation, trade or business." Do Shri Nath Pai and the Congress think that they can erase all these rights by a two-thirds majority in Parliament?

Now, let us see what the Constitution itself has to say about this?

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: Does the hon. Member want the Speaker to go and appear before a magistrate?

....

Shri Piloo Mody: What is it that the hon. lady Member wants to say? Let her say it?

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: Does the hon. Member want the Speaker to go and appear before a magistrate?

Shri Piloo Mody: Now that she has said that, would she please sit down?

Article 13 (2) says:

"The State shall not make any law which takes away or bridges the rights conferred by this Part and any law made in contravention of this clause shall, to the extent of the contravention, be void."

What does the term 'State' mean? Article 12 reads thus:

"In this Part, unless the context, otherwise requires, "the State" includes the Government and Parliament of India and the Government and the Legislature of each of the States and all local or other authorities....".

With regard to the term 'law' also the Constitution is very specific. It says:

"'law' includes any Ordinance, order, bye-law, rule, regulation, notification custom or usage having in the territory of India the force of law."

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member may continue his speech on the next day.

Shri Piloo Mody: I shall need just five more minutes.

Mr. Speaker: Those who want to hear him may hear him on the next day.

Shri Piloo Mody: Shall I or shall I not continue my speech now?

Mr. Speaker: I do not think it will be possible for him to conclude his speech today? He is in great form today. I do not know whether it will

be possible for him to finish his speech today.

Shri S. K. Tapuriah (Pali): He may be called on the next day.

Mr. Speaker: He can continue on the next day.

Shri Piloo Mody: I would require about five more minutes only.

Mr. Speaker: Why only five minutes? He can take about 10 to 15 minutes more also.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: The rest of the portions of his speech may be taken as read.

17.30 hrs.

RE QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST CERTAIN MINISTERS

Mr. Speaker: Shri Vajpayee to raise the issue concerning privilege.

The Minister of Law (Shri Govinda Menon): On a point of order.

Shri A. B. Vajpayee (Balrampur): On what?

Mr. Speaker: There is no motion befroe the House now.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं विशेषाधिकार का एक मामला उठाने के बारे में आप की अनुमति चाहता हूं । श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी ने 30 मई को इस सदन में ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव के सम्बन्ध में स्पष्टीकरण मांगते हुए इसी सदन के दो सम्मानित सदस्यों जो मंत्री परिषद् के सदस्य भी हैं, उन पर यह आरोप लगाया था कि वे बिड़ला बंधुओं के बेतन भोगी हैं । ये आरोप श्री अर्जुन अरोड़ा द्वारा कांग्रेस संसदीय दल की बैठक में लगाये गए आरोपों के सम्बन्ध में थे । लेकिन मंत्रियों के नाम पहली बार सदन में लिए गए और लेने वाले मेरे मित्र श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी थे । मंत्रियों के विरुद्ध लगाये जाने वाले आरोपों की जांच किस तरह से की जाए इस के सम्बन्ध में आप ने 1951 के एक निर्णय का हवाला दिया था । मैं उस के दो अंश आप के सामने पढ़ना चाहता हूं । आप ने कहा था—मैं उद्धृत करता हूं :—

> "The person making such an allegation should first make sure of his facts and base them on such authentic evidence, documentary or circumstantial as he may have. He should be careful in sifting and arranging facts because if the allegations are proved to be frivolous, worthless or based on personal jealousy or animosity, directly or indirectly, he will himself be liable to a charge of breach of privilege of the House".

आगे जा कर आपने कहा था—मैं उद्धृत करता हूं :—

> "However, if in the course of preliminary investigation, it is found that the person making the allegations has supplied incorrect facts or tried to bring discredit to the name of the member wilfully or through carelessness, he shall be deemed to guilty of a breach of privilege of the House."

इस निर्णय में आप ने स्वयं स्वीकार किया है कि यदि यह सिद्ध हो जाए कि आरोप असत्य हैं, निराधार है या असावधानी में लगाये गये हैं तो उस सदस्य को विशेषाधिकार भंग करने के आरोप में जवाब देना होगा और उस के खिलाफ कार्यवाई की जा सकेगी । श्री अर्जुन अरोड़ा के आरोपों की जो जांच प्रधान मंत्री महोदया ने की है और जिस जांच के परिणाम सदन में घोषित किए गए हैं यदि सदन यह स्वीकार करता है कि वे जांच के परिणाम ठीक हैं तो फिर सदन के सामने इस के अतिरिक्त और कोई चारा नहीं है कि वह श्री बनर्जी द्वारा लगाए गए आरोपों को विशेषाधिकार समिति को सौंप दे ।

देश में एक सन्देह का, एक अविश्वास का वातावरण है । चरित्र हत्या की प्रवृत्ति बढ़

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

रही है । आरोप प्रत्यारोप लगाए जाते हैं । मैं चाहूंगा कि यह मौका आया है इस सदन के सामने कि जो सदस्य अपने आरोप प्रमाणित करने में विफल रहता है उसे सदन के सामने जवाब-देह होना चाहिये, उस का मामला विशेषाधिकार समिति को सौंपा जाना चाहिये । मैं आप की अनुमति चाहूंगा कि आप मुझे इस आशय का प्रस्ताव पेश करने दें कि श्री बनर्जी के आरोप और उन के सम्बन्ध में प्रधान मंत्री ने जो निर्णय घोषित किया है, दोनों को विशेषाधिकार समिति को सौंप दिया जाए ।

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: There is no discussion on this.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : मेरा भी नोटिस था ।

Mr. Speaker: When permission is given.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I am the member concerned, I should be given some chance. I requested you.

श्री मधु लिमये : निर्णय आप पहले ही न दीजिये क्योंकि बाद में हमारे कहने का कोई मतलब नहीं रह जाएगा ।

Mr. Speaker: This was a question which we discussed two or three days ago. The point is this. Mr. Banerjee did not make an allegation against anybody. The Prime Minister was making a statement, and questions were put to the Prime Minister. Mr. Banerjee, like any other member, was only seeking clarification on the statement made by the Prime Minister regarding Arjun Arora's allegations. Names are mentioned in the press, in this House, the other House, everywhere. She replied.

Then, after that, in the evening the concerned Ministers, whose names were mentioned, also made statements here on the floor of the House, rather replying to the alegations made not only by Arjun Arora outside but to questions raised after the Prime Minister's statement and all that. Therefore, it is not as if Mr. Banerjee originally made any allegation against the Ministers. It is the allegation of Mr. Arjun Arora, about which the Prime Minister was replying, and Mr. Banerjee was asking a question for clarification.

श्री मधु लिमये : निर्णय बाद में दीजिये । पहले देंगे तो बड़ी गड़बड़ी हो जाएगी ।

Mr. Speaker: Let me complete it.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): I do not think that is a correct statement of facts. So far as Arjun Arora's allegations are concerned, this House will not take any notice at all. The member concerned, Mr. Banerjee, particularly named two Ministers and also a Minister's son saying that they are involved in this matter, that they are in the pay roll of Birlas. That is why the Ministers themselves came forward with statements. So far as this is concerned, Mr. Banerjee's statement is a Positive statement which we have to take note of. We have nothing to do with what Mr. Arjun Arora said in the other House.

श्री मधु लिमये : इस में एक बहुत रहस्यपूर्ण बात है । एक ओर जब राज्य सभा में हमारे इस सदन के माननीय सदस्य डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया के खिलाफ आरोप लगाये गये तो हम लोगों ने मांग की कि हम विशेषाधिकार समिति के सामने जाने को तैयार हैं, हमारे सदस्य जायेंगे नहीं । लेकिन सत्तारूढ़ दल ने नहीं माना दूसरी ओर जब हम आरोप करते हैं और फिर कहते हैं कि हम जायेंगे नहीं, अगर ये गलत सिद्ध हो जाते हैं तो आप हमें सजा दीजिये, तो फिर इस बात को भी आप मानते नहीं हैं । विरोधी दल वालों की ओर से जब आरोप किये जाते हैं, या तो

के साबित करने को तैयार हैं या सजा भुगतने के लिये तैयार होते हैं। जब कांग्रेस की ओर से हमारे ऊपर आरोप किये जाते हैं, तो भी हमारे लोग कहते हैं कि हम तैयार हैं न्यायालय के सामने जाने के लिए, संसद् की या लोक सभा समिति के सामने जाने के लिए, लेकिन दोनों हालतों में कांग्रेस वाले तैयार नहीं होते हैं। इस सबकी वजह क्या है, इसके पीछे क्या राज है, क्या रहस्य है? कांग्रेस पार्टी जब हमारे द्वारा आरोप लगाये जाते हैं तो भाग जाती है और जब कांग्रेस वालों की ओर से हम पर आरोप लगाये जाते हैं और हम कहते हैं कि इस का फैसला हो तो भी भाग जाते हैं। यह जो भाग जाने की प्रवृत्ति है या मामले को अधूरा छोड़ने की जो प्रवृत्ति है उस के खिलाफ यह मेरा छोटा सा प्रस्ताव है जिस को मैं पढ़ कर सुनाना हूं . . .

Mr. Speaker: Permission must be given to Mr. Vajpayee first.

श्री मधु लिमये : यहां पर कई आरोप लगाये गये हैं। जैसे माननीय सदस्य डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया ने प्रधान मंत्री के खिलाफ कुछ आरोप लगाये हैं जिन का अभी तक खंडन नहीं हुआ है। जैसे हीरे का मामला . . .

Mr. Speaker: You are repeating.

श्री मधु लिमये : यह कार्रवाई में आया है, कोई नई बात नहीं है . . . .

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : यह झूठ है कई बार कहा जा चुका है।

श्री मधु लिमये : कार्रवाई के आधार पर मैं बोल रहा हूं। नई बात नहीं ला रहा हूं। मुझे बोलने का अधिकार है। डाक्टर साहब ने अपने बजट भाषण में यह कहा है। यह कार्रवाई में दर्ज है। उस में उन्हों ने तीन आरोप लगाये थे? एक आरोप यह था कि बिड़ला की . . . .

Mr. Speaker: Do not bring in all these things.

श्री मधु लिमये : . . . के द्वारा हीरे की माला मिली शादी के समय दूसरा आरोप था कि एक नैपाल के राजा की ओर से हीरे मिले तीसरी बात थी . . . .

Mr. Speaker: No, no.

श्री मधु लिमये : कारण बता रहा हूं क्यों लेना चाहिये।

Mr. Speaker: This is not relevant to the proposal now. This is Mr. Banerjee's proposal.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं अभी उस पर आ रहा हूं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह इरादतन झूठे इल्जाम लगा रहे हैं। यह नेहरू फैमिली के प्रोफैशनल किकिट हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये : इन्दिरा जी ने इनका कभी खंडन नहीं किया है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : हजारों बार खंडन किया गया है। यह सरासर गलत बात कह रहे हैं।

The Minister of Law (Shri Govinda Menon): I rise on a point of order; the motion is out of order.

श्री मधु लिमये : मंत्री महोदय बाद में कहें। हम उन को सुनेंगे।

Mr. Speaker: It is extraneous matter that you are bringing in. You can say things against the Prime Minister later on, if you take the permission of the Chair; I have no objection. But to put all things together in Mr. Banerjee's motion is not correct.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं ने कोई एक्सट्रैनियस बात नहीं कही है।

Mr. Speaker: Now also, I am requesting you to speak only about that point. You should not roam about the whole of India. You have a

[Mr. Speaker]

right to move any resolution you want separately but do not bring in some thing. If you want to bring in other things also, you have to take some other occasion, now now, in the name of this.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं मिसाल दे रहा हूं। किसी दलील के समर्थन में उस की इलस्ट्रेशन तो दी जा सकती है न? इस प्रस्ताव को लेना क्यों आवश्यक है यह बताने के लिये मैं कह रहा हूं कि एक माननीय सदस्य के द्वारा प्रधान मंत्री पर आरोप लगाए जाते हैं, लेकिन अभी तक उन का खंडन नहीं होता है, उन की जांच नहीं होती है।

श्री शशि भूषण वाजपेयी : बराबर खंडन किया जा चुका है।

श्री मधु लिमये: मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस बात को अधूरा न छोड़ा जाए। अगर श्री गोविन्द मेनन इस का विरोध करेंगे तो तमाम दुनिया और हिन्दुस्तान की जनता इस नतीजे पर पहुंचेगी कि उन लोगों के द्वारा हम पर जो आरोप लगाए गए हैं, वे झूठे हैं और हम ने उन के खिलाफ जो आरोप लगाए हैं, वे सौ प्रतिशत सही हैं।

श्री शशि भूषण वाजपेयी : यह सौ प्रतिशत गलत और झूठे हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये : इस लिए आप से मेरी प्रार्थना है कि आप इस मामले को अधूरा न छोड़िये। अगर श्री बनर्जी या दूसरे सदस्य गैर-जिम्मेदार हैं, तो उन को सजा देनी चाहिए। उन को लोक सभा से भी निकाला जा सकता है। 'लाज' की बात कहने से तो इन लोगों को बड़ा गुस्सा आता है, लेकिन संसद-कार्य मंत्री कानून मंत्री और प्रधान मंत्री कम से कम थोड़ा आत्म-सम्मान तो दिखायें।

Shri Govinda Menon: The motion moved by Mr. Vajpayee is utterly out of order. There are two specific rules.

Mr. Speaker: He has not moved any motion. He is asking for permission.

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : माननीय महोदय मैं ऐसी कोई बात नहीं कहने वाला हूं जो आप को या सदन को बुरा लगे। बात ऐसी हुई कि 30 मई 1967 को मैं ने एक कालिंग एटेन्शन नोटिस दिया जो श्री अर्जुन अरोड़ा द्वारा कांग्रेस पार्टी की मीटिंग में कही गई कुछ बातों पर आधारित था। मैं ने क्या आरोप लगाया था? मैं ने यह पूछा था :

"May I know whether it is a fact that a cabinet minister and a minister of State who were on the Birla list of honorarium are still getting honorarium and the Cabinet Minister was chairman or vice chairman of the Birla Trust and the Minister of State was not a Minister of State, I believe, in 1966? I would like to know whether they are getting it still. Is it also a fact that a worthy son of a worthy Cabinet Minister got 1,80,000 commission from Birlas in 1966? I would also like to know whether the hon. Prime Minister knows this fact and whether this fact about the Cabinet Minister was brought to the notice of Mr. Kamaraj who shamelessly said that he knows it."

मैं ने किसी का नाम नहीं लिया था, लेकिन जब यह देखा गया कि प्रधान मंत्री जी उस बात के बारे में कोई स्पष्टीकरण नहीं कर रही हैं, तो मेरे कुछ सदस्यों ने, जो देश की बेहतरी चाहते थे, मुझे नाम बताने के लिए कहा। ऐसा मालूम होता है कि सारी कैबिनेट एक काजल की कोठरी है। तब मैं ने दो मंत्रियों का नाम लिया जिन में मेरे सुभाजिज दोस्त, श्री सत्य नारायण सिन्हा और मेरे नौजवान साथी श्री के० सी० पन्त थे। इन मंत्रियों ने जवाब देते हुए मेरी बात का खंडन नहीं किया बल्कि उस को मान लिया। उसी दिन श्री सत्य नारायण सिन्हा ने कहा :

"Sir, I was not present in the House this morning when the calling attention notice was being

answered. One hon. Member, Shri S. M. Banerjee, said that I was the Chairman or Vice-Chairman of some trust of Birlas and was getting some honorarium from them. This is not correct. I am only a trustee of two of the Birla Education Trusts,...."

Mr. Speaker: Why do you want to read them? Everybody has heard.

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : उस के बाद श्री के० सी० पन्त ने कहा कि उन्हों ने इस्तीफा दे दिया है लेकिन उनको तनख्वाह मिलती थी—जहां तक मुझे मालूम हुआ है वह चार या पांच हजार रुपये तनख्वाह पाते थे ।

Mr. Speaker: Your point is you have committed a breach of privilege.

Shri Randhir Singh (Rohtak): He says, "I should be punished for the guilt I have committed."

श्री मधु लिमये : वह यह नहीं कह रहे हैं। वह कह रहे हैं कि उनके खिलाफ प्रिविलेज मोशन लाया जाये । वे इस का स्वागत करेंगे ।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : मेरा कहना यह है कि मैं ने जो कुछ कहा था, वह उन्होंने तस्लीम कर लिया उस का एडमिशन कर लिया । लेकिन मुझे अफसोस है कि उस दिन हमारे डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब कुर्सी पर थे और मैं यहां पर नहीं था मैं बीमार था बाहर था । उन्हों ने कुछ आवेश में आ कर और अपनी फीलिंग देने की भावना में आ कर यह कह दिया :

"*Mr. Deputy-Speaker:* And I thought his allegations were baseless allegations on certain reports appearing in the press. Now, as you have raised the issue and as the Prime Minister has made a clear statement, I would say here and now—it is not a question of privilege—either Mr. Banerjee will have to produce evidence to substantiate those allegations, show that evidence to the Chair or the Committee of Privileges, and in that case, if there is a *prima facie* evidence with him, we will deal with it and if he has not, he will have to apologise to the House."

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपका रुख जस्ट और इम्पार्शियल रहना चाहिए । आप कस्टोडियन हैं पार्लियामेंटरी डेमोक्रेसी के । आप इन लोगों के कस्टोडियन नहीं हैं । वे लोग गैर-कानूनी काम करें, बिड़ला और डालमिया से पैसा लें और देश को बदनाम करें, इसकी जिम्मेदारी आप की नहीं है ।

Shri Randhir Singh: He is pleading guilty.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Let them not be serious; let them take money.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय ने एपोलोजाइज करने की बात कही है । यह गलत है । मैं नम्र निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि यह जो प्रिविलेज मोशन दिया गया है मैं उस का स्वागत करता हूं । मैं चाहता हूं कि अगर मैं ने कोई कसूर किया है अगर मैं ने दो माननीय मंत्रियों को बदनाम करने की कोशिश की है, जो देश के कर्णधार में से हैं, तो मुझे दंडित किया जाये । लेकिन मैं चाहता हूं कि अगर यह मामला प्रिविलेजिज कमेटी के पास जाए, तो मेरे पास जो कुछ और चार्जिज हैं, जो इंडस्ट्रीज मिनिस्टर के खिलाफ हैं, कुछ दूसरे मिनिस्टरों के खिलाफ हैं, ...

Mr. Speaker: You have not given notice to the Speaker in advance that you are going to make allegations. If you say further about it, all that would be taken out.

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : मैं आप से निवेदन करूंगा कि मैं ने जो कुछ कहा है, वह माननीय मंत्रियों ने एडमिट किया है । जब यह मामला प्रिविलेजिज कमेटी के पास जावेगा तो हम गवाही लाने की कोशिश करेंगे । जो बेलाज करने वाला बीस रुपये लेता है, उस को भी लावेंगे ।

[श्री स० मो० बनर्जी]

कपड़े बनाने वाले टेलर को भी लायेंगे। खादी उद्योग भवन से जो कपड़े खरीदे जाते हैं जिनकी पेमेंट बिड़ला साहब करते हैं, उस का सुबूत भी लायेंगे। इस से इस बात का मौका मिलेगा कि इस देश के राजनीतिक जीवन को पवित्र किया जाये और जिस किसी ने गलत काम किया है, चाहे वह बनर्जी हो और चाहे सत्य नारायण सिन्हा हो उस के खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जाये।

Shri Govinda Menon: I submit that this is a matter which should not be permitted to be raised now. I would like to draw your attention to two rules. One is the rule against repetition. It is one of the well-known rules. You see a reference to it in May's *Parliamentary Practice*. Following it we have made a rule here—rule 338—which says:

> "A motion shall not raise a question substantially identical with one on which the House has given a decision in the same session."

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या बैनर्जी के खिलाफ प्रस्ताव आया था ?

Shri Govinda Menon: I will come to that. Why is he impatient? He got opportunities to say all kinds of irrelevant things. Let him wait and see what I have to say about relevant matters. I have read rule 338. There was a decision on Wednesday on this matter. A privilege motion is not like a litigation in court—A versus B; it is not like that. If you refer to rule 222 and subsequent rules, you will see that what is discussed is a question. Rule 222 says:

> "A member may, with the consent of the Speaker, raise a question involving a breach of privilege either of a member or of the House or of a committee thereof."

The only party is a member of whose privilege there has been a breach or of the House or of a committee thereof. The question does not arise as to who is the accused. Mr. Madhu Limaye spoke of some mystery. The mystery in this case is, here is a member, Mr. Banerjee, who rushes forward to say, "I have *prima facie* committeed a *breach of* privilege. Please send me to the privileges committee."

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I did not say that.

Shri Govinda Menon: This is something unheard of.

The question which was discussed and decided upon on Wednesday was the allegation made by Mr. Arora. The question is one and it is exactly the same thing which is being raised now. It may be that Mr. Banerjee called the attention of the House to that matter.

If you go through the long discussion which took place on 30th May when that question was being raised—I have got the record before me—every member, including Mr. Vajpayee, who is the author of this motion, Mr. Limaye and Mr. Banerjee himself agreed that the occasion was one which called for this that Mr. Arora's case should be sent to the privileges committee. What Mr. Banerjee said on that occasion was interpreted by this House on 30th May to be a matter which is fit enough to go to the privileges committee. On Wednesday this House voted down that privilege motion. On that morning or earlier on the previous day, the Prime Minister made a statement. Then Mr. Vajpayee thought, let us catch hold of Mr. Banerjee. The peg was originally Mr. Arora. They wanted to hang that dirty thing on that peg. Mr. Banerjee now comes and says, hang it on my head. That is what is happening. This is against rule 338.

श्री मधु लिमये : डर तो आपको है।

Shri Govinda Menon: Then, there is the rule regarding belated motions—224(2):

"The question shall be restricted to a specific matter of recent occurrence".

Why was not this motion brought on 30th or 31st May?

श्री मधु लिमये : क्योंकि उस वक्त प्रधान मंत्री का बयान नहीं हुआ था ।

Shri Govinda Menon: Mr. Banerjee made this statement on 30th. Mr. Vajpayee and Mr. Limaye waited to see what would happen to the motion against Mr. Arora. When they found that that motion was rejected, they thought of this. The object is clear. This is a collusive motion between Mr. Vajpayee, Mr. Limaye and Mr. Banerjee. Secondly, this is an absue of the process laid down in the rules regarding privilege motions. On that occasion, Mr. Limaye's speech was clear. This is something you should never allow. He speaks on this motion and then the necklace comes. I am glad the Russian lady—Svetlana—did not come.

Mr. Speaker: Let him bring it. Why should the minister bring it in?

Shri Govinda Menon: They want to repeat these things *ad nauseam*. That is why I say this is an abuse of the process laid down in the rules, which should not be allowed.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मुझे मौका दीजिए। कानून मंत्री ने, मझे बड़ा खेद है, मेरी इस बात का विरोध करते हुए कि मैं ने जो मामला उठाया है उसको विशेषाधिकार समिति में भेजा जाय, मेरे ऊपर आरोप लगाने की कोशिश की है। सभापति जी, उनका यह कहना कि मैंने श्री एस० एम० बैनर्जी और श्री मधु लिमये ने कोई अभिसंधि की है, मिलकर, षड्यंत्र किया है, यह आरोप बिलकुल गलत है, यह आरोप बेबुनियाद है। सभापति जी, जब आपने यह निर्णय दिया कि अगर कोई सदस्य गलत आरोप लगायेगा तो उस सदस्य को विशेषाधिकार भंग का दोषी माना जायगा। मैं आप के निर्णय के अनुसार काम कर रहा हूं। आप यह निर्णय दे सकते हैं कि इस में विशेषाधिकार भंग नहीं होता। लेकिन मैं आप से निवेदन करूंगा कि निर्णय देने के पहले आप कानून मंत्री ने जो तर्क दिये हैं उन पर थोड़ा सा विचार कर लें।

जो पहला प्रस्ताव था वह श्री अर्जुन अरोड़ा के खिलाफ था और जब उस पर बहस हो रही थी तब आपने कहा था कि श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी के विरुद्ध जो प्रस्ताव है वह एक अलग सतह पर होगा क्योंकि श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी इस सदन के सदस्य हैं। सदन ने बहुमत से, मैं इस बात को स्वीकार करूंगा कि श्री अर्जुन अरोड़ा के विरुद्ध विशेषाधिकार भंग का प्रस्ताव आप ने रद्द नहीं किया, इस सदन के बहुमत के बल पर वह प्रस्ताव रद्द हुआ है, तो क्या विशेषाधिकार के प्रश्न संख्या के आधार पर तय होंगे? अगर आप उसे रद्द कर देते तो आपके निर्णय से सहमत न होते हुए भी मैं उसे मान लेता। लेकिन कानून मंत्री का यह कहना कोई अर्थ नहीं रखता कि क्योंकि वह प्रस्ताव रद्द हो चुका है इसलिए श्री एम० एम० बनर्जी के विरुद्ध विशेषाधिकार भंग का प्रस्ताव नहीं आ सकता। श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी इस सदन के सदस्य हैं। इस सदन के दो अन्य सदस्यों पर उन्हों ने आरोप लगाया है। उनके यह कहने का भी अर्थ समझ में नहीं आया कि 30 मई को यह प्रस्ताव क्यों नहीं लाया गया? 30 मई को श्री बैनर्जी ने आरोप लगाया और प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा कि वह जांच कर रही हैं। आप ने उनको पंद्रह दिन का समय दिया और जांच के बाद प्रधान मंत्री इस निर्णय पर पहुंचीं कि इस आरोप में कोई दम नहीं है। तब हमें यह विशेषाधिकार भंग का प्रस्ताव लाना पड़ा, क्योंकि श्री बैनर्जी के आरोप साबित नहीं

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

हुए प्रधान मंत्री की दृष्टि में तो फिर वह विशेषाधिकार भंग के दोषी हैं और यह मामला विशेषाधिकार समिति को भेजना चाहिए। अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आया कि अगर प्रधान मंत्री ने सचमुच में कोई जांच की है और इस जांच के निर्णय से कांग्रेस के सदस्य सहमत हैं तो उन्हें इस बात में संकोच क्यों है कि सारा मामला विशेषाधिकार समिति को सौंपा जाय। विशेषाधिकार समिति में कांग्रेस का बहुमत है। अगर दूध का दूध और पानी का पानी करना है तो इस मामले को विशेषाधिकार समिति में भेजने का विरोध नहीं होना चाहिए। हां, अगर दिल में कोई चोर है और कलई खुलने का डर है तो बात फिर दूसरी है।

Shri Govinda Menon: We do not want something which happened in the Congress Party meeting to become the subject matter of discussion here.

Shri Ranga (Srikakulam): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is not my intention to go into the merits of this question at all. But there are two things which I would like to say. I very much regret that the Law Minister—he may be anybody, but the Law Minister has a particular status of his own within the Cabinet apart from other ministers—should have used the word 'collusive" or 'collusion'. I trust that he would see reasons to say that he withdraws that word. Otherwise, Sir, he would be setting up a very bad example to others and justifying also many other things, worse things, being said, being done or sought to be done in this House.

Secondly,—it was quoted just now—the Deputy-Speaker in his wisdom—it has gone on record—said that Shri Banerjee should either apologise to the House or withdraw what he had said. If hri Banerjee is not willing to withdraw what he has said and he is not prepared to apologise to this House, what is the redress that this House has against Shri Banerjee or any such other Member who commits similar outrageous acts or who indulges in similar slanderous remarks, and statements and accusations against the other members of this House. I know that the Congress Party has chosen in its own wisdom to excuse Shri Arjun Arora for whatever faults he had committed, and he seems to have committed very serious faults. Are we to understand that we should degrade ourselves to the same position, excuse Shri S. M. Banerjee and then set a very bad example to all other members? That is all I have to say.

16 hrs.

Shri Govinda Menon: When Shri Vajpayee brings a resolution or seeks your permission or leave to move the motion, Shri Banerjee gets up and says "all right, I agree".

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I said I welcome it.

Shri Govinda Menon: It comes to this. We have come across this kind of things.

श्री मधु लिमये : क्योंकि उनको मौका मिलता है आपकी बातों को खोलने का।

Shri Govinda Menon: I referred to it as collusion. If it is offensive, I can withdraw it. But that is all what I meant.

श्री मधु लिमये : इन्होंने वापस नहीं लिया।

Shri S. A. Dange (Bombay Central South): I just want to say only one thing. The Prime Minister's statement concerned allegations made by Shri Arjun Arora outside the House. But Shri S. M. Banerjee made allegations in this House and on that there

is no statement of the Prime Minister. Therefore, there being no finding by the Prime Minister, the statement made by Shri S. M. Banerjee should go to the Privileges Committee as a fresh issue, and not as an issue that was already disposed of by the Prime Minister.

Mr. Speaker: On that day when the discussion was going on, during the course of it, he made some remarks.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Sir, now that there is opposition to the motion, your duty is very simple—put it to the vote.

Mr. Speaker: I must give my view. Of course, ultimately, I am in the hands of the House.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप सदन पर छोड़ दीजिए, आप क्यों अपने ऊपर ले रहे हैं, जैसे उस दिन नहीं लिया था वैसे ही इस वक्त भी कीजिये। हालांकि उस समय लेना चाहिये था, लेकिन फिर भी आपने अपने ऊपर नहीं लिया, जब कि 1954 की कमेटी की राय बिलकुल साफ थी—

"The presiding authority shall refer the matter to the Chairman of the other House."

तब भी आपने नहीं किया। अब इस को सदन पर छोड़ दीजिए।

Mr. Speaker: It is not a question of putting it before the House. I will give my decision on Monday. I do not want to offend any side but take a correct view. Now, we will take up the Half-an-Hour Discussion.

12.02 hrs.

REPATRIATION OF DR. DHARMA TEJA*

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (कन्नौज) : सभापति महोदय, मैं घोर संकट की हालत में हूं, जो अक्सर हो जाया करती है, क्योंकि अगर मैं स्वतंत्र पार्टी का सदस्य होता, तब मेरा रास्ता साफ़ था और मेरे हाथ में कुछ कागज हैं, जिन से मैं तेजा साहब की तरफ़दारी कर सकता था। उनसे मुझे पांच-चार पत्र मिल चुके हैं—जयन्ती तेजा से। अगर मैं भारतीय कम्युनिस्ट होता, तो भी मेरा रास्ता साफ़ था, क्योंकि वे कागज हैं भारत सरकार की कार्यवाहियों के, जिनसे मैं बिलकुल साफ़ तरीके पर तेजा साहब पर चढ़ बैठता। मेरा रास्ता तो सच्चाई का है, इसलिये छुरी की धार की तरह है और मैं कोशिश करूंगा कि इस मामले को जितने भी सच्चे ढंग से रख सकूं, रखूं।

जो जयन्ती तेजा साहब हैं, उनके खत मिले हैं, उनमें से एक उनकी बीवी श्रीमती रंजीत तेजा का है। मैं उन्हें नहीं जानता, लेकिन मैंने सुना है कि एक जमाना था, जब इस देश का हर दरवाजा—मैं गलती कर गया—हर अमीर दरवाजा उनके लिये खुला रहता था, हर मर्द और औरत बड़े चाव के साथ उनका स्वागत करता था, वह रंजीत तेजा ने मुझको खत में लिखा है—यह लिखा है जून 14, 1967 को। खत तो काफ़ी भेज चुके हैं, मैं समझता हूं शायद उन तक यह बात पहुंच चुकी है कि कम से कम इस मुल्क में एक आदमी है जो कभी एक चीज जो इस्तेमाल अपने स्वार्थ के लिये नहीं करेगा। उन्होंने लिखा है कि—उनके पति ने पहले मुझ को खबर दी थी, लेकिन मैंने उन को यह जवाब दिया था कि जब तक मुझ को बात नहीं बताओगे गवाही की, तब तक नहीं मानूंगा, पता नहीं क्या लिखते हो, क्या नहीं लिखते हो।

"Let me confirm the meeting between Mr. T. N. Kaul and me in London".

---

*Half-an-hour Discussion.

18.05 hrs

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप चले जा रहे हो, यह मामला बहुत जबरदस्त था, आप ही का था।

"Let me confirm the meeting between Mr. T. N. Kaul and me."

"मी" मायने रंजीत तेजा जयन्ती, दस्तखत किये है, "रजीत तेजा"

"in London in early September 1966 during which he advised us to stay out of India until after the elections."

मतलब यह कि चुनाव के दिनों में यहां मत रहना। इस मामले में इस सदन में बहुत बहस हो चुकी है। यह जयन्ती तेजा साहब इस देश से इतने घबराते क्यों रहे हैं। मैंने अपने खत में यह भी लिख दिया था कि आप लोगों की बात को कोई कैसे मान लेगा। उनका वाक्य है :—

"I do not see any earthly reason why you would deny seeing me since there was a witness to the meeting."

यानी एक और साहब वहां पर थे, कई टेलीफोन वगैरह से भी बताया गया। यहां उन्होंने विटनेस का नाम नहीं बताया, लेकिन जब अदालत में मामला जायगा, तब आजायगा। उन्होंने कहा है कि कई टैलीफोन के जरिये हम से कहा गया कि जब तक हिन्दुस्तान में चुनाव चलते रहें, तब तक तुम लोग हिन्दुस्तान मत आओ।

अब मालूम होता है कि श्री मधु लिमये ने जो सवाल उठाया था—एन्फोर्समेन्ट डिपार्टमेन्ट वाला—कि एन्फोर्समेन्ट डिपार्टमेन्ट ने 11–12 मई को यानी पिछले साल चाहा था कि इनको गिरफ्तार कर लिया जाय, लेकिन वह गिरफ्तारी नहीं की गई, क्योंकि एन्फोर्समेन्ट डिपार्टमेन्ट वित्त मंत्रालय का होता है और उधर गृह मंत्रालय का अपना सी० बी० आई है, दोनों की राय में तफर्रुका हो गया और तब एक बैठक हुई थी, जिसमें कि गृह मंत्री साहब खुद थे जिसमें और भी बड़े मंत्रियों की राय ली गई होगी, उस बैठक में यह तय हुआ कि अभी श्री तेजा को गिरफ्तार न किया जाय और तब बावजूद इसके कि श्री तेजा के खिलाफ़ मार्च से वारन्ट निकला हुआ था, मार्च, 1966 से, यानी आज से सवा वर्ष पहले से, श्री तेजा को गिरफ्तार नहीं किया गया। गृह मंत्री, उनसे भी बड़े मंत्री और सी० बी० आई०, सी० आई० डी० वगैरह बजाय इसके कि एन्फोर्समेन्ट डिपार्टमेन्ट को कहते कि उनको गिरफ्तार करो, उनको गिरफ्तार नहीं किया गया।

श्री दी० चं० शर्मा (गुरदासपुर) : वह तो जादूगर मालूम होता है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : वह जादूगर मालूम होता है या सरकार मालूम होती है? सरकार जादूगर है और इस हद तक आप कह सकते हो कि मैं भी एक शरीफ़ आदमी हूं। दो जादूगर जब आपस में लड़ जाते हैं और एक दूसरे की कलई खुलने लगती है तो शायद दोनों मेरे पास आते हैं। एक तो आ ही गया है, लेकिन मुझे ऐसा लग रहा है कि अब मामला जरा रंग पकड़ रहा है। मुझे अब तक समझ में नहीं आता—आखिर को यह जयन्ती तेजा साहब, जिनके बारे में खुद इस सरकार के मंत्रियों ने जो बातें कही हैं, उनकी मैं खाली दो-तीन बातें बताये देता हूं, जिन्होंने ऐसे काम किये हैं, उनके कहने के मुताबिक फौरन गिरफ्तार होना चाहिये था फौरन यहां बुला लेना चाहिये था, फौरन मुकदमा चलाया जाना चाहिये था। क्योंकि श्री संजीव रेड्डी साहब, जो अब अध्यक्ष हैं, पहले ये जहाजरानी के मंत्री थे और इन्होंने अगस्त 25, 1966 को लोक सभा में जो वाक्य कहा है, मैं खाली कुछ ही वाक्य पढ़े देता हूं—मुश्किल यह है कि अंग्रेजी में बोलते

हैं, सभी हिन्दुस्तानी अंग्रेजी में बोलते हैं, अगर गलती हो जाय पढ़ने में, और—

"He forged a Resolution of the Company.....

दो माने तेजा।

"He forged a Resolution of the Company, gave it to the Company in America and took Rs. 90 lakhs on the basis of a Resolution of the Company to the effect that the money must be handed over to Dr. Teja, not to the Chairman of the Company, not to the Company, but to Dr. Teja. In his personal name, he took the money and put it in the State Bank of India in London. Rs. 20 lakhs withdrawn and Rs. 70 lakhs are still there."

एक तो यह बिलकुल साफ़ चीज है जिसकी कि अमानत में खयानत, चोरी, लूट, बदमाशी और उसके लिये कई दफ़ाएं भी हैं अपने फौजदारी हिन्द में और ताजीरात में एक यह अपराध है फिर दूसरा अपराध है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is regarding his repatriation. Your time is limited.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अब यह रिपैट्रियेशन इतना साफ़ है। मतलब यह है कि मैं एक खाली मंत्री की जबानी आप को बतला रहा हूं कि मामला इतना साफ़ है कमिशन की चोरी है जहाज खरीदने की चोरी है, बाहर से नकली ढंग से जाली दस्तखत करने का है। यहां अपनी जो दफाएं हैं और उसके अनुसार अमरीका में भी दफाएं होंगी क्योंकि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कानून के अनुसार खाली यह जानना है कि यह अपराध क्या संसार में सार्वजनिक अपराध है या नहीं। यह अपराध कई जगह है लेकिन हमारे यहां जो अपराध हैं तो आप समझिये यहां दफ़ा 465, दफ़ा 466 और फिर दफ़ा 405 और 406 और कम्पनी ऐक्ट की दफ़ा 292, 397 और 398 है। यह तो श्री संजीव रेड्डी का कागज है जब यह जहाजरानी मंत्री थे फिर भी यह सारा मामला क्यों नहीं हो पा रहा है वह दो बार यहां आये मार्च के बाद दोनों बार उनको बड़ी आसानी से यहां से जाने दिया। फिर वह यहां पर आना चाहते थे अक्तूबर महीने में। सरकार की तरफ से उनसे कहा गया नहीं तुम चुनाव के दिनों में यहां मत आना हिन्दुस्तान के बाहर रहो तो कहीं कोई बहुत बड़ा रहस्य का मामला होता है। अगर जो चिट्ठी मेरे पास आई, वह सच है, तब इसमें कोई शक नहीं। मैं हरगिज अभी तक अपना दिमाग यह तो नहीं बनाये हुए हूं कि तेजा साहब पवित्र हैं। मेरा दिमाग अभी तक सिर्फ़ इतना बना है कि तेजा साहब ने रुपया मारा है, इस में कोई शक नहीं है, लेकिन उसके सांझीदार सरकार के लोग रहे हैं। इनचिट्ठियों से इतना साफ़ होता है और वे लोग देर कर रहे हैं उनको बुलाने में। उनके एक्स्ट्रेडीशन, प्रत्यावर्त्तन, में उनकी गिरफ्तारी में देर नहीं। उनकी गिरफ्तार बिल्कुल किया ही नहीं। उसका कारण यही है। अब मैं रंजीत तेजा के बहुत से वाक्य पढ़ नहीं रहा हूं। अगर पढ़ूंगा तो लोग बहुत ज्यादा घबरा जायेंगे, इसलिये खाली जो मुख्य वाक्य है, वह मैं आप को पढ़ कर सुनाये देता हूं।

**

वह अपनी तारीफ़ में प्रचार करेंगे ही। मैं अब नाम वगैरह छोड़े देता हूं। उन्होंने अक्षल में नाम लिखा है, एक साहब हैं

**

लेकिन चिट्ठी में यह भी है कि मेरे से यह जुर्म होता जा रहा है . . . .

श्री शशि भूषण वाजपेयी (सारण) : यह चिट्ठी जाली है। इसके सही होने का सुबूत दें, वर्ना कोई इस तरीके का झूठा सुबूत नहीं दे सकते।

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair—*Vide* Col. 7397.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : वह उसे टेबल पर रखने के लिये तैयार हैं।

श्री शशि भूषण वाजपेयी : मैं साबित करूंगा कि यह चिट्ठी जाली है।

श्री मधु लिमये : वह आरोप कर रहे हैं कि यह जाली है अब उनके महज कह देने से वह कैसे जाली हो सकती है ?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : यह बहुत गंदी चीज है . . . (व्यवधान)

The Minister of Law (Shri Govinda Menon): The question here is regarding repatriation....

Shri V. Krishnamoorthi (Cuddalore): On a point of order . . . (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What we are discussing is the question whether Government have failed in carrying on proceedings regarding repatriation of Dr. Teja. That is the only thing before us, and to that extent, I would permit the hon. Member. Beyond that, if the discussion is extended, and if the hon. Member goes beyond the scope of that, I would not permit it.

श्री मधु लिमये : नहीं इस पर मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Please conclude now.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : वही तो कर रहा हूं लेकिन यह इस तरह से बार-बार जो कहा जा रहा है कि यह चिट्ठी जाली है और टीका जा रहा है तो मैं क्या करूं ? लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहूंगा कि क्या अभी तक कोई मौका आया है जब कभी किसी हिन्दुस्तानी या परदेशी से साबित किया है कि मैंने कोई बात या कोई चीज इस्तेमाल की है जो जाली है। सैकड़ों बार ऐसे मौके आये हैं। . . .

श्री रणवीर सिंह (रोहतक) : आप को यह जाली भेज दी होगी आप ने यह जाली नहीं बनाई है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : यह क्या वाहियात बातें हैं ?

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, वह उसे जाली कह रहे हैं वह आरोप कर रहे हैं इसलिये इस पत्र को सदन की टेबुल पर रखने दिया जाय . . .

Shri Govinda Menon: On a point of order. The letter which Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia refers to is a letter allegedly written by persons who are being prosecuted....

एक माननीय सदस्य : पार्टनरशिप हो गयी आप की।

श्री मधु लिमये : बिलकुल नहीं . . .

Shri Govinda Menon: How is that relevant in this discussion?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मुझे बोलने भी दिया जाय। वही मैं बतलाने जा रहा हूं . . .

Shri Govinda Menon: You know that under the relevant rule there shall be no formal motion before the House nor voting. The Member who has given notice may make a short statement and the Minister concerned shall reply shortly. Therefore, all that I thought would come up would be the question regarding extradition. The word 'repatriation' has been used here instead of that.

The only question is whether regarding extradition or repatriation, vigorous steps are being taken by the Ministry of the Government concerned. I should submit with due deference to Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia that he is travelling far far far off from the matter which is under discussion....

श्री० मधु लिमये : बिलकुल नहीं।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं उसी पर बोल रहा हूं . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: At this rate, the hon. Minister will get no time to reply.

श्री मधु लिमये : ऐसा न करिये गा । हमें भी सवाल पूछने का अधिकार है ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं अपनी बात खत्म कर रहा हूं ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have already pointed out that the scope of discussion under this rule is very limited. The hon. Member has strayed for so long and covered a very wide ground.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं बिलकुल वही बोल रहा हूं जो मुझे बोलना चाहिये । मैं जैसा आप समझते हैं भटक नहीं रहा हूं ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should try to conclude now. Otherwise, after half an hour, I shall adjourn the House, and the hon. Member will not get any reply from the hon. Minister.

श्री मधु लिमये : ऐसा आप नहीं कर सकते । जब मन में आये इस तरह से ऐबरप्टली आप हाउस को एडजार्न नहीं कर सकते ।

Shri Govinda Menon: The hon. Minister is not allowed to reply.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Otherwise the hon. Minister would have the right to say that his time is up.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मैं बिलकुल सबजैक्ट पर रहा हूं । लेकिन यह जानना चाहता हूं कि यह मामला अब तक क्यों चलता रहा ? क्यों गिरफ्तारियां नहीं हुईं और जब वह यहां पर आये थे तो उनको क्यों नहीं गिरफ्तार किया और क्यों अब तक मामला चल रहा है ? मुझे शक है कि यह सरकार अमरीका में भी उस मामले को ठीक तरीके से नहीं चलायेगी । उस को डर लग गया । मुझे यह भी शक है कि यह खत जो मेरे पास लिखा जा रहा है उस का एक मकसद यह भी हो सकता है कि यह लोग डर जायें देखो तुम्हारा सारा मामला मैं अब खोल कर रखने वाला हूं इसलिये यह भी हो सकता है । कई मतलब हो सकते हैं यह सब उस मामले में आ सकते हैं (व्यवधान) इस तरह से मुझे क्यों टोका जा रहा है अब देखिये उपाध्यक्ष महोदय यह लोग किस तरह से शोर कर रहे हैं ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member has already taken more than 15 minutes.

Shri Govinda Menon: He has taken more than 20 minutes.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : यह मेरा कसूर नहीं है आप इस झुंड को रोकिये जो इस तरह से बार बार टोकाटाकी कर रहा है । मुझे अपनी बात पूरी कर लेने दीजिये ।

Shri Govinda Menon: He should not take this opportunity to turn this discussion towards other things.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अब इसका क्या मतलब है कि इस तरह से मुझे कानून मंत्री भी बोलने से रोक रहे हैं ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The scope of the discussion is very limited. If the hon. Member does not conclude now, then the other Members would not get any opportunity to put questions.

Shri Govinda Menon: The reference to these things should be expunged.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should conclude now.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं कह रहा था....

Shri Govinda Menon: I am requesting you to stop this, because he is indulging in irrelevant things. Therefore, I am making the request.

Shri Madhu Limaye: The half-an-hour discussion is a discussion arising out of the answers to questions.....

उसमें एक सवाल यह पूछा गया था कि जयन्ती धर्मतेजा को हिन्दुस्तान से जाने देने में कुछ लोगों की सहायता रही ....

Shri Govinda Menon: All kinds of things are being indulged in.

श्री मधु लिमये : नाथ पाई ने कहा था और मैं बहुत धर्म से आरोप लगा रहा हूं। जो पूरा सवाल जवाब होता है तो उसी में से आध घंटे की बहस उत्पन्न होती है।

Shri Govinda Menon: This is a matter to which we would like to give a reply.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Even without the Law Minister's raising a point of order, I reminded him about the scope of this discussion.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठा कर मेरा समय खराब किया जा रहा है। आप चाहते क्या हैं ?

Shri Govinda Menon: There should be some rules of debate.

Shri Randhir Singh: Our names are there with you. Let us be given a chance.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं खत्म कर रहा हूं लेकिन इसके यह माने नहीं कि इस तरह से प्रक्रिया के मामले को आप ला सकते हैं। मैं एक चोब पढ़ने वाला नहीं था, लेकिन अब तो मैं पढ़ कर छोड़ूंगा। यह नहीं हो सकता कि मैं न पढ़ूं।

श्री आर० करमरकर (बम्बई दक्षिण) : इस पर बहस होनी चाहिये।

श्री शशि भूषण वाजपेयी : एक संदिग्ध व्यक्ति जो कि भारत सरकार से वान्टेड है। (व्यवधान)। क्या मुलजिमों की चिट्ठियां यहां पढ़ी जायेंगी ?

Shri Govinda Menon: The hon. Member is travelling far beyond the subject under discussion.

श्री शशि भूषण वाजपेयी : जो आदमी भारत सरकार से वान्टेड है उस की चिट्ठियां पढ़ी जा रही हैं। यह खत नकली है। ***

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This will not be recorded.

श्री मधु लिमये : तो क्या हुआ ? यह कैसे कहा जा सकता है कि यह जाली खत है यह कहा जा सकता है कि इसमें जो लिखा है वह गलत है।

Several hon. Members rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Please resume your seat. I did not permit Shri Madhu Limaye to make any observations. Dr. Lohia is arguing his point. The time is very limited.

श्री मधु लिमये : किस ने समय लिया ? उन्होंने व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाया है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Before that, I pointed out....

श्री मधु लिमये : आप ने गलत कहा है। मैं बतला रहा हूं कि क्या स्कोप है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I reminded him about the scope of this discussion.

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। मैं बतला रहा हूं कि स्कोप क्या है। arising out of answers given.

***Not recorded.

इसमें स्टेटमेंट दी जा जाता है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No, no.

श्री मधु लिमये : नो नो क्या? इस सदन में कोई नियम है नहीं?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If you are ng to question my procedure and decision, I will not allow you to speak a word.

Shri Govinda Menon: On a point of order.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Please sit down.

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या डिसीजन दिया आप ने उनका व्यवस्था का प्रश्न सुन लिया। मेरा क्यों नहीं सुना?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am not going to listen to you. Already you have said what you have got to say.

श्री मधु लिमये : क्यों नहीं?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have got the rule before me. Every time this is my observation—and the observation of the House—that in the name of a rule or some procedure, you quote extraneous things.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं ने नहीं कहा है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am not going to permit it.

श्री मधु लिमये : बिल्कुल नहीं। इस तरह से कभी नहीं होता है। आप बिल्कुल नियम के बाहर जा रहे हैं।

Shri Govinda Menon: On a point or order.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : यह कानून मंत्री है या क्या हैं?

श्री मधु लिमये : हम को भी अधिकार है।

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia: "He certainly was one person who knew....

Shri Govinda Menon: On a point of order. He is reading a letter from the accused....

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia: "He certainly was one person who knew ...

Shri Govinda Menon: That must be expunged.

श्री मधु लिमये : यह कभी नहीं हो हैं।

Shri Govinda Menon: I am raising a point of order.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Please sit down.

श्री शशि भूषण वाजपेयी : मैं एक बात जानना चाहता हूं। क्या इस हाउस में किसी एक्यूज्ड की चिट्ठी पढ़ी जा सकती है? मैं आप की रूलिंग चाहता हूं। जो वान्टेड है हमारी सरकार में ....

Shri Govinda Menon: The Government of India are prosecuting Dharma Teja. We are making attempts to extradite him. Here, Dr. Lohia, without knowing it, has become an agent of Dharma Teja and is utilising this platform, this august assembly, to read out a letter, and making a defence for him.

Shri Piloo Mody (Godhra): The Minister should know that he cannot stand when the Deputy-Speaker is on his legs.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: A relevant point has been made. He is one of the accused or co-conspirator, whatever you call it. Now the hon. Member is relying on one of the accused in this case. I will not permit him to read that.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : आप इधर भी देखिये। यह हर्गिज नहीं हो सकता।

Shri Randhir Singh: He is a discredited person. He can manufacture documents.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप तानाशाही अधिकार ले रहे हैं।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : आप ठंडे मन से सुनिये। मैं आप की बतला रहा हूं।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will sit for one hour for a quiet discusion, I will give you more time, but please resume your seat. You have raised a half-hour discussion on a question and you wanted to know what steps Government has taken for extradition of this gentleman who is supposed to be an accused.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : आप मेहरबानी करके मेरी राय सुनिये। अगर कोई आदमी दोषी है तो भी उसकी बात सुननी पड़ती है। हर आदमी की बात सुननी पड़ती है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then, if you come forward with a document from a co-accused, is it permissible? He has said he is a co-accused.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : यह आप कह रहे हैं कि वह दोषी है। (व्यवधान)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It cannot be cited on the floor of the House, because it has no evidential value, because he is an interested party. Please realise that.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं इस से नतीजें निकाल रहा हूं।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This letter which is supposed to be in his possession is written by one who is a co-accused. Is it true? Then, nothing will go on record so far as this letter is concerned.*

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : यह कैसे हो सकता है?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I want a clarification from the Law Minister.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मेरी बात सुन लीजिये।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is the whole thing sub-judice?

Shri Govinda Menon: Yes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The whole matter is sub judice.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : क्या कर रहे हो?

श्री मधु लिमये : किस नियम के अन्दर यह कर रहे हैं? ....यह तानाशाही इस सदन में चल रही है। आप को कोई अधिकार नहीं है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : क्या मजाक कर रहे हो?

श्री मधु लिमये : कौन सा नियम है कि यह नहीं जायेगा रेकार्ड में।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष की कुर्सी पर बैठ कर ऐसा काम कर रहे हो? (व्यवधान)

श्री मधु लिमये : आप नियम के अनुसार काम कीजिये।

श्री शशि भूषण वाजपेयी : यहां पर मुलजिम की चिट्ठी लाई जाती है। अगर कोई ऐक्यूज्ड है तो उस को सजा होनी चाहिये, यह सारा हाउस डिमान्ड करता है। लेकिन उसकी चिट्ठियां नहीं पढ़ी जा सकती। (व्यवधान) जाली चिट्ठी है। (व्यवधान)

श्री मधु लिमये : आप साबित कीजिये कि जाली है।

श्री शशि भूषण वाजपेयी : मैं कहने के लिये तैयार हूं, अध्यक्ष महोदय। आप...

*Please see Cols. 7388 and 7394.

(व्यवधान) मैं साबित करने के लिये तैयार हूं .... (व्यवधान)

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : यह मेरा इतना समय निकल गया।

श्री शशि भूषण वाजपेयी : यह बहुत बड़ा अन्याय है। यह निकाला जाना चाहिये।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : कोई चीज नहीं निकाली जा सकती रिकार्ड से।

श्री मधु लिमये : हर दफे आप रिकार्ड से निकालने की बात कहते हैं।

श्री शशि भूषण वाजपेयी : यह तेजा साहब के एजेन्ट हैं। (व्यवधान) देश का दुश्मन है तेजा। उस की चिट्ठी नहीं पढ़ी जा सकती है। यह बहुत गलत चीज है।

श्री मधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब वह बोलते हैं तब आप उनको बोलने देते हैं?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I want a clarification. I would like to know how it is sub judice, (*Interruptions*). I will hear you, but let me get a clarification.

श्री मधु लिमये : इससे क्या फर्क पड़ता है पत्र पढ़ने में कि वह को-एक्यूज्ड है?

श्री शशि भूषण वाजपेयी : मैं आपके खिलाफ कल दस चिट्ठियां पढ़ूंगा।

लिमये : पढ़िये न

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : आप उनकी सुनेंगे, हमारी नहीं सुनेंगे। मैं एक बात साफ कर देना चाहता हूं। बिना रुकावट के जैसे उनकी सुना, बिना रोक टोक मेरी सुनेंगे। मैं भी सुनूंगा। आप उन को भी रोकेंगे और खुद भी रुकेंगे।

Shri Govinda Menon: Extradition means this. There are charges and cases in India. Because the accused is not available in India, he should be brought from the United States of America. The question is: Why is he not being brought quickly? Now, Sir Dr. Teja and his friends and his wife ary trying to build up defence against the case and Dr. Lohia. I do not say deliberately or consciously constitutes himself an agent in order to see that that defence is built.... (*Interruptions*).

This august forum is being utilised by Shri Madhu Limaya and his leader Dr. Lohia or Dr. Lohia and his leader Shri Madhu Limaya; this august forum is being utilised to propagate that defence. That is something which you in the Chair should not allow. These leters, if true, are letters intended to go on record so that when they come here the cases can be defended on the basis of all these allegations.

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao): I should like to add to what the Law Minister has stated. The position is that a New Delhi Magistrate has found Dr. Teja and Mrs. Teja as *prima facie* liable or guilty. I do not know the legal parlance and so do not catch me on that of criminal offences. He said that they should be brought back to face trial. The judgment of the New Delhi Magistrate had been authenticated by the Embassy here ad it had been flown to the United States. We have filed extradition proceedings. Dr. Teja and Mrs. Teja were arrested and released on bail. Further hearing is coming on the 28th June. I do not want to go into all the various things which had been mentioned in this House. I am very anxious, as I have no doubt my friends on the opposite side are

[Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao]

equally anxious, we want to see that we bring back Dr. Teja and Mrs Teja as both are accused in this matter.. (*Interruptions.*) Why do you not listen to me? I am speaking for the first time. So, we have been taking steps to bring them back. 28th June is the next hearing date. My great fear is this. I would not for one moment dream of disputing the authenticity of the letter Dr. Lohia is reading before the House. I would not make that charge. I am certain Dr. Lohia would not have read that letter unless he is sure of its authenticity. Obviously, it must have been written to him and must have come to him by post.

But what I would like to say is this There may be our own quarrels; that is a different matter. But on one thing we are all agreed; that these two people, Dr. Teja and Mrs Teja have committed all sorts of frauds according to the *prima facie* findings of the New Delhi Magistrate. Civil suits are pending against them. Criminal cases should be taken to their logical conclusion. We cannot do this till we bring them to this country. Without going into the correctness or wrongness of what Dr. Lohia is reading, I would most respectfully suggest to him that this kind of a debate in this House will be used on the 28th of June. Allegations will be made. There is going to be very strong defence. There is every chance that anything we say in this House, because of our internal differeces which are perfectly legitimate and about which we can argue, and all that Dr. Lohia has read, these allegations and further remarks that come out on account of the heated exchange of words—all these things, I am terribly afraid, may be referred in the extradition proceedings on the 28th June. After all we have no cotrol over the courts of the United States. The legal position is, the New York Court must be satisfied, that so—and—so, so—and—so is *prima facie* guilty of the charges on which the New Delhi Magistrate says they are guilty. We must also remember this. Incidentally, when Dr. Lohia was reading that letter, that came out a little bit. If I may anticipate he line of defence that is going to be taken—I may be wrong, and this is my guess—it is going to be this: Here is a great private sector enterprise; somebody who was trying to build up something in the private sector, and all sorts of attempts are being made to stop that. And the sentiment in the United States—the kind of feeling that they have in favour of private enterprise are going to be whipped up, and all these things would be brought in, and things will be confused. I can say with all honesty that I am absolutely anxious, we are anxious, to bring this gentleman and his wife back here, because they had committed certain offences against the laws of this country. We want to try them in accordance with the law. We do not want to convict them in their absence. And anythig that we say in this House might militate against that common objective. Therefore, without going into the points of order and so on, on which I know nothing at all—I am a complete newcomer to this House—I would request Dr. Lohia, let him kindly not bring in that letter and things of that all kind, because it is written by a person who is one of the accused, a person whom we are trying to bring back, and who is making allegations. I am not prepared to talk about them just now. When the time comes, we can discuss it, but just now the extradition proceedings are pending. I do not know if it is *sub judice* and all that. I do not know about the law; my hon. friend the Law Minister knows better.

I would only say that from the common-sense point of view, from the point of view of carrying out the objective that we have, namely, to bring these people back here, those letters should not be referred to here. Afterwards, it is a different matter I will tell you, that when they come back, it will not be a question of writing letters: they can say all these

things and more. As far as we are concerned we are anxious that they should come back, and say everything they have got to say. Then they can be cross-examined, and truth will emerge. We are not afraid.

So, my request would be this: Without going into the formalities, I would say this. I am sure not only Dr. Lohia but other hon. Members also must have received letters; letters might have been received by other Members of the Opposition also. He has also written to us, (*Interruption*) saying that he would like to return vountarily and participate in the civil proceedings. I beg to submit, if I may say so, all this is part of the game which is intended to delay the proceedings and eventually it may even result in defeating the objective.

Therefore, I would earnestly request Dr. Lohia not to mention, not to make reference to the document but to confine his argumet to anything else other than using the material given to given to him by one of the accused.

Shri D. C Sharma (Gurdaspur): A point of order. When the case is *sub* judice, why was it brought on the floor of the House?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Please resume your seat. I want one clarification from you. If a man is supposed to be the accused, and a case is registered against him—I am not clear in my mind—and if still the case has not come before the court—

Shri Govinda Menon: It has come. The law is that from the date on which—

Shri Randhir Singh: The Delhi High Court's ruling is that when the name of a person appears in the FIR, from that stage, he is an accused.

Shri Govinda Menon: The moment the charge-sheet is filed before the court, the matter becomes *sub-judice*. There are decisions which go to this extent: from the day on which the FIR goes to the court, the matter is *sub judice*.

Shri Randhir Singh: When the name is mentioned in the FIR, when the police machinery is moving against him, he becomes the accused.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I do ot know whether the case has been filed. If it is *sub judice*, it should not be referred here, There, I am correct.

Shri Govinda Menon: Objection was not raised, because we thought that the question would be regarding repatriation.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Why was not the point about *sub judice* raised when the debate began? That is my question.

Shri Govinda Menon: It was not raised because I thought the discussion will be on the question of repatriation. On the other hand, the discussion has developed into what those people are building up by way of defence being put in the debate.

Shri D. C. Sharma: The whole of this discussion is ultra vires.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If a matter is sub judice, we do not allow that to be referred to in the House. (श्री मधु लिमये : किस नियम के मातहत ?) You Dr. Lohia, have read a part of the letter. After listening to the minister, I feel that if instead of putting it here if you hand it over to Dr. Rao, it will facilitate the extradition and repatriation of the accused. That is my personal view. I am making this request to you.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे तो इससे बिलकुल उल्टी बात कहनी है। सब से पहली बात तो यह है कि यहां पर आवेश में आकर लोगों ने कह दिया कि जैसे कोई मैं इन लोगों की बात को मान कर इनकी तरफ से सरकार के खिलाफ कोई पैरवी कर रहा हूं। [illegible]

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

हूं कि ये लोग तो अपराधी हैं, लेकिन इनके अपराध में सरकार के लोगों की भी शिरकत रही है और उस शिरकत को अब छिपाने की कोशिश की जा रही है, जो कि एक बड़ी गन्दी हरकत होगी ।

मैं चाहता हूं कि हम लोग यहां पर जो भी कार्यवाही करें, वह सच्चाई के हक़ में हो और देश के लिये हितकर हो । एक अपराधी है, उस ने व्यापार में चोरी की, उस ने कई तरह के कानूनों को तोड़ा, लेकिन उसके साथ साथ उसको जो कुछ मुनाफ़ा हुआ, अगर उस ने उस में से कुछ मुनाफ़ा सरकार के कई मंत्रियों को पहुंचाया है और वह बात अगर सामने आती है, तो उस से देश का बड़ा भारी हित होता है । दोनों बातें सामने आनी चाहिएं । यहां यह बात बड़े ज़ोर से कही गई है कि चूंकि सरकार ने 28 जून को पैरवी कर रखी है, इस लिये यहां पर कही गई कुछ बातों का प्रभाव उस पैरवी पर पड़ने की आशंका है । इस का जवाब मैंने पहले ही दे दिया है कि मुझे इस बात का पूरा शक है कि ये लोग किसी संजीदगी और गम्भीरता के साथ तेजा साहब को मचमुच यहां लाने की कोशिश करेंगे । जिस तरह से अब तक सरकार ने ढील दे रखा है—वह यहां आए, उनके खिलाफ़ वारंट था, उनको गिरफ्तार नहीं किया और दो दफ़ा यहां से चले जाने दिया—जिस तरह से उनको कहा गया कि चुनाव के दिनों में हरगिज मत आना, उसी तरह 28 जून को भी जब अमरीका में यह मुकदमा आयेगा, तो ये लोग अपनी तरफ़ से ..... (व्यवधान) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय आप इन लोगों को ज़रा नियंत्रण में रखिए, ताकि ये लोग मेरी पूरी बात को सुनें, जिस तरह मैंने इन लोगों की बात सुनी है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I do not think you have any intention to assist the accused even indirectly and unwittingly. At the same time, you are indirectly suggesting that Government she is trying to shield him. That is not fair.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : क्यों नहीं, आखिर यह लोक सभा किस लिए बनी है ?

श्री शशि भूषण वाजपेयी : लोक सभा इनका अखाड़ा बन गई है ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप अपने अधिकार की सीमा को समझिए ।

Shri D. C. Sharma: Is it proved that he was here twice after the cases has been registered against him and he was allowed to go away? It is a very serious thing.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसे हमारे अधिकार की सीमा है, वैसे ही आपके भी अधिकार की सीमा है और उस सीमा के रहते हुए आप मेरी बात को सुनिये । जब बात तोड़ दी जाती है, ... (व्यवधान) देखिए, मामला कहां तक ....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Please be brief.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह क्या बात है ? जब और सदस्य बोलते हैं, तब आप "बि ब्रीफ" तो नहीं कहते ।

श्री शशि भूषण वाजपेयी : पायंट आफ आर्डर, सर । उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपसे प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूं कि अगर किसी एक्यूज्ड की चिट्ठी को सही मान लिया जायेगा, तो आईन्दा के लिए यह बहुत ख़तरे की बात होगी । हम उस व्यक्ति पर कभी विश्वास नहीं कर सकते । सारा देश उस पर अविश्वास करता है । उस ने देश का धन लूटा है । हमारी पुलिस उसके पीछे पड़ी है और एक एक आदमी उसको पकड़ना चाहता है । अगर ऐसे व्यक्ति की चिट्ठी को सही

माना जायेगा, तो यह गलत बात होगी । मैं इस बारे में आपकी कॉलिंग चाहूंगा हूं ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Rule 352 is very clear. It says:

> "A member while speaking shall not—(i) refer to any matter of fact on which a judicial decision is pending."

श्री मधु लिमये : इस पर क्या जुडिशल डिसिजन है ? इस पर कोई जुडिशल डिसिजन नहीं है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is called *sub-judice*. Therefore, this will not go on the records.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : जो बातें मैं कह रहा हूं, उस पर कोई जुडिशल डिसिजन नहीं है । उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसे आप उनके लिये उदार थे, वैसे ही आप मेरे लिये भी उदार रहिये । (व्यवधान) आप मेरे लिये उदार नहीं हैं ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is unfair.

Shri Govinda Menon: This is an insinuation against the Chair which, as a Member of this House, I would object to.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : यह मामला सरकार के ऊंचे शिखर तक पहुंच जाता है । मैंने अक्सर इस सदन में देखा है कि अगर सरकार के इधर-उधर के लोगों पर हमला हो, तो ठीक है, लेकिन जब सर्वोच्च शिखर पर हमला हो जाता है, तो आप लोग इस तरह छटपटाने लग जाते हैं, जैसे मछली नदी के बाहर निकाल दी गई हो । इसलिये आप छटपटाइये मत और मेरी बात को ध्यानपूर्वक सुनिये । (व्यवधान)

श्री अजित भूषण चाटर्जी : जब इन पर हमला होता है, तो इनके साथी छटपटाते हैं ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : जो मुकदमा 28 जून को हो रहा है, मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि सरकार की तरफ से यह कोशिश हो सकती है—भविष्य आपको बतायेगा—कि सम्बान चलाए । अमरीका में प्राइवेट सेक्टर और पब्लिक सेक्टर के सम्बन्ध में ..... (व्यवधान)

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Raiganj): This is all speculation that Dr. Lohia is doing of what is going to happen in the future. Is he a prophet?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह क्या बात है ? वे लोग बहुत ज्यादा सट्टेबाजी कर रहे थे । मैं तो अपने विचार प्रकट कर रहा हूं । उन्होंने यही कहा है न कि यहां की बहस के कारण उनको 28 जून को अपना मुकदमा चलाना मुश्किल हो जायेगा ? ये लोग जान-बूझ कर अपना मुकदमा अच्छी तरह नहीं चलायेंगे, उस को यहां नहीं लायेंगे और अगर लायेंगे भी ..... (व्यवधान)

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao: I challenge that: I repudiate that. Certainly not. Why do you make allegations (*Interruptions*)?

श्री मधु लिमये : रिपूडिएट करने से क्या होता है ? (व्यवधान)

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : क्या वाहियात बात कह रहे हो ? शर्म नहीं आती है ? बड़ी लम्बी चौड़ी बातें करते हो ..... (व्यवधान) तुम लोगों को शर्म नहीं आती है ? (व्यवधान) बेशर्म लोग हैं । जितनी गर्मी मुझ पर दिखा रहे हो..... (व्यवधान) कल का छोकरा यहां पर गर्मी दिखाने आया है । (व्यवधान) कल तक पढ़ाया करता था, अभी राजनीति में आया है, आज मुझ पर गर्मी दिखाने आया है । क्या यह कोई तरीका है ? (व्यवधान) जा कर गर्मी और कहीं दिखाना । यह गर्मी की जगह नहीं है । (व्यवधान) तुम्हारे जैसे हजारों ..... (व्यवधान)

श्री शशि भूषण वाजपेयी : क्या ये जोर करके किसी को डरायेंगे ? ये पचासों बार इस प्रकार का ड्रामा कर चुके हैं । यह ड्रामा अब यहां नहीं चल सकता है । मैं इनसे ज्यादा वोट लेकर यहां आया हूं । ये धोखा देना चाहते हैं । ये डेमोक्रेसी और प्रजातन्त्र की हत्या करना चाहते हैं । (व्यवधान) ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: In view of the tone and temper of the discussion which brings down the dignity of the House, I adjourn the House till 11.00 A.M on Monday.

18.50 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, June 26, 1967/Asadha 5, 1889 (Saka).

GMGIPND—LS II—923 (Ai) LSD—26-10-67—1094.